



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
REGION IX  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

**NPDES PERMIT NO. GU0020036**

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

Mobil Oil Guam Inc.  
P.O. Box EU  
Hagatna, Guam 96932

is authorized to discharge treated tank bottom wastewater and storm water runoff from its facility located at 1189 Cabras Highway in Piti, Guam, to M-3 or "fair" category marine waters of Apra Harbor at:

Discharge Outfall No.	Latitude	Longitude	Outfall Description
001	13°27.6'36" N	144°38.5'30" E	Area A Tank Farm
002	13°27'51" N	144°39'42" E	Area C Tank Farm

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein, and in the attached EPA Region IX *Standard Federal NPDES Permit Conditions*, dated July 1, 2001.

This permit shall become effective on October 31st, 2006.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, October 30th, 2011.

Signed this 28th day of September, 2006.

For the Regional Administrator,

//signed//

Alexis Strauss, Director  
Water Division

**PART I - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS**

- A. Mobil Oil Guam Inc. (hereinafter, the “permittee”) is authorized to discharge tank bottom wastewater (non-storm water) and storm water runoff from its facility from Discharge Outfall Nos. 001 and 002 to Apra Harbor. Effluent limitations and requirements are based on the estimated maximum daily flow rate of 0.03185 and 0.1055 million gallons per day (“MGD”) for Discharge Outfall Nos. 001 and 002, respectively. Such discharge shall be limited, monitored, and reported by the permittee as specified in Table 1.
- B. The discharge shall be free from substances, conditions, or combinations thereof that:
1. cause visible floating materials, debris, oils, grease, scum, foam, or other floating matter which degrades water quality or use;
  2. produce visible turbidity, settle to form deposits or otherwise adversely affect aquatic life; produce objectionable color, odor or taste, directly or by a chemical or biological action;

Table 1 - Effluent limitations, monitoring frequency, and sample type for each pollutant or parameter discharged through Outfall Nos. 001 and 002.

Pollutant/Parameter	Daily Max. Allowable Effluent Limitation	Monitoring Requirements	
		Monitoring Frequency <sup>1</sup>	Sample Type
Flow Rate (MGD) <sup>2</sup>	NA <sup>3</sup>	Continuous	Metered <sup>4</sup>
pH (Std. Units) <sup>5</sup>	6.5/8.5	Once/Month	Grab <sup>6</sup>
Oil and Grease (mg/l)	15	Once/Month	Grab
Lead (mg/l) <sup>7</sup>	0.0081	Once/Month	Grab
Benzene (mg/l)	0.071 <sup>8</sup>	Once/Month	Grab
Toluene (mg/l)	NA	Once/Month	Grab
Ethylbenzene (mg/l)	NA	Once/Month	Grab
Xylene (mg/l)	NA	Once/Month	Grab

<sup>1</sup>If there is no discharge from an outfall during any one month period, report "C" in the "No Discharge" box on the Discharge Monitoring Report form for that month.

<sup>2</sup>MGD means million gallons per day.

<sup>3</sup>NA means not applicable since no water quality-based standard has been established for the pollutant or parameter.

<sup>4</sup>Mobil Oil shall provide to EPA and Guam EPA, for approval, within 30 days of the effective date of the final permit, the procedure(s) for calculating or estimating flow rates for discharges related to Outfall No. 001 only and explain how this procedure(s) will be used to verify the adequacy of the wastewater treatment system. Monitoring frequency and sample type for Outfall No. 002 shall remain continuous and metered.

<sup>5</sup>pH effluent limits reported as minimum/maximum concentrations; pH shall be measured at the time of sampling.

<sup>6</sup>A “grab” sample is a single sample collected at a particular time and place that represents the composition of the discharge only at that time and place.

<sup>7</sup>Report as total recoverable metal.

<sup>8</sup>New water quality-based effluent limit.

3. injure or are toxic or harmful to humans, animals, plants or aquatic life; or
  4. induce the growth of undesirable aquatic life.
- C. The discharge shall not cause the turbidity values in the receiving water to exceed 1.0 Nephthleometric Turbidity Units over ambient conditions.
- D. The discharge shall not cause the temperature of the receiving water to be changed by more than 1.8°F (1.0°C) from ambient conditions.
- E. The discharge shall not contain concentrations of oil or petroleum products that:
1. cause a visible film, or sheen, or result in visible discoloration of the surface with a corresponding oil or petroleum product odor;
  2. cause damage to fish, invertebrates, or objectionable degradation of drinking water quality; or
  3. form an oil deposit on the shores or bottom of the receiving body of water.
- F. The discharge shall be free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological, acute or chronic responses in human, plant, animal or aquatic life.
- G. The discharge shall be free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce contamination in harvestable aquatic life to the extent that it causes detrimental physiological, acute or chronic responses in humans or protected wildlife, when consumed.
- H. The survival of aquatic life in marine waters subjected to the discharge, or other controllable water quality factors, shall not be less than that for the same water body in areas unaffected by the waste discharge.
- I. The discharge, alone or in combination with other sources, shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard.
- J. The discharge of pollutants at any point other than specifically described in this permit is prohibited, and constitutes a violation thereof.

## **PART II - MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

- A. Samples and measurements shall be representative of the volume and nature of the discharge. All samples shall be taken at the point immediately following the final treatment process and before mixing with the receiving water.

- B. Photo documentation of the discharged effluent is required once per quarter. Photos shall be taken of the effluent as it enters Apra Harbor and must be of suitable quality to adequately assess visible sheening, discoloration, and turbidity of the receiving water, as a result of the discharge. Each photo must be labeled with the outfall number, date and time and be attached to the respective monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (“DMR”) form (EPA Form 3320-1).
- C. Monitoring must be conducted in accordance with EPA test procedures approved under Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (“CFR”), Part 136, *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act*, as amended. For effluent analyses, the permittee shall utilize a Method Detection Limit (“MDL”) or Minimum Level (“ML”) that is lower than the effluent limitations described in Table 1 of this permit. If all published MDLs or MLs are higher than the effluent limitations, the permittee shall utilize the test method procedure with the lowest MDL or ML. The permittee shall ensure that the laboratory utilizes a standard calibration where the lowest standard point is equal to or less than the ML. Effluent analysis for lead shall measure “total recoverable lead,” except as provided under 40 CFR 122.45(c). Effluent analysis for benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene and xylene shall employ the use of either EPA Methods 602 or 624. Effluent analysis for xylene shall measure "total xylene."
- D. Mobil Oil shall provide to EPA and Guam EPA for approval, within 30 days of the effective date of the final permit, the procedure(s) for calculating or estimating flow rates for discharges related to Outfall No. 001 (i.e., Area A) and explain how this procedure(s) will be used to verify the adequacy of the wastewater treatment system.
- E. The permittee shall develop a Quality Assurance (“QA”) Manual for the field collection and laboratory analysis of samples. The purpose of the QA Manual is to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of samples and explaining data anomalies if they occur. The QA Manual shall be prepared and implemented within 90 days from the effective date of this permit. At a minimum, the QA Manual shall include the following:
1. Identification of project management and a description of the roles and responsibilities of the participants; purpose of sample collection; matrix to be sampled; the analytes or compounds being measured; applicable technical, regulatory, or program-specific action criteria; personnel qualification requirements for collecting samples;
  2. Description of sample collection procedures; equipment used; the type and number of samples to be collected including QA/Quality Control (“QC”) samples; preservatives and holding times for the samples (see 40 CFR 136.3); and chain of custody procedures;
  3. Identification of the laboratory used to analyze the samples; provisions for any proficiency demonstration that will be required by the laboratory before or after contract award such as passing a performance evaluation sample; analytical method

- to be used; MDL and ML to be reported; required QC results to be reported (e.g., matrix spike recoveries, duplicate relative percent differences, blank contamination, laboratory control sample recoveries, surrogate spike recoveries, etc.) and acceptance criteria; and corrective actions to be taken in response to problems identified during QC checks; and
4. Discussion of how the permittee will perform data review and reporting of results to EPA and Guam EPA and how the permittee will resolve data quality issues and identify limits on the use of data.
- F. Throughout all field collection and laboratory analyses of samples, the permittee shall use the QA/QC procedures documented in their QA Manual. If samples are tested by a contract laboratory, the permittee shall ensure that the laboratory has a QA Manual on file. A copy of the permittee's QA Manual shall be retained on the permittee's premises and available for review by EPA or Guam EPA upon request. The permittee shall review its QA Manual annually and revise it, as appropriate.
- G. For samples collected each month of the reporting period, report on the monthly DMR the following:
1. The maximum value, if the result is greater than or equal to the ML; or
  2. NODI(Q), if result is greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML; or
  3. NODI(B), if result is less than the laboratory's MDL.
- H. As an attachment to each DMR form submitted during this permit period, the permittee shall report for all pollutants or parameters with monitoring requirements specified in Table 1 of this permit: the analytical method number or title, preparation and analytical test procedure utilized by the laboratory, published MDL or ML, the laboratory's MDL, the standard deviation (S) from the laboratory's MDL study, and the number of replicate analyses (*n*) used to compute the laboratory's MDL.
- I. In addition to information requirements specified under 40 CFR 122.41(j)(3), records of monitoring information shall include: the laboratory which performed the analyses and any comment, case narrative, or summary of results produced by the laboratory. The records should identify and discuss QA/QC analyses performed concurrently during sample analyses and whether project and 40 CFR 136 requirements were met. The summary of results must include information on initial and continuing calibration, surrogate analyses, blanks, duplicates, laboratory control samples, matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate results, and sample receipt condition, holding time, and preservation.
- J. All monitoring results shall be submitted in such a format as to allow direct comparison with effluent limitations and requirements in this permit. Monitoring results must be

reported on a monthly DMR form. Monthly DMR forms shall be submitted quarterly and on the 15th of the month following the previous quarterly reporting period. For example, the three DMR forms for the reporting period January through March shall be submitted by the 15th of April.

Duplicate signed copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be submitted to the Regional Administrator of EPA and the Administrator of Guam EPA at the following addresses:

Regional Administrator  
EPA - Region IX  
Pacific Islands Office, CED-6  
75 Hawthorne Street  
San Francisco, California 94105

Administrator  
Guam EPA  
P.O. Box 22439- GMF  
Barrigada, Guam 96921

### **PART III - TWENTY-FOUR HOUR REPORTING NONCOMPLIANCE**

- A. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6), the permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger human health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally, within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, to EPA and Guam EPA. The permittee shall notify EPA and Guam EPA at the following telephone numbers:

Pacific Islands Office, CED-6  
EPA - Region IX  
(415) 972-3769

Administrator  
Guam EPA  
(671) 475-1635/1636

A written submission shall be provided within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause and the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times. If noncompliance has not been corrected, the written submission shall contain the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

**PART IV - POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS**

- A. In accordance with section 304(e) of the CWA and 40 CFR 122.44(k), the permittee shall develop and implement appropriate pollution prevention measures or Best Management Practices (“BMPs”) designed to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, and drainage from raw material storage which are associated with or ancillary to the maintenance, transportation, and storage of petroleum products or other potential pollutants at the facility that may contribute significant amounts of such pollutants to surface waters. The permittee shall develop (or update) and implement a Pollution Prevention Plan (the “Plan”) that describes the pollution prevention measures or BMPs that specifically apply to the facility.
- B. The Plan must identify the potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of the effluent discharges from the facility; describe and ensure implementation practices which will be used to reduce the pollutants in effluent discharges from the facility; and assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The Plan must be submitted to EPA and Guam EPA for approval within 30 days and implemented within 60 days from the date of EPA and Guam EPA's approval. The Plan requirements are based on EPA's *Proposed Reissuance of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Multi-Sector General Permit for Industrial Activities: Notice*, dated December 1, 2005 (Federal Register, Vol. 70, No. 230), and on the circumstances of the facility.
- C. The Plan shall include the following contents:
1. the identification of a pollution prevention committee (with name of each individual member) or individual(s) (by name or title) within the facility organization responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining the Plan.
  2. a description of the facility that includes:
    - a. a description of the nature of the industrial activity(ies) at the facility;
    - b. a general location map (e.g., USGS quadrangle, or other map) with enough detail to identify the location of the facility and the receiving waters within one mile of the facility; and
    - c. a drainage site map identifying the directions (using arrows) of storm water and non-storm water flow; location of areas where storm water and non-storm water co-mingle, if applicable; locations of all existing structural BMPs and all surface water bodies; locations of potential pollutant sources and locations of significant materials and activities (e.g., fueling stations, vehicle and equipment cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for treatment, storage and disposal of wastes, processing and storage areas, liquid storage tanks, location of transfer of substance in bulk, etc.) that exposed to precipitation; and locations of storm water outfalls.

3. name of the nearest receiving water(s) that receives or may receive effluent discharges from the facility.
4. a summary of potential pollutant sources that includes: a description of each separate area of the facility where industrial materials or activities that generate non-storm water effluent and those that are exposed to storm water (e.g., on-site waste storage or disposal, dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles for vehicles awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, bulk storage areas); and a list of associate pollutant(s) or parameters (e.g., pH, biochemical oxygen demand, etc.) for each material or activity.
5. a description of existing and planned BMPs for storm water and non-storm water controls; the Plan shall describe the type and location of existing non-structural and structural BMPs selected for each of the areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water or generate non-storm water; selection of BMPs should take into consideration the quantity and nature of the pollutants, and their potential to impact the water quality of the receiving water, non-structural and structural BMPs must include, but are not limited to the following:
  - a. Good Housekeeping Measures: the permittee must keep all exposed areas of the facility in a clean, orderly manner where such exposed areas could contribute pollutants to storm water and non-storm water discharges. The Plan must describe good housekeeping control measures used in each of the following facility areas. Recommended measures are discussed as indicated:
    - i. *Vehicle and Equipment Storage Areas*. Confine storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance to designated areas. These areas must be regularly inspected and cleaned for spills and leaks (including storm inlets). Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): the use of drip pans under vehicles/equipment, indoor storage of vehicles/equipment, installation of berms or dikes, use of absorbents, roofing or covering storage areas, and cleaning pavement surfaces to remove oil and grease.
    - ii. *Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Areas*. Implement and describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water and non-storm water from fueling areas. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): covering the fueling area(s), using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment, minimizing storm water and non-storm water runon/runoff to the fueling area, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling collected storm water and non-storm water runoff.
    - iii. *Material Storage Areas*. Maintain all material storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, cleaning solvents, hydraulic fluids, petroleum and oil-related products) to prevent contamination of storm water and plainly label them (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," etc.). Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): storing the materials indoors and installing berms/dikes around the area(s), minimizing runon/runoff of storm water and

non-storm water to these areas, using dry cleanup methods, and treating and/or recycling collected storm water runoff. These areas must have proper storage of all fluids, including greases, used oil, cleaning solvents, hydraulic and transmission fluids, in accordance with local and federal laws.

- iv. *Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Areas.* Implement and describe measures that prevent or minimize the generation of non-storm water or contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment cleaning. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): performing all cleaning operations indoors, covering the cleaning operation, ensuring that all wash water drains to a proper collection system, and treating and/or recycling collected storm water or non-storm water runoff. These areas should also have appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to ensure wash water is discharge to the sanitary sewer or is filtered and recycled where feasible.
  - v. *Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Areas.* Implement and describe measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water and non-storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle/equipment maintenance. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): performing maintenance activities indoors, using drip pans, keeping an organized inventory of materials used in the shop, draining all parts of fluid prior to disposal, prohibiting wet clean up practices if these practices would result in the discharge of pollutants to storm water drainage systems, using dry cleanup methods, treating and/or recycling collected storm water runoff, minimizing runoff of storm water to maintenance areas.
  - vi. *Sandblasting Areas.* Implement and describe measures to prevent or minimize contamination of storm water from all areas used for sandblasting. Consider the following (or other equivalent measures): covering sanding areas, minimizing storm water runoff or other appropriate measures to minimize the offsite transport of sandblasting material by storm water.
- b. Preventive Maintenance Measures: the Plan must describe the facility's preventive maintenance program that includes timely inspections and maintenance of storm water and non-storm water management devices, (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators) as well as inspecting, testing, maintaining and repairing facility equipment and systems to avoid breakdowns or failures that may result in discharges of pollutants to surface waters; all BMPs listed in the Plan must be maintained in effective operating condition to control source runoff.
  - c. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures: Develop and implement a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan in accordance with 40 CFR 112. The Plan must describe the procedures that will be followed for cleaning up spills or leaks and for disposal of oil and hazardous waste; measures for cleaning up spills or leaks and disposal of such materials must be consistent with applicable regulations set forth at 40 CFR 264 and 265 and 40 CFR 112.

- d. Facility Inspections: Inspect all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water and non-storm water (i.e., storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, vehicle/equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, line-flushing area, vehicle/equipment cleaning areas, and loading/unloading area, location(s) of oil/water separators, storm drains, etc.). Inspections must include an evaluation of existing BMPs. The Plan must identify how often the inspections are to occur.
  - e. Employee Training: Train personnel at least once a year and address the following activities, as applicable: spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices, proper fueling practices, proper painting or sandblasting procedures for the removal of paint, and must identify periodic dates for such training. Training must be provided to all employees that operate in areas where industrial materials or activities generate non-storm water or are exposed to storm water. Employee training shall occur at least once per year.
  - f. Sediment and Erosion Control Measures: Develop and implement structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization BMPs to limit erosion. The Plan must identify the areas of the facility that have a potential for significant soil erosion and the BMPs to prevent significant soils from entering Apra Harbor.
  - g. General Management of Runoff: the Plan must describe the traditional storm water and non-storm water management practices (permanent structural BMPs other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) that currently exist or that are planned for the facility. These BMPs typically are used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise reduce pollutants in storm water or non-storm water discharges from the site; examples include oil/water separators and retention basins.
6. a copy of this permit.
- D. The Plan must have management approval and be maintained and amended whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance of the facility which has a significant effect on the discharge, or potential for discharge, of pollutants from the facility.
  - E. The Plan must be maintained and amended whenever there is indication of pollutants in the effluent discharge that may impact water quality standards. An indication of pollutants requires the permittee to evaluate potential pollutant sources and corresponding BMPs and make appropriate Plan revisions. The permittee shall implement timely corrective actions and revise BMPs, as necessary.
  - F. The Plan must be retained on-site and be made available, upon request, for review by EPA or Guam EPA.

## **PART V - PERMIT REOPENOR**

This permit may be modified by EPA in accordance with the requirements set forth in 40 CFR 122 and 124 and section 5104.A.9 of Guam water quality standards to include conditions or limitations to address exceedances of Guam water quality standards based on newly available information.

## **PART VI - STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS**

This permit requires the permittee to comply with the attached EPA Region IX *Standard Federal NPDES Permit Conditions*, dated July 1, 2001.

## **PART VII - DEFINITIONS**

- A. “Best Management Practices” or “BMPs” are schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural, and/or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the U.S. BMPs include treatment systems, operating procedures, and practices to control: plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. BMPs may further be characterized as operational, source control, erosion and sediment control, and treatment BMPs.
- B. A “composite” sample means a time-proportioned mixture of not less than eight discrete aliquots obtained at equal time intervals (e.g., 24-hour composite means a minimum of eight samples collected every three hours). The volume of each aliquot shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling, but not less than 100 ml. Sample collection, preservation, and handling shall be performed as described in the most recent edition of 40 CFR 136.3, Table II. Where collection, preservation, and handling procedures are not outlined in 40 CFR 136.3, procedures outlined in the 18th edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* shall be used.
- D. A “daily discharge” means the “discharge of a pollutant” measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
- E. A “daily maximum allowable effluent limitation” means the highest allowable “daily discharge.”
- F. A “DMR” is a “Discharge Monitoring Report” that is an EPA uniform national form, including any subsequent additions, revisions, or modifications for reporting of self-monitoring results by the permittee.

- G. A “grab” sample is a single sample collected at a particular time and place that represents the composition of the discharge only at that time and place. Sample collection, preservation, and handling shall be performed as described in the most recent edition of 40 CFR 136.3, Table II. Where collection, preservation, and handling procedures are not outlined in 40 CFR 136.3, procedures outlined in the 18th edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* shall be used.
- H. The “method detection limit” or “MDL” is the minimum concentration of an analyte that can be detected with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined by a specific laboratory method in 40 CFR 136. The procedure for determination of a laboratory MDL is in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B.
- I. The “minimum level” or “ML” is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed in a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specific sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed (as defined in EPA’s draft *National Guidance for the Permitting, Monitoring, and Enforcement of Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations Set Below Analytical Detection/Quantitative Levels*, March 22, 1994). If a published method-specific ML is not available, then an interim ML shall be calculated. The interim ML is equal to 3.18 times the published method-specific MDL rounded to the nearest multiple of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, etc. (When neither an ML nor MDL are available under 40 CFR 136, an interim ML should be calculated by multiplying the best estimate of detection by a factor of 3.18; when a range of detection is given, the lower end value of the range of detection should be used to calculate the ML.) At this point in the calculation, a different procedure is used for metals, than non-metals:
1. For metals, due to laboratory calibration practices, calculated MLs may be rounded to the nearest whole number.
  2. For non-metals, because analytical instruments are generally calibrated using the ML as the lowest calibration standard, the calculated ML is then rounded to the nearest multiple of (1, 2, or 5) x 10<sup>n</sup>, where n is zero or an integer. (For example, if an MDL is 2.5 ug/l, then the calculated ML is: 2.5 ug/l x 3.18 = 7.95 ug/l. The multiple of (1, 2, or 5) x 10<sup>n</sup> nearest to 7.95 is 1 x 10<sup>1</sup> = 10 ug/l, so the calculated ML, rounded to the nearest whole number, is 10 ug/l.)
- J. A “NODI(B)” means that the concentration of the pollutant in a sample is not detected. NODI(B) is reported when a sample result is less than the laboratory’s MDL.
- K. A “NODI(Q)” means that the concentration of the pollutant in a sample is detected but not quantified. NODI(Q) is reported when a sample result is greater than or equal to the laboratory’s MDL, but less than the ML.