CDPS GENERAL PERMIT

REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES DISCHARGING TO GROUND WATER

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE

COLORADO DISCHARGE PERMIT SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Colorado Water Quality Control Act, (25-8-101 et seq., CRS, 1973 as amended) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.; the "Act"), Remediation Activities are authorized to discharge treated water from authorized locations throughout the State of Colorado to ground water within the State. Such discharges shall be in accordance with the conditions of this general permit.

This permit specifically authorizes the entity(s) listed on page 1 of this document (also known as the permit certification) to discharge process generated wastewaters, as of the effective dates stated on page 1 of the certification, in accordance with the permit requirements and conditions set forth in Parts I and II hereof. All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

The applicant may demand an adjudicatory hearing within thirty (30) days of the date of issuance of the final permit determination, per the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations, 61.7(1). Should the applicant choose to contest any of the effluent limitations, monitoring requirements or other conditions contained herein, the applicant must comply with Section 24-4-104 CRS and the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations. Failure to contest any such effluent limitation, monitoring requirement, or other condition, constitutes consent to the condition by the Applicant.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight September 30, 2016

Issued and Signed this day 3rd day of August, 2011

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Janet Kieler, Permits Section Manager
WATER QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION

ISSUED AND SIGNED: AUGUST 3, 2011

EFFECTIVE: OCTOBER 1, 2011

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PART I

A. COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

1. Activities Covered

This permit authorizes the discharge from Remediation Activities from authorized locations throughout Colorado to ground water provided that the effluent is discharged to ground water through land application methods. Remediation Activities means treatment and/or remedial activities of ground water, alluvial water, stormwater, and/or surface water (the source water). RAs occur at facilities including, but are not limited to: Industrial Sites, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUSTs), Gasoline Stations, Dry Cleaners and Construction Dewatering sites where contaminated ground water, alluvial water, stormwater, and/or surface water is encountered. RA facilities discharge to ground water through **uncontained** land application methods (i.e., not discharged into a surface impoundment) where the protection of water quality must be determined through meeting water quality standards prior to discharge to land (land disposal).

2. Limitations on Coverage

Discharges from Remediation Activities may be covered under this permit provided that the applicant can provide representative data of the contaminated source water at the time of application. If the applicant is not able to provide the representative data, determinations will be made on a case-by-case basis as to whether coverage can be authorized under this general permit. These case-by-case determinations are based on resources and relevant information available to accurately evaluate and identify the potential contaminants in the source water. If it is determined that resources and relevant information are not available, an individual permit may be required.

There are some discharges from Remediation Activities that cannot be covered under this general permit and the applicant must apply for coverage under another general permit or apply for coverage under an individual permit. These exclusions include discharges to surface waters, discharges to conveyances that lead to surface water, discharges to ground water that are hydrologically connected to surface water, and discharges intended for land treatment for which the effluent limits can not be met prior to the discharge to land.

There are additional discharges from Remediation Activities that cannot be covered under this general permit based on the discharge being subject to regulation by the EPA or by implementing agencies under Senate Bill 181. Discharges from Remediation Activities that fall under the regulating authority of other agencies include:

a. Discharges to Surface Impoundments or Other Engineered Units—Facilities discharging wastewaters into surface impoundments and associated pipelines or other engineered units, even those designed for purposeful seepage (e.g. no liner or a seeping liner) shall be regulated by the Hazardous Materials Waste Management Division (HMWMD), Solid Waste Program.

b. Discharges to Class V Injection Wells—Discharges to Class V Injection Wells within the state of Colorado are regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 8, through the Underground Injection Control (UIC) program. In accordance with of Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations Section 61.14(1)(b)(vii), facilities operating under a permit issued pursuant to the UIC provisions are specifically exempt from coverage under the ground water discharge provisions of Regulation 61. A Class V Injection well is defined by EPA as any bored, drilled, or driven shaft, or dug hole that is deeper than its widest surface dimension, or an improved sinkhole, or a subsurface fluid distribution system.

3. Application Requirements

In order to apply for certification under this general permit, the applicant shall submit an application form as provided by the Division by mail or hand delivery at least 45 days before the anticipated date of discharge. The application in its entirety shall be submitted to:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Water Quality Control Division
Permits Section, WQCD-PCP-B2
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, Colorado 80246-1530

Following review of the application, the Division may request additional information or deny the authorization to discharge under this general permit. If the Division determines that a new facility does not fall under the authority of the general permit, then the information received will be processed for an individual permit, and the applicant shall be notified of such a determination. If during the renewal process, the Division determines that a facility no longer qualifies for the general permit, then the certification may be revoked or the facility may be allowed to discharge under the general permit, with additional conditions in the amended certification, until an individual permit is issued.

A permittee desiring continued coverage under the general permit must reapply **at least 180 days in advance of this permit expiration**. If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued and remain in force and effect. If a permittee was authorized to discharge under this permit prior to the expiration date, any discharges authorized under this permit will automatically remain covered by this permit until the earliest of:

a. Authorization for coverage under a reissued permit or a replacement of this permit following the timely and appropriate submittal of a complete application requesting authorization to discharge under the new permit and compliance with the requirements of the application;

b. The issuance and effect of a termination issued by the Division;

c. The issuance or denial of an individual permit for the facility's discharges;

d. A formal permit decision by the Division not to reissue this general permit, at which time the Division will identify a reasonable time period for covered dischargers to seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit. Coverage under this permit will cease when coverage under another permit is granted/authorized; or

e. The Division has informed the permittee that they are no longer covered under this permit.

4. Terminating Coverage

To terminate permit coverage, the legal permit applicant or duly authorized agent must submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination Form, to the address listed in Part I.A.3. The authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the day that the termination is effective as notified by the Division. The permittee is responsible for meeting the terms of this permit until the authorization is terminated. The Notice of Termination must be signed in accordance with Part I.E.7 of this permit.

5. Modifying Existing Permit Coverage

To modify an existing permit certification, the legal permit contact or duly authorized agent must submit a complete and accurate Modification Form, to the address listed in Part I.A.3. This form must be submitted to the Division at least 45 days prior to implementing any requested modifications that result in a discharge to state waters. The permittee is not authorized to discharge under the modified conditions until the modified certification is issued and effective. Modifications include but are not limited to: adding or removing discharge outfalls, adding new or additional chemicals to the treatment process or effluent, modifying treatment in a manner that would result in a new or altered discharge in terms of location or effluent quality, etc. The modification form must be signed in accordance with Part I.E.7 of this permit.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Permitted Outfall(s)

Beginning no earlier than the effective date listed on the permit certification and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee identified on the permit certification is authorized to discharge from the Outfall(s) listed on the permit certification, provided that all conditions of this permit are met.

2. Numeric Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Frequencies, and Sample Types

In accordance with the Water Quality Control Commission Regulations for Effluent Limitations, Section 62.4, and the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations, Section 61.8(2), 5.C.C.R. 1002-61, the permitted discharge shall not contain effluent parameter concentrations which exceed the limitations specified in Table B.1 and the permit certification.

The permittee must monitor the effluent for all listed parameters at the frequency and sample types specified in Table B.1 below. Additional site specific parameters along with the discharge limitations and monitoring conditions may be included in the permit certification. Such monitoring will begin immediately and last for the life of the permit unless otherwise noted. The results of such monitoring must be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (See Part I.E). Facilities with continuous discharges may request a reduction in the monitoring frequency through the modification process. The Division will evaluate if a reduction in monitoring frequency can be made in accordance with the Division's Baseline Monitoring Frequency, Sample Type, and Reduced Monitoring Frequency Policy.

Table B.1, Numeric Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

Parameter ICIS Code	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Conditions	
	30-Day Average	7-Day Average	Daily Maximum	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, mgd[1] 50050	Limit	----	Limit	Continuous	Recorder
Oil and Grease[2] 84066	----	-----	-----	Weekly	Visual
Oil and Grease[2], mg/l 03582	----	---	10	Weekly	Grab
pH, s.u. 00400	----	-----	6.5-8.5	Weekly	In-situ

70295 Total Dissolved Solids[3], mg/l	Limit in Certification	------	Limit in Certification	Weekly	Grab
00665 Total Phosphorus[4], mg/l, as P	Report/ Limit in Certification	------	Report/ Limit in Certificaiton	Monthly	Composite
Site Specific[5] Metals, Organics, Inorganics, RADs	Report	-----	Report	Weekly	Composite
Site Specific[5] Metals, Organics, Inorganics, RADS	Limit in Certification	-----	Limit in Certification	Weekly	Composite

Notes:

[1]Flow Limit—The chronic flow limit will be based on the design capacity of the treatment as provided in the permit application and will be stated on the certification.

[2]Oil and Grease—A visual observation of the discharge for each permitted outfall must be made once a week. In the event an oil sheen or floating oil is observed, a composite sample shall be collected weekly, analyzed, and reported on the DMR. In addition, corrective action shall be taken immediately to mitigate the discharge of oil and grease. A description of the corrective action taken must be included with the DMR.

[3]Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)—Analysis for salinity, measured as TDS, will be required in all permits that discharge to a different aquifer from which the ground water was pulled. If the discharge is to the same aquifer from which it was pulled, sampling for TDS will not be required provided that the remediation activity is not contributing to TDS concentrations.

[4] Total Phosphorus—Analysis for Total Phosphorus, as P, will be required for discharges to waters with a control regulation for P. In accordance with the Dillon Reservoir Control Regulation (Regulation 71), monitoring for Total Phosphorus is required. In accordance with the Cherry Creek Reservoir Control Regulation (Regulation 72), monitoring and compliance with the Total Phosphorus chronic numeric effluent limit of 0.05mg/l is required. In accordance with the Chatfield Reservoir Control Regulation (Regulation 73), monitoring and compliance with the Total Phosphorus chronic numeric effluent limit of 1.0 mg/l is required. In accordance with the Bear Creek Watershed Control Regulation (Regulation 74), monitoring for Total Phosphorus is required.

[5]Site Specific Parameters—Upon review of the analytical data supplied with the permit application, site specific parameters will be added to the permit certification based on the type and concentrations of contaminants present. Additional site specific parameters may be added to the permit certification in accordance with Part I.B.3.

3. Monitoring Frequencies and Sample Types for Influent Parameters

The permittee must monitor the influent for all listed parameters at the frequency and sample types specified in Table B.2 below. Such monitoring shall be conducted after the discharge has commenced, but within the first month of discharge, and shall continue on a quarterly basis. The results of such monitoring must be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (See Part I.E) under Permitted Feature 300I.

After the review of the influent data, the Division may require a modification to the permit certification to include additional monitoring requirements and numeric effluent limitations, as established in Part I.B. The permittee will be notified if the Division requires any such modification.

In addition, the permittee must follow the procedures identified in Part I.C.6 if there is a potential exceedance of ground water standards at the permitted outfall, for a parameter not subject to an effluent limit in the permit/permit certification.

The influent sampling requirement established in Part I.B.3 may be waived on a case-by-case basis if the Division deems the pollutants in the source water have been well characterized or other pertinent information has been provided to the Division. This may be the case for fixed facilities treating a specific pollutant source, or for facilities with substantial historical ground water data.

If after the submittal of four quarters of influent data substantiating constituents are not detected in concentrations more than one half the ground water standards, the permittee can request relief from the influent monitoring requirements.

Outfall: 300I
Table B.2, Influent Monitoring Frequency and Sample Type

Parameter ICIS Code	Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Conditions	
	30-Day Average	7-Day Average	Daily Maximum	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Semi Volatile Organic Compounds Screen [1]	Report	-----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Screen [2]	Report	-----	Report	Quarterly	Grab
Metals Screen [3]	Report	-----	Report	Quarterly	Grab

Notes:

[1] Semi-Volatile Organic Compound Screen— The permittee shall sample the influent once per quarter in accordance with Part I.B.3and have it analyzed for Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds listed in the Influent Screening Requirements found in Part III of the permit. Pesticides, herbicides, and PCBs do not need to be included in this analysis.

[2] Volatile Organic Compound Screen— The permittee shall sample the influent once per quarter in accordance with Part I.B.3and have it analyzed for Volatile Organic Compounds listed in the Influent Screening Requirements found in Part III of the permit.

[3] Metals Screen— The permittee shall sample the influent once per quarter in accordance with Part I.B.3and have it analyzed for all metals listed in the Influent Screening Requirements found in Part III of the permit. The Metals analyses shall be performed for the extraction identified in Part III.

C. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Compliance Schedule

Existing dischargers may be granted compliance schedules for any new effluent limitations applicable to the discharge. Some items requiring a compliance schedule may require an individual permit.

2. Ensure Numeric Effluent Limits Can Be Met

Prior to the commencement of any discharge, an initial batch representative of the effluent from each permitted outfall must be sent through the treatment system. The effluent from the treatment must be sampled using composite method for all parameters listed in the permit certification with a numeric limitation. All effluent must be contained until analyses have confirmed that all numeric effluent limitations have been met. If the results of the initial sampling exceed any numeric effluent limitation, additional treatment shall be completed and additional sampling must be collected, post-treatment, to confirm compliance with the limitations. Additional sampling and treatment shall be repeated, and all water shall be collected and retained, until monitoring results for the treated effluent verify compliance with the numeric effluent limitations identified in the permit certification. Monitoring may be conducted and samples collected to meet the requirements of this section prior to certification under the general permit. This requirement will not be imposed for parameters where report only is required.

The initial containment of the effluent requirement established in Part I.C.2 may be waived for existing permittee's on a case-by-case basis. The case-by-case determination will be made based on numeric effluent limitation permit compliance history.

3. Remediation Activities Practices

The permittee shall develop and implement remediation activities practices for each facility covered by this permit in accordance with the requirements of this section. The remediation activities practices shall be documented in a Remediation Activities Management Plan in accordance with I.C.4. The practices shall include:

a. Pollutant Control Practices: The permittee shall implement pollutant control practices to meet all numeric effluent limitations prior to land application and in accordance with good engineering, hydrologic and pollution control practices. Specifically, the permittee must ensure all pollutant control practices are designed, implemented, and maintained with proper hydraulic and pollutant removal capacity to ensure consistent compliance with the permit effluent limits. Practices shall include all treatment, schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, monitoring practices used to document the capability of the treatment practices to remove pollutants, including residual solids treatment, handling and disposal practices, and other management practices necessary to meet the numeric effluent limits.

b. Land Application Methods: The permittee shall properly land apply the discharge using a method that results in the discharge being uncontained, but allows for it to completely infiltrate into the ground / ground water, and/or results in complete evapotranspiration. Additionally, the permittee must ensure that the discharge does not leave the land area for which the permittee has operational control, and must ensure that the effluent does not discharge to state surface waters as surface runoff. Additionally, the permittee must ensure the discharge is applied in a manner that does not trigger the discharge to be regulated by either the HMWMD/Solid Waste Program or EPA/UIC program as further described in I.A.2.a.and b of the permit.

c. Materials Handling and Spill Prevention: The permittee shall implement practices for material handling and spill prevention to prevent discharges that contain effluent parameter concentrations which exceed the limitations specified in Table B.1, Table B.2, and the permit certification, as well as discharges not authorized by a CDPS discharge permit. The permittee shall implement secondary containment for all bulk storage structures for petroleum products and any other chemicals associated

with the pollutant control practices (e.g., fuel for pumps, chemicals used in the treatment process), or provide equivalent adequate protection so as to contain all spills and prevent any spilled material from entering the effluent stream or State waters.

4. Remediation Activities Management Plan

a. **Remediation Activities Management Plan (Plan) shall document the following information:**

i) Plan Administrator: The Plan shall identify a specific individual(s), position or title who is responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining, and revising the Plan. The activities and responsibilities of the administrator shall address all aspects of the facility's Plan.

ii) Facility Certified Operator: As documented in Regulation 100, all water and wastewater facilities in Colorado shall be under the supervision of an operator certified at or above the classification of the facility. The Plan shall identify a specific individual holding a certificate that meets the requirements of Regulation 100. If the permittee is not aware of the class of certification needed, contact the Division's Facility-Operator Program.

iii) Site Map: The Plan shall include a legible site map(s), showing the entire site, identifying:

i) The source of the discharge or dewatering excavations (if applicable)—Dewatering excavations can be described as locations where ground disturbing activities result in uncovering of ground water
ii) Containment Location(s) if present
iii) Location of structural treatment practices, including but not limited to tanks, filter systems, etc.
iv) Sampling Locations
v) Discharge Point(s)/Outfall(s)
vi) Identification of the flow path of the discharge and all areas that will be used for infiltration into the ground, and
vii) Location of any drainage ditches, storm sewers inlets, other conveyances, and surface waters (including those that may only contain water occasionally or seasonally) located within 300 feet of the discharge location(s)

iv) Description of Pollutant Control Practices: The Plan shall describe the installation and implementation specifications for each practice implemented in accordance with Part I.C.3.a. The description shall address the proper implementation and operation of the practice. The description shall include general information related to hydraulic and pollutant removal capacity of the pollutant treatment system, with related monitoring practices used to document the capability of the treatment practices to remove pollutants, including residual solids treatment, handling and disposal practices. The Plan shall clearly describe the inspection and maintenance procedures implemented at the site to maintain all pollutant control practices in good and effective operating condition.

v) Description of Land Application Methods: The Plan shall describe all land application methods utilized in the field in order for the discharge to result in complete infiltration. The description shall address the proper implementation and operation of the land application method(s) used. The description shall include the inspection and maintenance procedures implemented at the site to maintain the land application method(s) used in good and effective operating condition.

vi) Description of Materials Handling and Spill Prevention: The Plan shall identify the practices implemented for Materials Handling and Spill Prevention in accordance with Part I.C.3c. The description shall identify the capacity and location of secondary containment implemented for all bulk storage structures. If equivalent adequate protection is implemented in lieu of secondary containment, the plan shall provide a description of the practices to be used.

b. **Plan Preparation and Implementation:** The Plan does not need to be completed prior to submitting a permit application. However, the Plan shall be completed and documented prior to commencement of the discharge. The Plan shall be maintained and implemented until expiration or inactivation of permit coverage.

c. **Plan Retention Requirements:** A copy of the Plan must be retained on site unless another location, specified by the permittee, is approved by the Division.

d. **Plan Availability:** A copy of the Plan shall be provided upon request to the Division or EPA in accordance with Part II.B.2. All Plans required under this permit are considered reports that shall be available to the public under Section 308(b) of the CWA and Section 61.5(4) of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations. The permittee shall make plans available to members of the public upon request. However, the permittee may claim any portion of a Plan as confidential in accordance with 40 CFR Part 2.

e. **Plan Review/Changes:** The Plan must reflect current field conditions. Any changes in the pollutant control practices implemented at the site must be reflected in the Plan and may trigger additional requirements as established in Part II.A.2 of the permit. Plan changes shall be made prior to changes in the site conditions, except as allowed for in paragraph f, below.

f. **Responsive Plan Changes:** Plan changes addressing pollutant control practices are often required to be made in response to changing conditions, or when current practices are determined ineffective. The majority of Plan revisions to address these changes can be made immediately with quick in-the-field revisions to the plan. In the less common scenario where more complex development of materials to modify the Plan is necessary, Plan revisions shall be made in accordance with the following requirements:

i) the Plan shall be revised as soon as practicable, but in no case more than 72 hours after the change(s) in the pollutant control practices at the site, and
ii) a notation must be included in the Plan prior to the site change(s) that includes the time and date of the change(s) in the field, an identification of the changes in pollutant control practices.

5. Discharge Log

The permittee shall maintain a documented weekly Discharge Log identifying for each week (Sunday through Saturday) the following information for each permitted outfall:

i) the dates and times when a discharges commences and/or ends,
ii) records for monitoring as required by Part I.E.4.

The entries can be based off data obtained from the flow recorder. The log must be updated within 72 hours of the occurrence of any activity requiring documentation in accordance with this subsection.

6. Practices for Discharges in Exceedance of Applicable Ground Water Standards

The Division expects that compliance with the effluent limits in this permit will control discharges as necessary to meet applicable ground water standards. If at any time the permittee becomes aware that at the permitted outfall, pollutant concentrations for an effluent parameter **not** subject to an effluent limitation in Part I.B or the permit certification exceeds any applicable ground water standard, the permittee shall:

a. Halt or reduce any activity if necessary to prevent the discharge of an effluent parameter(s), at the permitted outfall, in concentrations which exceed the applicable ground water standards ;

b. Report the exceedance of an acute effluent limitation and/or an exceedance of toxic substance listed in Part III of the permit orally within twenty-four (24) hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances; and

c. Mail a written report to the Division containing all relevant monitoring data and the information consistent with that required for noncompliance in Part II.A.4 (a) within five (5) days after becoming aware of the exceedance.

Coverage under this general permit may be modified, suspended, or terminated by the Division if necessary to effectively implement protection of ground water. If the Division finds that such new or altered discharge might be inconsistent with the conditions of the permit, the Division shall require a new or revised permit application, or require coverage under an individual permit, and shall follow the procedures specified in Sections 61.5 through 61.6, and 61.15 of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations.

The Division expects that compliance with the effluent limits in this permit will control discharges as necessary to meet applicable ground water standards. If at any time the permittee becomes aware that at the permitted outfall, pollutant concentrations for an effluent parameter subject to an effluent limitation in Part I.B or the permit certification exceeds any applicable ground water standard , the permittee shall follow the requirements stated in Part II., specifically Part II.A.4,10, and 14.

7. Chemical Additions

No chemicals are to be added that have the potential to be present in the permitted discharge, including, but not limited to, chemical additions at any point in the treatment process, unless the Division grants permission for the use of the specific chemical(s). The permit applicant must submit a list of proposed chemicals, including dosage rates, used in the treatment process. Additionally, a MSDS for each chemical proposed for use must be provided. In granting the use of such chemicals, additional limitations and monitoring requirements may be imposed.

Chemicals used in waters that will or may be discharged to ground water within the State of Colorado must be used in accordance with all state and federal regulations, and in strict accordance with the manufacturer's site-specific instructions.

8. Discharge Point

All waters shall be discharged in a manner to prevent erosion, scouring, or damage to the land.

9. <u>Land Treatment</u>

For this general permit, all numeric effluent limitations are assigned as end of pipe limits based on the Basic Standards for Ground Water and must be met prior to discharge to land, i.e., land disposal. Ground water dilution and land treatment considerations are not applicable in this permit. Dischargers who want consideration of ground water dilution or land treatment should apply for an individual permit.

D. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

1. "Class V Injection Well" is defined by the EPA as any bored, drilled, or driven shaft, or dug hole that is deeper than its widest surface dimension, or an improved sinkhole, or a subsurface fluid distribution system.

2. "Composite" sample is a minimum of four (4) grab samples collected at equally spaced two (2) hour intervals and proportioned according to flow. For intermittent discharges or discharges lasting less than 8 hours, a composite sample is defined as sampling three (3) equal aliquots during the beginning, middle and end of the discharge period.

3. "Continuous" measurement is a measurement obtained from an automatic recording device which continually measures provides measurements.

4. "Daily Maximum limitation" for all parameters except temperature, means the limitation for this parameter shall be applied as an instantaneous maximum (or, for pH or DO, instantaneous minimum) value. The instantaneous value is defined as the analytical result of any individual sample. DMRs shall include the maximum (and/or minimum) of all instantaneous values within the calendar month. Any instantaneous value beyond the noted daily maximum limitation for the indicated parameter shall be considered a violation of this permit.

5. "Dissolved (D) metals fraction" is defined in the <u>Basic Standards and Methodologies for Surface Water</u> 1002-31, as that portion of a water and suspended sediment sample which passed through a 0.40 or 0.45 UM (micron) membrane filter. Determinations of "dissolved" constituents are made using the filtrate. This may include some very small (colloidal) suspended particles which passed through the membrane filter as well as the amount of substance present in true chemical solution.

6. "Grab" sample, is a single "dip and take" sample so as to be representative of the parameter being monitored.

7. "In-situ" measurement is defined as a single reading, observation or measurement taken in the field at the point of discharge.

8. "Instantaneous" measurement is a single reading, observation, or measurement performed on site using existing monitoring facilities.

9. To be considered an "Intermittent Discharge" one of the following must apply:
   - A) the maximum discharge frequency is less than 3 consecutive days (72 hours), and less than 3 days per 7 day period, and less than 10 days total per month
   - B) the maximum discharge frequency is less than 5 consecutive days (120 hours) and less than 5 total days per month
   - C) It can be shown that discharge frequency and duration is tied solely to precipitation events, where the discharge starts and stops shortly after the precipitation event starts/stops.

10. "Land Application" means any discharge being applied directly to the land for land disposal or land treatment and does not include a discharge to surface waters even if such waters are subsequently diverted and applied to the land.

11. "Land Disposal" means any discharge or pollutant-containing waters being applied to land for which no further treatment is intended.

12. "Land Treatment" means any discharge of pollutant-containing waters being applied to the land for the purpose of treatment.

13. "Material handling activities" include: storage, loading and unloading of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product where such products could come in contact with precipitation.

14. "Metals Screen" means an analysis using an EPA approved method found in 40 CFR Part 136, and with an analyte list which includes all metals listed in the Influent Screening Requirements listed in Part III of the permit.

15. "Potentially dissolved (PD) metals fraction" is defined in the Basic Standards and Methodologies for Surface Water 1002-31, as that portion of a constituent measured from the filtrate of a water and suspended sediment sample that was first treated with nitric acid to a pH of 2 or less and let stand for 8 to 96 hours prior to sample filtration using a 0.40 or 0.45-UM (micron) membrane filter. Note the "potentially dissolved" method cannot be used where nitric acid will interfere with the analytical procedure used for the constituent measured.

16. "Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL)" means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured with a high degree of confidence that the analyte is present at or above that concentration. The use of PQL in this document may refer to those PQLs shown in Part I.D of this permit or the PQLs of an individual laboratory.

17. "Quarterly measurement frequency" means samples may be collected at any time during the calendar quarter if a continual discharge occurs. If the discharge is intermittent, then samples shall be collected anytime during the quarter that the discharge occurs. Calendar quarters are defined as January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December.

18. "Recorder" requires the continuous operation of a chart and/or totalizer (or drinking water rotor meters or pump hour meters where previously approved.)

19. "Semi-Volatile Organic Compound Screen" means an analysis using an EPA approved method found in 40 CFR part 136, and with an analyte list which includes the base, neutral, acid, and dioxane organic compounds listed in Influent Screening Requirements in Part III of the permit. Pesticides, herbicides, and PCBs, do not need to be included in this analysis.

20. "Seven (7) day average" means, with the exception of fecal coliform or *E. coli* bacteria (see geometric mean), the arithmetic mean of all samples collected in a seven (7) consecutive day period. When calculating the 7-day average, a value of zero should be used in place of any value that is less than the reporting limit Such seven (7) day averages shall be calculated for all calendar weeks, which are defined as beginning on Sunday and ending on Saturday. If the calendar week overlaps two months (i.e. the Sunday is in one month and the Saturday in the following month), the seven (7) day average calculated for that calendar week shall be associated with the month that contains the Saturday. Samples may not be used for more than one (1) reporting period. **(See the**

"Analytical and Sampling Methods for Monitoring and Reporting Section in Part I.E.3 for guidance on calculating averages and reporting analytical results that are less than the PQL).

21. "Significant materials" include but are not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as metallic products; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of SARA III; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharge.

22. "State Waters" means any and all surface or subsurface waters which are contained in or flow in or through this state, but does not include waters in sewage systems, waters in treatment works of disposal systems, waters in potable water distribution systems, and all water withdrawn for use until use and treatment have been completed.

23. "State Surface Waters" means all surface waters that meet the definition of "State Waters," including ground water that is hydrologically connected to surface water.

24. "Thirty (30) day average" means, except for fecal coliform or *E. coli* bacteria (see geometric mean), the arithmetic mean of all samples collected during a thirty (30) consecutive-day period. When calculating the 30-day average, a value of zero should be used in place of any value that is less than the PQL. The permittee shall report the appropriate mean of all self-monitoring sample data collected during the calendar month on the Discharge Monitoring Reports. Samples shall not be used for more than one (1) reporting period. **(See the "Analytical and Sampling Methods for Monitoring and Reporting Section in Part I.E.3 for guidance on calculating averages and reporting analytical results that are less than the PQL).**

25. "Total Metals" means the concentration of metals determined on an unfiltered sample following vigorous digestion (Section 4.1.3), or the sum of the concentrations of metals in both the dissolved and suspended fractions, as described in Manual of Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, March 1979, or its equivalent.

26. "Total Recoverable Metals" means that portion of a water and suspended sediment sample measured by the total recoverable analytical procedure described in Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, March 1979 or its equivalent.

27. "Twenty four (24) hour composite" sample is a combination of at least eight (8) sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at equally spaced intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a twenty-four (24) hour period. For volatile pollutants, aliquots must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis. The composite must be flow proportional; either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot must be proportional to either the wastewater or effluent flow at the time of sampling or the total wastewater or effluent flow since the collection of the previous aliquot. Aliquots may be collected manually or automatically.

28. "Twice Monthly" monitoring frequency means that two samples shall be collected each calendar month on separate weeks with at least one full week between the two sample dates. Also, there shall be at least one full week between the second sample of a month and the first sample of the following month.

29. "Visual" observation is observing the discharge to check for the presence of a visible sheen or floating oil.

30. "Volatile Organic Compound Screen" means an analysis using an EPA approved method found in 40 CFR part 136, and with an analyte list which includes the Volatile organic compounds listed in Influent Screening Requirements found in Part III of the permit.

31. "Water Quality Control Division" or "Division" means the state Water Quality Control Division as established in 25-8-101 et al.)

32. "Weekly measurement frequency" means samples may be collected at any time during the week as defined as beginning on Sunday and ending on Saturday. If the discharge is intermittent, a sample must be collected for each week (as defined above) that the discharge occurs. A minimum of one sample must be collected for discharges lasting less than one week. For example, if an intermittent discharge begins on Wednesday, February 2nd and ends on Friday, February 4th, one sample must collected on the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th. If the discharge resumes on Sunday, February 13 and is intermittent through Monday, February 14th an additional sample must be collected on the 13th or the 14th.

E. GENERAL MONITORING, SAMPLING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Routine Reporting of Data

Reporting of data gathered in compliance with Part I.B.2 shall be on a **monthly** basis. Reporting of all data gathered shall comply with the requirements of Part I.E. (General Requirements). Monitoring results shall be summarized for each calendar month and reported on Division approved discharge monitoring report (DMR) forms (EPA form 3320-1).

The permittee must submit these forms either by mail, or by using the Division's Net-DMR service (when available). If mailed, one form shall be mailed to the Water Quality Control Division, as indicated below, so that the DMR is received no later than the 28th day of the following month (for example, the DMR for discharges occurring in January must be received by the Division by February 28th). If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "No Discharge" shall be reported.

The original signed copy of each discharge monitoring report (DMR) shall be submitted to the Division at the following address:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Water Quality Control Division
WQCD-P-B2
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, Colorado 80246-1530

The Discharge Monitoring Report forms shall be filled out accurately and completely in accordance with requirements of this permit and the instructions on the forms. They shall be signed by an authorized person as identified in Part I.E.7.

2. Representative Sampling

Discharge points shall be designed or modified so that a sample of the effluent can be obtained at a point after the final treatment process and prior to discharge to ground water. Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit and, unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other wastestream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring points shall not be changed without notification to and approval by the Division. The permittee shall provide access to the Division to sample the discharge at these points.

3. Analytical and Sampling Methods for Monitoring and Reporting

The permittee shall install, calibrate, use and maintain monitoring methods and equipment, including biological and indicated pollutant monitoring methods. All sampling shall be performed by the permittee according to specified methods in 40 C.F.R. Part 136; methods approved by EPA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 136; or methods approved by the Division, in the absence of a method specified in or approved pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 136 (see text below for specifics on nonylphenol monitoring).

If the permit contains a numeric effluent limit for a parameter, the analytical method and PQL selected for all monitoring conducted in accordance with this permit for that parameter shall be the one that can measure at or below the numeric effluent limit. If all specified analytical methods and corresponding PQLs are greater than the numeric effluent limit, then the analytical method with the lowest PQL shall be used.

If the permit contains a report only requirement for a parameter, the analytical method and PQL chosen shall be one that can measure at or below the potential numeric effluent limit(s). If all analytical methods and corresponding PQLs are greater than the potential numeric effluent limit(s), then the analytical method with the lowest PQL shall be used.

If the permit contains an interim effluent limitation (a limit is report until such time as a numeric effluent limit becomes effective) for a parameter, the analytical method and PQL chosen for all monitoring conducted in accordance with this permit for the parameter shall be one that can measure to the final numeric effluent limit. If all analytical methods and corresponding PQLs are greater than the final numeric effluent limit(s), then the analytical method with the lowest PQL shall be used.

For parameters such as TIN, the analytical methods chosen shall be those that can measure to the potential or final numeric effluent limit, based on the sum of the PQLs for nitrate, nitrite and ammonia.

When the analytical method which complies with the above requirements has a PQL greater than the permit limit, and the permittee's analytical result is less than the PQL, the permittee shall report "BDL" on the DMR. Such reports will not be considered as violations of the permit limit, as long as the lowest available PQL is used for the analysis. When the analytical method which complies with the above requirements has a PQL that is equal to or less than the permit limitation, and the permittee's analytical result is less than the PQL, "< X" (where X = the actual PQL achieved by the laboratory) shall be reported on the DMR. For parameters that have a report only limitation, and the permittee's analytical result is less than the PQL, "< X" (where X = the actual PQL achieved by the laboratory) shall be reported on the DMR.

In the calculation of average concentrations (i.e. 7- day average, 30-day average, 2-year rolling average) any individual analytical result that is less than the PQL shall be considered to be zero for the calculation purposes. When reporting:

If all individual analytical results are less than the PQL, the permittee shall report either "BDL" or "<X" (where X = the actual PQL achieved by the laboratory), following the guidance above.

If one or more individual results is greater than the PQL, an average shall be calculated and reported. Note that it does not matter if the final calculated average is greater or less than the PQL, it must be reported as a value.

Note that when calculating T.I.N. for a single sampling event, any value less than the PQL (for total ammonia, total nitrite, or total nitrate) shall be treated as zero. The T.I.N. concentration for a single sampling event shall then be determined as the sum of the analytical results (zeros if applicable) of same day sampling for total ammonia and total nitrite and total nitrate. From these calculated T.I.N. concentrations, the daily maximum and thirty day average concentrations shall be calculated and must be reported as a value.

The present lowest PQLs for specific parameters, as determined by the State Laboratory (November 2008) are provided below. If the analytical method cannot achieve a PQL that is less than or equal to the permit limit, then the method, or a more precise method, must achieve a PQL that is less than or equal to the PQL in the table below. A listing of the PQLs for organic parameters that must meet the above requirement can be found in the Division's Practical Quantitation Limitation Guidance Document, July 2008.

For nonylphenol, until such time as there is an EPA 40 CFR Part 136 method, the State is approving use of ASTM Methods D7065 and D7485. Until a statewide PQL has been developed, the permittee shall use either the default PQLs listed in the table below, or develop their own site-specific PQL in accordance with the Practical Quantitation Limitation Guidance Document (July 2008) for Organic Parameters. This document is available on the Division's website at www.coloradowaterpermits.com . The delayed effective date for the monitoring requirement allows time for the permittee to develop a site-specific PQL.

These limits apply to the total recoverable, total, potentially dissolved, and dissolved fraction of metals.

Parameter	Practical Quantitation Limits,	Parameter	Practical Quantitation Limits, µg/l
Aluminum	50 µg/l	Manganese	2 µg/l
Ammonia	1 mg/l	Mercury	0.1 µg/l
Arsenic	1 µg/l	Mercury (low-level)	0.003 µg/l
Barium	5 µg/l	Nickel	50 µg/l
Beryllium	1 µg/l	N-Ammonia	50 µg/l
BOD / CBOD	1 mg/l	N Nitrate/Nitrite	0.5 mg/l
Boron	50 µg/l	N-Nitrate	50 µg/l
Cadmium	1 µg/l	N-Nitrite	10 µg/l
Calcium	20 µg/l	Total Nitrogen	0.5 mg/l
Chloride	2 mg/l	Phenols	100 µg/l
Chlorine	0.1 mg/l	Phosphorus	10 µg/l
Total Residual Chlorine		Radium 226	1 pCi/l
DPD colorimetric	0.10 mg/l	Radium 228	1 pCi/l
Amperometric titration	0.05 mg/l	Selenium	1 µg/l
Chromium	20 µg/l	Silver	0.5 µg/l
Chromium, Hexavalent	20 µg/l	Sodium	0.2 mg/l
Copper	5 µg/l	Sulfate	5 mg/l
Cyanide (Direct / Distilled)	10 µg/l	Sulfide	0.2 mg/l
Cyanide, WAD+A47	5 µg/l	Total Dissolved Solids	10 mg/l
Fluoride	0.1 mg/l	Total Suspended Solids	10 mg/l
Iron	10 µg/l	Thallium	1 µg/l
Lead	1 µg/l	Uranium	1 µg/l
Magnesium	20 µg/l	Zinc	10 µg/l

4. Records

The permittee shall establish and maintain records. The records shall include the following:

a. The date, type, exact location, and time of sampling or measurements;
b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

c. The date(s) the analyses were performed;
d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
e. The analytical techniques or methods used;
f. The results of such analyses; and
g. Any other observations which may result in an impact on the quality or quantity of the discharge as indicated in 40 CFR 122.44 (i)(1)(iii).

The permittee shall retain for the duration of permit coverage or a minimum of three (3) years (whichever is greater) records of all monitoring information, including all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, all calibration and maintenance records, laboratory data sheets, copies of all reports required by this permit and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the permittee or when requested by the Division or EPA. These records must be retained at the facility during active treatment. Once active treatment is complete, the records shall be maintained and made available at the request of the Division.

5. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee, using the approved analytical methods, monitors any parameter more frequently than required by this permit, then the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the Discharge Monitoring Report Form or other forms as required by the Division. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.

6. Flow Measuring Device

If not already a part of the permitted facility, within ninety (90) days after the effective date of the permit, a flow measuring device shall be installed to give representative values of effluent quantities at the respective discharge point(s). Unless specifically exempted, or modified in the permit certification, a flow measuring device will be applicable at all designated discharge points.

At the request of the Division, the permittee shall show proof of the accuracy of any flow-measuring device used in obtaining data submitted in the monitoring report. The flow-measuring device must indicate values within ten (10) percent of the actual flow being discharged from the facility.

7. Signatory and Certification Requirements

a. All applications must be signed and certified for accuracy as follows:

(i) In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer. For purposes of this section, the responsible corporate officer is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the form originates;

(ii) In the case of partnership, by a general partner;

(iii) In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor;

(iv) In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates.

b. All reports and other information required by the Division, shall be signed and certified for accuracy by the permittee in accord with the following criteria:

i) In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer. For purposes of this section, the responsible corporate officer is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge described in the form originates;

ii) In the case of a partnership, by a general partner;

iii) In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor;

iv) In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer, or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates;

v) By a duly authorized representative of a person described above, only if:

1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in i, ii, iii, or iv above;

2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and,

3) The written authorization is submitted to the Division.

c. If an authorization as described in this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of this section must be submitted to the Division prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

The permittee, or the duly authorized representative shall make and sign the following certification on all such documents:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

PART II

A. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Notification to Parties

All notification requirements under this section shall be directed as follows:

a. Oral Notifications, during normal business hours shall be to:

Water Quality Protection Section - Industrial Compliance Program
Water Quality Control Division
Telephone: (303) 692-3500

b. Written notification shall be to:

Water Quality Protection Section - Industrial Compliance Program
Water Quality Control Division
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
WQCD-WQP-B2
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246-1530

2. Change in Discharge or Wastewater Treatment

The permittee shall notify the Division in writing, of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, to include the treatment process. Notice is required when:

a. The alteration or addition is likely to result in a new or altered discharge either in terms of location or effluent quality prior to the occurrence of the new or altered discharge, or;

b. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

The permittee shall give advance notice to the Division of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. For any pollutant for which monitoring requirements are not included in the permit certification, the permittee shall notify the Division as soon as it becomes aware that the pollutant(s) are present in the source water, influent, or effluent in concentrations greater than originally identified in the application.

Whenever notification of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility is required pursuant to this section, the permittee shall furnish the Division such plans and specifications which the Division deems reasonably necessary to evaluate the effect on the discharge, the stream, or ground water.

If the Division finds that such new or altered discharge might be inconsistent with the conditions of the permit, the Division shall require a new or revised permit application and shall follow the procedures specified in Sections 61.5 through 61.6, and 61.15 of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations.

3. Special Notifications - Definitions

a. Bypass: The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

b. Severe Property Damage: Substantial physical damage to property at the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. It does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

c. Upset: An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

4. Noncompliance Notification

a. If, for any reason, the permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any discharge limitations or standards specified in this permit, the permittee shall, at a minimum, provide the Division and EPA with the following information:

   i) A description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance;

   ii) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times and/or the anticipated time when the discharge will return to compliance; and

   iii) Steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncomplying discharge.

b. The permittee shall report the following circumstances **orally within twenty-four (24) hours** from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and shall mail to the Division a written report containing the information requested in Part II.A.4 (a) **within five (5) days** after becoming aware of the following circumstances:

   i) Circumstances leading to any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment regardless of the cause of the incident;

   ii) Circumstances leading to any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitations in the permit;

   iii) Circumstances leading to any upset which causes an exceedance of any effluent limitation in the permit;

   iv) Daily maximum violations for any of the pollutants limited by Part I.A of this permit and specified as requiring 24-hour notification. This includes any toxic pollutant or hazardous substance or any pollutant specifically identified as the method to control any toxic pollutant or hazardous substance.

c. Unless otherwise indicated in this permit, the permittee shall report instances of non-compliance which are not required to be reported within 24-hours at the time Discharge Monitoring Reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in sub-paragraph (a) of this section.

5. Other Notification Requirements

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule in the permit shall be submitted no later than fourteen (14) days following each scheduled date, unless otherwise provided by the Division.

The permittee shall notify the Division, in writing, thirty (30) days in advance of a proposed transfer of permit as provided in Part II.B.3.

The permittee's notification of all anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Division as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

   i) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);

   ii) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2.4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4.6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1.0 mg/l) for antimony;

   iii) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with Section 61.4(2)(g).

   iv) The level established by the Division in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(f).

b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

   i) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);

   ii) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony; and

   iii) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application.

   iv) The level established by the Division in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(f).

6. Bypass Notification

If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, a notice shall be submitted, at least ten days before the date of the bypass, to the Division. The bypass shall be subject to Division approval and limitations imposed by the Division. Violations of requirements imposed by the Division will constitute a violation of this permit.

7. Upsets

a. Effect of an Upset

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

b. Conditions Necessary for a Demonstration of Upset

A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate through properly signed contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

i) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset; and

ii) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated and maintained; and

iii) The permittee submitted proper notice of the upset as required in Part II.A.4. of this permit (24-hour notice); and

iv) The permittee complied with any remedial measure necessary to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reason able likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

In addition to the demonstration required above, a permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset for a violation of effluent limitations based upon water quality standards shall also demonstrate through monitoring, modeling or other methods that the relevant standards were achieved in the receiving water.

c. Burden of Proof

In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

8. Discharge Point

Any discharge to the waters of the State from a point source other than specifically authorized by this permit is prohibited.

9. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee as necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures (40 CFR 122.41(e)). This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by the permittee only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

10. Minimization of Adverse Impact

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge of sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. As necessary, accelerated or additional monitoring to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge is required.

11. Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations and in a manner that will prevent the removed pollutant(s) from entering waters of the State.

For all domestic wastewater treatment works, at industrial facilities, the permittee shall dispose of sludge in accordance with all State and Federal regulations.

12. Submission of Incorrect or Incomplete Information

Where the permittee failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or report to the Division, the permittee shall promptly submit the relevant information which was not submitted or any additional information needed to correct any erroneous information previously submitted.

13. Bypass

a. Bypasses are prohibited and the Division may take enforcement action against the permittee for bypass, unless:

   i) The bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

   ii) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

   iii) Proper notices were submitted in compliance with Part II.A.4.

b. "Severe property damage" as used in this Subsection means substantial physical damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

c. The permittee may allow a bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance or to assure optimal operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) above.

d. The Division may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering adverse effects, if the Division determines that the bypass will meet the conditions specified in paragraph (a) above.

14. Reduction, Loss, or Failure of Treatment Facility

The permittee has the duty to halt or reduce any activity if necessary to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations of the permit. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the permittee shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control production, control sources of wastewater, or all discharges, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This provision also applies to power failures, unless an alternative power source sufficient to operate the wastewater control facilities is provided.

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would be necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

B. RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Inspections and Right to Entry

The permittee shall allow the Division and/or the authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials:

a. To enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or in which any records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;

b. At reasonable times to have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit and to inspect any monitoring equipment or monitoring method required in the permit; and

c. To enter upon the permittee's premises in a reasonable manner and at a reasonable time to inspect and/or investigate, any actual, suspected, or potential source of water pollution, or to ascertain compliance or non compliance with the Colorado Water Quality Control Act or any other applicable state or federal statute or regulation or any order promulgated by the Division. The investigation may include, but is not limited to, the following: sampling of any discharge and/or process waters, the taking of photographs, interviewing of any person having knowledge related to the discharge permit or alleged violation, access to any and all facilities or areas within the permittee's premises that may have any affect on the discharge, permit, or alleged violation. Such entry is also authorized for the purpose of inspecting and copying records required to be kept concerning any effluent source.

d. The permittee shall provide access to the Division to sample the discharge at a point after the final treatment process but prior to the discharge mixing with state waters upon presentation of proper credentials.

In the making of such inspections, investigations, and determinations, the Division, insofar as practicable, may designate as its authorized representatives any qualified personnel of the Department of Agriculture. The Division may also request assistance from any other state or local agency or institution.

2. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Division, within a reasonable time, any information which the Division may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Division, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

3. Transfer of Ownership or Control

a. Except as provided in paragraph b. of this section, a permit may be transferred by a permittee only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued as provided in Section 61.8(8) of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations, to identify the new permittee and to incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Federal Act.

b. A permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

i) The current permittee notifies the Division in writing 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date; and

ii) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittee(s) containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between them; and

iii) The Division does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify, or revoke and reissue the permit.

iv) Fee requirements of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations, Section 61.15, have been met.

4. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under Section 308 of the Federal Clean Water Act and the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations 5 CCR 1002-61, Section 61.5(4), all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Division and the Environmental Protection Agency.

The name and address of the permit applicant(s) and permittee(s), permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making false statements on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the Federal Clean Water Act, and Section 25-8-610 C.R.S.

5. Modification, Suspension, Revocation, or Termination of Permits By the Division

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

a. A permit may be modified, suspended, or terminated in whole or in part during its term for reasons determined by the Division including, but not limited to, the following:

i) Violation of any terms or conditions of the permit;

ii) Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failing to disclose any fact which is material to the granting or denial of a permit or to the establishment of terms or conditions of the permit; or

iii) Materially false or inaccurate statements or information in the permit application or the permit.

iv) A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the classified or existing uses of state waters and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modifications or termination.

b. A permit may be modified in whole or in part for the following causes, provided that such modification complies with the provisions of Section 61.10 of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations:

i) There are material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activity which occurred after permit issuance which justify the application of permit conditions that are different or absent in the existing permit.

ii) The Division has received new information which was not available at the time of permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) and which would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of issuance. For permits issued to new sources or new dischargers, this cause includes information derived from effluent testing required under Section 61.4(7)(e) of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations. This provision allows a modification of the permit to include conditions that are less stringent than the existing permit only to the extent allowed under Section 61.10 of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations.

iii) The standards or regulations on which the permit was based have been changed by promulgation of amended standards or regulations or by judicial decision after the permit was issued. Permits may be modified during their terms for this cause only as follows:

(A) The permit condition requested to be modified was based on a promulgated effluent limitation guideline, EPA approved water quality standard, or an effluent limitation set forth in 5 CCR 1002-62, § 62 et seq.; and

(B) EPA has revised, withdrawn, or modified that portion of the regulation or effluent limitation guideline on which the permit condition was based, or has approved a Commission action with respect to the water quality standard or effluent limitation on which the permit condition was based; and

(C) The permittee requests modification after the notice of final action by which the EPA effluent limitation guideline, water quality standard, or effluent limitation is revised, withdrawn, or modified; or

(D) For judicial decisions, a court of competent jurisdiction has remanded and stayed EPA promulgated regulations or effluent limitation guidelines, if the remand and stay concern that portion of the regulations or guidelines on which the permit condition was based and a request is filed by the permittee in accordance with this Regulation, within ninety (90) days of judicial remand.

iv) The Division determines that good cause exists to modify a permit condition because of events over which the permittee has no control and for which there is no reasonable available remedy.

v) The permittee has received a variance.

vi) When required to incorporate applicable toxic effluent limitation or standards adopted pursuant to § 307(a) of the Federal act.

vii) When required by the reopener conditions in the permit.

viii) As necessary under 40 C.F.R. 403.8(e), to include a compliance schedule for the development of a pretreatment program.

ix) When the level of discharge of any pollutant which is not limited in the permit exceeds the level which can be achieved by the technology-based treatment requirements appropriate to the permittee under Section 61.8(2) of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations.

x) To establish a pollutant notification level required in Section 61.8(5) of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations.

xi) To correct technical mistakes, such as errors in calculation, or mistaken interpretations of law made in determining permit conditions, to the extent allowed in Section 61.10 of the Colorado State Discharge Permit System Regulations.

xii) When required by a permit condition to incorporate a land application plan for beneficial reuse of sewage sludge, to revise an existing land application plan, or to add a land application plan.

xiii) For any other cause provided in Section 61.10 of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations.

c. At the request of a permittee, the Division may modify or terminate a permit and issue a new permit if the following conditions are met:

i) The Regional Administrator has been notified of the proposed modification or termination and does not object in writing within thirty (30) days of receipt of notification;

ii) The Division finds that the permittee has shown reasonable grounds consistent with the Federal and State statutes and regulations for such modifications or termination;

iii) Requirements of Section 61.15 of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations have been met; and

iv) Requirements of public notice have been met.

d. Permit modification (except for minor modifications), termination or revocation and reissuance actions shall be subject to the requirements of Sections 61.5(2), 61.5(3), 61.6, 61.7 and 61.15 of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations. The Division shall act on a permit modification request, other than minor modification requests, within 180 days of receipt thereof. Except for minor modifications, the terms of the existing permit govern and are enforceable until the newly issued permit is formally modified or revoked and reissued following public notice.

e. Upon consent by the permittee, the Division may make minor permit modifications without following the requirements of Sections 61.5(2), 61.5(3), 61.7, and 61.15 of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations. Minor modifications to permits are limited to:

i) Correcting typographical errors; or

ii) Increasing the frequency of monitoring or reporting by the permittee; or

iii) Changing an interim date in a schedule of compliance, provided the new date of compliance is not more than 120 days after the date specific in the existing permit and does not interfere with attainment of the final compliance date requirement; or

iv) Allowing for a transfer in ownership or operational control of a facility where the Division determines that no other change in the permit is necessary, provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new permittees has been submitted to the Division; or

v) Changing the construction schedule for a discharger which is a new source, but no such change shall affect a discharger's obligation to have all pollution control equipment installed and in operation prior to discharge; or

vi) Deleting a point source outfall when the discharge from that outfall is terminated and does not result in discharge of pollutants from other outfalls except in accordance with permit limits.

f. When a permit is modified, only the conditions subject to modification are reopened. If a permit is revoked and reissued, the entire permit is reopened and subject to revision and the permit is reissued for a new term.

g. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance or termination does not stay any permit condition.

h. All permit modifications and reissuances are subject to the antibacksliding provisions set forth in 61.10(e) through (g).

6. <u>Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability</u>

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject to under Section 311 (Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability) of the Clean Water Act.

7. <u>State Laws</u>

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority granted by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to prevent or limit application of any emergency power of the division.

8. <u>Permit Violations</u>

Failure to comply with any terms and/or conditions of this permit shall be a violation of this permit. The discharge of any pollutant identified in this permit more frequently than or at a level in excess of that authorized shall constitute a violation of the permit. Except as provided in Part I.E and Part II.A or B, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance (40 CFR 122.41(a)(1)).

9. <u>Property Rights</u>

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property or water rights in either real or personal property, or stream flows, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

10. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable. If any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the application of the remainder of this permit shall not be affected.

11. Renewal Application

If the permittee desires to continue to discharge, a permit renewal application shall be submitted at least one hundred eighty (180) days before this permit expires. If the permittee anticipates there will be no discharge after the expiration date of this permit, the Division should be promptly notified so that it can terminate the permit in accordance with Part II.B.5.

12. Confidentiality

Any information relating to any secret process, method of manufacture or production, or sales or marketing data which has been declared confidential by the permittee, and which may be acquired, ascertained, or discovered, whether in any sampling investigation, emergency investigation, or otherwise, shall not be publicly disclosed by any member, officer, or employee of the Commission or the Division, but shall be kept confidential. Any person seeking to invoke the protection of this Subsection (12) shall bear the burden of proving its applicability. This section shall never be interpreted as preventing full disclosure of effluent data.

13. Fees

The permittee is required to submit payment of an annual fee as set forth in the 2005 amendments to the Water Quality Control Act. Section 25-8-502 (l) (b), and the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations 5 CCR l002-61, Section 61.l5 as amended. Failure to submit the required fee when due and payable is a violation of the permit and will result in enforcement action pursuant to Section 25-8-60l et. seq., C.R.S. l973 as amended.

14. Duration of Permit

The duration of a permit shall be for a fixed term and shall not exceed five (5) years. Filing of a timely and complete application shall cause the expired permit to continue in force to the effective date of the new permit. The permit's duration may be extended only through administrative extensions and not through interim modifications.

15. Section 307 Toxics

If a toxic effluent standard or prohibition, including any applicable schedule of compliance specified, is established by regulation pursuant to Section 307 of the Federal Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the permittee's discharge and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutant in the discharge permit, the Division shall institute proceedings to modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

16. Effect of Permit Issuance

a. The issuance of a permit does not convey any property rights or any exclusive privilege.

b. The issuance of a permit does not authorize any injury to person or property or any invasion of personal rights, nor does it authorize the infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

c. Except for any toxic effluent standard or prohibition imposed under Section 307 of the Federal act or any standard for sewage sludge use or disposal under Section 405(d) of the Federal act, compliance with a permit during its term constitutes compliance, for purposes of enforcement, with Sections 301, 302, 306, 318, 403, and 405(a) and (b) of the Federal act. However, a permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated during its term for cause as set forth in Section 61.8(8) of the Colorado Discharge Permit System Regulations.

d. Compliance with a permit condition which implements a particular standard for sewage sludge use or disposal shall be an affirmative defense in any enforcement action brought for a violation of that standard for sewage sludge use or disposal.

PART III

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
ORGANIC TOXIC POLLUTANTS IN EACH OF FOUR FRACTIONS
IN ANALYSIS BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY/MASS SPECTROSCOPY (GC/MS)
(SEE TABLE II, OF 40 CFR 122 APPENDIX D)

Volatiles
acrolein
acrylonitrile
benzene
bromoform
carbon tetrachloride
chlorobenzene
chlorodibromomethane
chloroethane
2-chloroethylvinyl ether
chloroform
dichlorobromomethane
1,1-dichlorethane
1,2-dichlorethane
1,1-dichlorethylene
1,2-dichlorpropane
1,3-dichlorpropylene
ethylbenzene
methyl bromide
methyl chloride
methylene chloride
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
tetrachloroethylene
toluene
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene
1,1,1-trichloroethane
1,1,2-trichloroethane
trichloroethylene
vinyl chloride

Base/Neutral
acenaphthene
acenaphthylene
anthracene
benzidine
benzo(a)anthracene
benzo(a)pyrene
3,4-benzofluoranthene
benzo(ghi)perylene
benzo(k)fluoranthene
bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether
bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
butylbenzyl phthalate
2-chloronaphthalene
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
chrysene
dibenzo(a,h)anthracene
1,2-dichlorobenzene
1,3-dichlorobenzene
1,4-dichlorobenzene
3,3-dichlorobenzidine
diethyl phthalate
dimethyl phthalate
di-n-butyl phthalate
2,4-dinitrotoluene
2,6-dinitrotoluene
di-n-octyl phthalate
1,2-diphenylhydrazine (as azobenzene)
fluorene
fluoranthene
hexachlorobenzene
hexachlorobutadiene
hexachlorcyclopentadiene
hexachloroethane
indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
isophorone
naphthalene
nitrobenzene
N-nitrosodimethylamine
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine
N-nitrosodiphenylamine
phenanthrene
pyrene
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene

Acid Compounds
2-chlorophenol
2,4-dichlorophenol
2,4,-dimethylphenol
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol
2,4-dinitrophenol
2-nitrophenol
4-nitrophenol
p-chloro-m-cresol
pentachlorophenol
phenol
2,4,6-trichlorophenol

Pesticides
aldrin
alpha-BHC
beta-BHC
gamma-BHC
delta-BHC
chlordane
4,4'-DDT
4,4'-DDE
4,4'-DDD
dieldrin
alpha-endosulfan
beta-endosulfan
endosulfan sulfate
endrin
endrin aldehyde
heptachlor
heptachlor epoxide
PCB-1242
PCB-1254
PCB-1221
PCB-1232
PCB-1248
PCB-1260
PCB-1016
toxaphene

OTHER TOXIC POLLUTANTS
(METALS AND CYANIDE) AND TOTAL PHENOLS
(SEE TABLE III, OF 40 CFR 122 APPENDIX D)

Antimony, Total
Arsenic, Total
Beryllium, Total
Cadmium, Total
Chromium, Total
Copper, Total
Lead, Total
Mercury, Total
Nickel, Total
Selenium, Total
Total Recoverable Thallium, mg/l
Silver, Total
Thallium, Total
Zinc, Total
Cyanide, Total
Phenols, Total

TOXIC POLLUTANTS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES REQUIRED TO BE IDENTIFIED BY EXISTING DISCHARGERS IF EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT (SEE TABLE II, OF 40 CFR 122 APPENDIX D)

Toxic Pollutants
Asbestos
Hazardous Substances
Acetaldehyde
Allyl alcohol
Allyl chloride
Amyl acetate
Aniline
Benzonitrile
Benzyl chloride
Butyl acetate
Butylamine
Captan
Carbaryl
Carbofuran
Carbon disulfide
Chlorpyrifos
Coumaphos
Cresol
Crotonaldehyde
Cyclohexane
2,4-D(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid)
Diazinon
Dicamba
Dichlobenil
Dichlone
2,2-Dichloropropionic acid
Dichlorvos
Diethyl amine
Dimethyl amine
Dinitrobenzene
Diquat
Disulfoton
Diuron
Epichlorohydrin
Ethanolamine
Ethion
Ethylene diamine
Ethylene dibromide
Formaldehyde
Furfural
Guthion
Isoprene
Isopropanolamine
Keithane
Kepone
Malathion
Mercaptodimethur
Methoxychlor
Methyl mercaptan
Methyl methacrylate
Methyl parathion
Mexacarbate
Monoethyl amine
Monomethyl amine
Naled
Napthenic acid
Nitrotoluene
Parathion
Phenolsulfanate
Phosgene
Propargite
Propylene oxide
Pyrethrins
Quinoline
Resorcinol
Strontium
Strychnine
Styrene
TDE (Tetrachlorodiphenylethane)
2,4,5-T (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid)
2,4,5-TP [2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid]
Trichlorofan
Triethylamine
Trimethylamine
Uranium
Vandium
Vinyl Acetate
Xylene
Xylenol
Zirconium

INFLUENT SCREENING REQUIREMENTS

Volatiles

acrolein
acrylonitrile
benzene
bromoform
carbon tetrachloride
chlorobenzene
chlorodibromomethane
chloroethane
2-chloroethylvinyl ether
chloroform
dichlorobromomethane
1,1-dichlorethane
1,2-dichlorethane
1,1-dichlorethylene
1,2-dichlorpropane
1,3-dichlorpropylene
ethylbenzene
methyl bromide
methyl chloride
methylene chloride
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
tetrachloroethylene
toluene
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene
1,1,1-trichloroethane
1,1,2-trichloroethane
trichloroethylene
vinyl chloride
1,4-Dioxane

Semi-VolatileOrganic Compounds

acenaphthene
acenaphthylene
anthracene
benzidine
benzo(a)anthracene
benzo(a)pyrene
3,4-benzofluoranthene
benzo(ghi)perylene
benzo(k)fluoranthene
bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether
bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
butylbenzyl phthalate
2-chloronaphthalene
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
chrysene
dibenzo(a,h)anthracene
1,2-dichlorobenzene
1,3-dichlorobenzene
1,4-dichlorobenzene
3,3-dichlorobenzidine
diethyl phthalate
dimethyl phthalate
di-n-butyl phthalate
2,4-dinitrotoluene
2,6-dinitrotoluene
di-n-octyl phthalate
1,2-diphenylhydrazine (as azobenzene)
fluorene
fluoranthene
hexachlorobenzene
hexachlorobutadiene
hexachlorcyclopentadiene
hexachloroethane
indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
isophorone
naphthalene
nitrobenzene
N-nitrosodimethylamine
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine
N-nitrosodiphenylamine
phenanthrene
pyrene
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene
2-chlorophenol
2,4-dichlorophenol
2,4,-dimethylphenol
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol
2,4-dinitrophenol
2-nitrophenol
4-nitrophenol
pentachorophenol
phenol
2,4,6-trichlorophenol
1,4-Dioxane

Metals

Aluminum-Diss*
Antimony-Diss
Arsenic-Diss
Barium-Diss
Beryllium-Diss
Cadmium-Diss
Chromium III-Diss
Chromium VI- Diss
Copper-Diss
Iron- Diss
Lead-Diss
Manganese- Diss
Molybdenum-Diss
Nickel-Diss
Selenium-Diss
Silver-Diss
Thallium-Diss
Uranium-Diss
Zinc-Diss

*Diss=Dissolved