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transfer except upon the request of the new permittee.

[48 FR 14153, Apr. 1, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 25981, June 25, 1984; 49 FR 37009, Sept. 29, 1984; 49 FR 38050, Sept. 26, 1984; 50 FR 4514, Jan. 31, 1985; 51 FR 20431, June 4, 1986; 51 FR 26993, July 28, 1986; 54 FR 256, 258, Jan. 4, 1989; 54 FR 18784, May 2, 1989; 60 FR 33931, June 29, 1995; 64 FR 68847, Dec. 8, 1999; 65 FR 30909, May 15, 2000]

§ 122.63 Minor modifications of permits.

Upon the consent of the permittee, the Director may modify a permit to make the corrections or allowances for changes in the permitted activity listed in this section, without following the procedures of part 124. Any permit modification not processed as a minor modification under this section must be made for cause and with part 124 draft permit and public notice as required in § 122.62. Minor modifications may only:

- (a) Correct typographical errors;
- (b) Require more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee;
- (c) Change an interim compliance date in a schedule of compliance, provided the new date is not more than 120 days after the date specified in the existing permit and does not interfere with attainment of the final compliance date requirement; or
- (d) Allow for a change in ownership or operational control of a facility where the Director 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 Director.
- (e)(1) Change the construction schedule for a discharger which is a new source. No such change shall affect a discharger's obligation to have all pollution control equipment installed and in operation prior to discharge under § 122.29.
- (2) Delete 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) [Reserved]

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(g) Incorporate conditions of a POTW pretreatment program that has been approved in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 403.11 (or a modification thereto that has been approved in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 403.18) as enforceable conditions of the POTW's permits.

[48 FR 14153, Apr. 1, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 38051, Sept. 26, 1984; 51 FR 20431, June 4, 1986; 53 FR 40616, Oct. 17, 1988; 60 FR 33931, June 29, 1995]

§ 122.64 Termination of permits (applicable to State programs, see § 123.25).

(a) The following are causes for terminating a permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:

- (1) Noncompliance by the permittee with any condition of the permit;
- (2) The permittee's failure in the application or during the permit issuance process to disclose fully all relevant facts, or the permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time;
- (3) A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination; or
- (4) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit (for example, plant closure or termination of discharge by connection to a POTW).

(b) The Director shall follow the applicable procedures in part 124 or part 22 of this chapter, as appropriate (or State procedures equivalent to part 124) in terminating any NPDES permit under this section, except that if the entire discharge is permanently terminated by elimination of the flow or by connection to a POTW (but not by land application or disposal into a well), the Director may terminate the permit by notice to the permittee. Termination by notice shall be effective 30 days after notice is sent, unless the permittee objects within that time. If the permittee objects during that period, the Director shall follow part 124 of

this chapter or applicable State procedures for termination. Expedited permit termination procedures are not available to permittees that are subject to pending State and/or Federal enforcement actions including citizen suits brought under State or Federal law. If requesting expedited permit termination procedures, a permittee must certify that it is not subject to any pending State or Federal enforcement actions including citizen suits brought under State or Federal law. State-authorized NPDES programs are not required to use part 22 of this chapter procedures for NPDES permit terminations.

[48 FR 14153, Apr. 1, 1983; 50 FR 6940, Feb. 19, 1985, as amended at 54 FR 18784, May 2, 1989; 65 FR 30909, May 15, 2000]

APPENDIX A TO PART 122—NPDES PRIMARY INDUSTRY CATEGORIES

Any permit issued after June 30, 1981 to dischargers in the following categories shall include effluent limitations and a compliance schedule to meet the requirements of section 301(b)(2)(A), (C), (D), (E) and (F) of CWA, whether or not applicable effluent limitations guidelines have been promulgated. See §§122.44 and 122.46.

Industry Category

Adhesives and sealants
Aluminum forming
Auto and other laundries
Battery manufacturing
Coal mining
Coil coating
Copper forming
Electrical and electronic components
Electroplating
Explosives manufacturing
Foundries
Gum and wood chemicals
Inorganic chemicals manufacturing
Iron and steel manufacturing
Leather tanning and finishing
Mechanical products manufacturing
Nonferrous metals manufacturing
Ore mining
Organic chemicals manufacturing
Paint and ink formulation
Pesticides
Petroleum refining
Pharmaceutical preparations
Photographic equipment and supplies
Plastics processing
Plastic and synthetic materials manufacturing
Porcelain enameling
Printing and publishing
Pulp and paper mills

Rubber processing
Soap and detergent manufacturing
Steam electric power plants
Textile mills
Timber products processing

APPENDIX B TO PART 122—CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING A CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATION (§122.23)

An animal feeding operation is a concentrated animal feeding operation for purposes of §122.23 if either of the following criteria are met.

(a) More than the numbers of animals specified in any of the following categories are confined:

- (1) 1,000 slaughter and feeder cattle,
- (2) 700 mature dairy cattle (whether milked or dry cows),
- (3) 2,500 swine each weighing over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds),
- (4) 500 horses,
- (5) 10,000 sheep or lambs,
- (6) 55,000 turkeys,
- (7) 100,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has continuous overflow watering),
- (8) 30,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has a liquid manure system),
- (9) 5,000 ducks, or
- (10) 1,000 animal units; or

(b) More than the following number and types of animals are confined:

- (1) 300 slaughter or feeder cattle,
- (2) 200 mature dairy cattle (whether milked or dry cows),
- (3) 750 swine each weighing over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds),
- (4) 150 horses,
- (5) 3,000 sheep or lambs,
- (6) 16,500 turkeys,
- (7) 30,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has continuous overflow watering),
- (8) 9,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has a liquid manure handling system),
- (9) 1,500 ducks, or
- (10) 300 animal units;

and either one of the following conditions are met: pollutants are discharged into navigable waters through a manmade ditch, flushing system or other similar man-made device; or pollutants are discharged directly into waters of the United States which originate outside of and pass over, across, or through the facility or otherwise come into direct contact with the animals confined in the operation.

Provided, however, that no animal feeding operation is a concentrated animal feeding operation as defined above if such animal feeding operation discharges only in the event of a 25 year, 24-hour storm event.

The term *animal unit* means a unit of measurement for any animal feeding operation calculated by adding the following numbers: the number of slaughter and feeder cattle multiplied by 1.0, plus the number of mature

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dairy cattle multiplied by 1.4, plus the number of swine weighing over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds) multiplied by 0.4, plus the number of sheep multiplied by 0.1, plus the number of horses multiplied by 2.0.

The term *manmade* means constructed by man and used for the purpose of transporting wastes.

APPENDIX C TO PART 122—CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING A CONCENTRATED AQUATIC ANIMAL PRODUCTION FACILITY (§ 122.24)

A hatchery, fish farm, or other facility is a concentrated aquatic animal production facility for purposes of §122.24 if it contains, grows, or holds aquatic animals in either of the following categories:

(a) Cold water fish species or other cold water aquatic animals in ponds, raceways, or other similar structures which discharge at least 30 days per year but does not include:

(1) Facilities which produce less than 9,090 harvest weight kilograms (approximately 20,000 pounds) of aquatic animals per year; and

(2) Facilities which feed less than 2,272 kilograms (approximately 5,000 pounds) of food during the calendar month of maximum feeding.

(b) Warm water fish species or other warm water aquatic animals in ponds, raceways, or other similar structures which discharge at least 30 days per year, but does not include:

(1) Closed ponds which discharge only during periods of excess runoff; or

(2) Facilities which produce less than 45,454 harvest weight kilograms (approximately 100,000 pounds) of aquatic animals per year.

“Cold water aquatic animals” include, but are not limited to, the *Salmonidae* family of fish; e.g., trout and salmon.

“Warm water aquatic animals” include, but are not limited to, the *Ameiuride*, *Centrarchidae* and *Cyprinidae* families of fish; e.g., respectively, catfish, sunfish and minnows.

APPENDIX D TO PART 122—NPDES PERMIT APPLICATION TESTING REQUIREMENTS (§ 122.21)

TABLE I—TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ORGANIC TOXIC POLLUTANTS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY FOR EXISTING DISCHARGERS

Industrial category	GC/MS Fraction ¹			
	Volatile	Acid	Base/neutral	Pesticide
Adhesives and Sealants	2	2	2	
Aluminum Forming	2	2	2	
Auto and Other Laundries	2	2	2	2
Battery Manufacturing	2		2	

TABLE I—TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ORGANIC TOXIC POLLUTANTS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY FOR EXISTING DISCHARGERS—Continued

Industrial category	GC/MS Fraction ¹			
	Volatile	Acid	Base/neutral	Pesticide
Coal Mining	2	2	2	2
Coil Coating	2	2	2	
Copper Forming	2	2	2	
Electric and Electronic Components	2	2	2	2
Electroplating	2	2	2	
Explosives Manufacturing		2	2	
Foundries	2	2	2	
Gum and Wood Chemicals	2	2	2	2
Inorganic Chemicals Manufacturing	2	2	2	
Iron and Steel Manufacturing	2	2	2	
Leather Tanning and Finishing	2	2	2	2
Mechanical Products Manufacturing	2	2	2	
Nonferrous Metals Manufacturing	2	2	2	2
Ore Mining	2	2	2	2
Organic Chemicals Manufacturing	2	2	2	2
Paint and Ink Formulation	2	2	2	2
Pesticides	2	2	2	2
Petroleum Refining	2	2	2	2
Pharmaceutical Preparations	2	2	2	
Photographic Equipment and Supplies	2	2	2	2
Plastic and Synthetic Materials Manufacturing	2	2	2	2
Plastic Processing	2			
Porcelain Enameling	2		2	2
Printing and Publishing	2	2	2	2
Pulp and Paper Mills	2	2	2	2
Rubber Processing	2	2	2	
Soap and Detergent Manufacturing	2	2	2	
Steam Electric Power Plants	2	2	2	
Textile Mills	2	2	2	2
Timber Products Processing	2	2	2	2

¹ The toxic pollutants in each fraction are listed in Table II.
² Testing required.

TABLE II—ORGANIC TOXIC POLLUTANTS IN EACH OF FOUR FRACTIONS IN ANALYSIS BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY/MASS SPECTROSCOPY (GS/MS)

Volatiles

- 1V acrolein
- 2V acrylonitrile
- 3V benzene
- 5V bromoform
- 6V carbon tetrachloride
- 7V chlorobenzene
- 8V chlorodibromomethane

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- 9V chloroethane
- 10V 2-chloroethylvinyl ether
- 11V chloroform
- 12V dichlorobromomethane
- 14V 1,1-dichloroethane
- 15V 1,2-dichloroethane
- 16V 1,1-dichloroethylene
- 17V 1,2-dichloropropane
- 18V 1,3-dichloropropylene
- 19V ethylbenzene
- 20V methyl bromide
- 21V methyl chloride
- 22V methylene chloride
- 23V 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane
- 24V tetrachloroethylene
- 25V toluene
- 26V 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene
- 27V 1,1,1-trichloroethane
- 28V 1,1,2-trichloroethane
- 29V trichloroethylene
- 31V vinyl chloride

Acid Compounds

- 1A 2-chlorophenol
- 2A 2,4-dichlorophenol
- 3A 2,4-dimethylphenol
- 4A 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol
- 5A 2,4-dinitrophenol
- 6A 2-nitrophenol
- 7A 4-nitrophenol
- 8A p-chloro-m-cresol
- 9A pentachlorophenol
- 10A phenol
- 11A 2,4,6-trichlorophenol

Base/Neutral

- 1B acenaphthene
- 2B acenaphthylene
- 3B anthracene
- 4B benzidine
- 5B benzo(a)anthracene
- 6B benzo(a)pyrene
- 7B 3,4-benzofluoranthene
- 8B benzo(ghi)perylene
- 9B benzo(k)fluoranthene
- 10B bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane
- 11B bis(2-chloroethyl)ether
- 12B bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether
- 13B bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
- 14B 4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
- 15B butylbenzyl phthalate
- 16B 2-chloronaphthalene
- 17B 4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
- 18B chrysene
- 19B dibenzo(a,h)anthracene
- 20B 1,2-dichlorobenzene
- 21B 1,3-dichlorobenzene
- 22B 1,4-dichlorobenzene
- 23B 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine
- 24B diethyl phthalate
- 25B dimethyl phthalate
- 26B di-n-butyl phthalate
- 27B 2,4-dinitrotoluene
- 28B 2,6-dinitrotoluene
- 29B di-n-octyl phthalate
- 30B 1,2-diphenylhydrazine (as azobenzene)

- 31B fluroranthene
- 32B fluorene
- 33B hexachlorobenzene
- 34B hexachlorobutadiene
- 35B hexachlorocyclopentadiene
- 36B hexachloroethane
- 37B indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
- 38B isophorone
- 39B naphthalene
- 40B nitrobenzene
- 41B N-nitrosodimethylamine
- 42B N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine
- 43B N-nitrosodiphenylamine
- 44B phenanthrene
- 45B pyrene
- 46B 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene

Pesticides

- 1P aldrin
- 2P alpha-BHC
- 3P beta-BHC
- 4P gamma-BHC
- 5P delta-BHC
- 6P chlordane
- 7P 4,4'-DDT
- 8P 4,4'-DDE
- 9P 4,4'-DDD
- 10P dieldrin
- 11P alpha-endosulfan
- 12P beta-endosulfan
- 13P endosulfan sulfate
- 14P endrin
- 15P endrin aldehyde
- 16P heptachlor
- 17P heptachlor epoxide
- 18P PCB-1242
- 19P PCB-1254
- 20P PCB-1221
- 21P PCB-1232
- 22P PCB-1248
- 23P PCB-1260
- 24P PCB-1016
- 25P toxaphene

TABLE III—OTHER TOXIC POLLUTANTS (METALS AND CYANIDE) AND TOTAL PHENOLS

- Antimony, Total
- Arsenic, Total
- Beryllium, Total
- Cadmium, Total
- Chromium, Total
- Copper, Total
- Lead, Total
- Mercury, Total
- Nickel, Total
- Selenium, Total
- Silver, Total
- Thallium, Total
- Zinc, Total
- Cyanide, Total
- Phenols, Total

TABLE IV—CONVENTIONAL AND NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS REQUIRED TO BE TESTED BY EXISTING DISCHARGERS IF EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT

- Bromide
- Chlorine, Total Residual
- Color

Fecal Coliform
 Fluoride
 Nitrate-Nitrite
 Nitrogen, Total Organic
 Oil and Grease
 Phosphorus, Total
 Radioactivity
 Sulfate
 Sulfide
 Sulfite
 Surfactants
 Aluminum, Total
 Barium, Total
 Boron, Total
 Cobalt, Total
 Iron, Total
 Magnesium, Total
 Molybdenum, Total
 Manganese, Total
 Tin, Total
 Titanium, Total

TABLE V—TOXIC POLLUTANTS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES REQUIRED TO BE IDENTIFIED BY EXISTING DISCHARGERS IF EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT

Toxic Pollutants

Asbestos

Hazardous Substances

Acetaldehyde
 Allyl alcohol
 Allyl chloride
 Amyl acetate
 Aniline
 Benzotrile
 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
 Dintrobenezene
 Diquat
 Disulfoton
 Diuron
 Epichlorohydrin
 Ethion
 Ethylene diamine
 Ethylene dibromide
 Formaldehyde

Furfural
 Guthion
 Isoprene
 Isopropanolamine Dodecylbenzenesulfonate
 Kelthane
 Kepone
 Malathion
 Mercaptodimethur
 Methoxychlor
 Methyl mercaptan
 Methyl methacrylate
 Methyl parathion
 Mevinphos
 Mexacarbate
 Monoethyl amine
 Monomethyl amine
 Naled
 Napthenic acid
 Nitrotoluene
 Parathion
 Phenolsulfanate
 Phosgene
 Propargite
 Propylene oxide
 Pyrethrins
 Quinoline
 Resorcinol
 Strontium
 Strychnine
 Styrene
 2,4,5-T (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid)
 TDE (Tetrachlorodiphenylethane)
 2,4,5-TP [2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) pro-
 panoic acid]
 Trichlorofan
 Triethanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate
 Triethylamine
 Trimethylamine
 Uranium
 Vanadium
 Vinyl acetate
 Xylene
 Xylenol
 Zirconium

[Note 1: The Environmental Protection Agency has suspended the requirements of §122.21(g)(7)(ii)(A) and Table I of Appendix D as they apply to certain industrial categories. The suspensions are as follows:

a. At 46 FR 2046, Jan. 8, 1981, the Environmental Protection Agency suspended until further notice §122.21(g)(7)(ii)(A) as it applies to coal mines.

b. At 46 FR 22585, Apr. 20, 1981, the Environmental Protection Agency suspended until further notice §122.21(g)(7)(ii)(A) and the corresponding portions of Item V-C of the NPDES application Form 2c as they apply to:

1. Testing and reporting for all four organic fractions in the Greige Mills Subcategory of the Textile Mills industry (Subpart C—Low water use processing of 40 CFR part 410), and testing and reporting for the pesticide fraction in all other subcategories of this industrial category.

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2. Testing and reporting for the volatile, base/neutral and pesticide fractions in the Base and Precious Metals Subcategory of the Ore Mining and Dressing industry (subpart B of 40 CFR part 440), and testing and reporting for all four fractions in all other subcategories of this industrial category.

3. Testing and reporting for all four GC/MS fractions in the Porcelain Enameling industry.

c. At 46 FR 35090, July 1, 1981, the Environmental Protection Agency suspended until further notice §122.21(g)(7)(ii)(A) and the corresponding portions of Item V-C of the NPDES application Form 2c as they apply to:

1. Testing and reporting for the pesticide fraction in the Tall Oil Rosin Subcategory (subpart D) and Rosin-Based Derivatives Subcategory (subpart F) of the Gum and Wood Chemicals industry (40 CFR part 454), and testing and reporting for the pesticide and base/neutral fractions in all other subcategories of this industrial category.

2. Testing and reporting for the pesticide fraction in the Leather Tanning and Finishing, Paint and Ink Formulation, and Photographic Supplies industrial categories.

3. Testing and reporting for the acid, base/neutral and pesticide fractions in the Petroleum Refining industrial category.

4. Testing and reporting for the pesticide fraction in the Papergrade Sulfite subcategories (subparts J and U) of the Pulp and Paper industry (40 CFR part 430); testing and reporting for the base/neutral and pesticide fractions in the following subcategories: Deink (subpart Q), Dissolving Kraft (subpart F), and Paperboard from Waste Paper (subpart E); testing and reporting for the volatile, base/neutral and pesticide fractions in the following subcategories: BCT Bleached Kraft (subpart H), Semi-Chemical (subparts B and C), and Nonintegrated-Fine Papers (subpart R); and testing and reporting for the acid, base/neutral, and pesticide fractions in the following subcategories: Fine Bleached Kraft (subpart I), Dissolving Sulfite Pulp (subpart K), Groundwood-Fine Papers (subpart O), Market Bleached Kraft (subpart G), Tissue from Wastepaper (subpart T), and Nonintegrated-Tissue Papers (subpart S).

5. Testing and reporting for the base/neutral fraction in the Once-Through Cooling Water, Fly Ash and Bottom Ash Transport Water process wastestreams of the Steam Electric Power Plant industrial category.

This revision continues these suspensions.]*

For the duration of the suspensions, therefore, Table I effectively reads:

*Editorial Note: The words "This revision" refer to the document published at 48 FR 14153, Apr. 1, 1983.

TABLE I—TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ORGANIC TOXIC POLLUTANTS BY INDUSTRY CATEGORY

Industry category	GC/MS fraction ²			
	Volatile	Acid	Neutral	Pesticide
Adhesives and sealants	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Aluminum forming	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Auto and other laundries ...	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Battery manufacturing	(1)		(1)	
Coal mining				
Coil coating	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Copper forming	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Electric and electronic compounds	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Electroplating	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Explosives manufacturing		(1)	(1)	
Foundries	(1)		(1)	
Gum and wood (all subparts except D and F) ...	(1)	(1)		
Subpart D—tall oil rosin ...	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Subpart F—rosin-based derivatives	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Inorganic chemicals manufacturing	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Iron and steel manufacturing	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Leather tanning and finishing	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Mechanical products manufacturing	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Nonferrous metals manufacturing	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ore mining (applies to the base and precious metals/Subpart B)		(1)		
Organic chemicals manufacturing	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Paint and ink formulation ..	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Pesticides	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Petroleum refining	(1)			
Pharmaceutical preparations	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Photographic equipment and supplies	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Plastic and synthetic materials manufacturing	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Plastic processing	(1)			
Porcelain enameling				
Printing and publishing	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pulp and paperboard mills—see footnote ³				
Rubber processing	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Soap and detergent manufacturing	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Steam electric power plants	(1)	(1)		
Textile mills (Subpart C—Greige Mills are exempt from this table)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Timber products processing	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ Testing required.
² The pollutants in each fraction are listed in Item V-C.
³ Pulp and Paperboard Mills:

Subpart ³	GS/MS fractions			
	VOA	Acid	Base/neutral	Pesticides
A	2	(1)	2	(1)

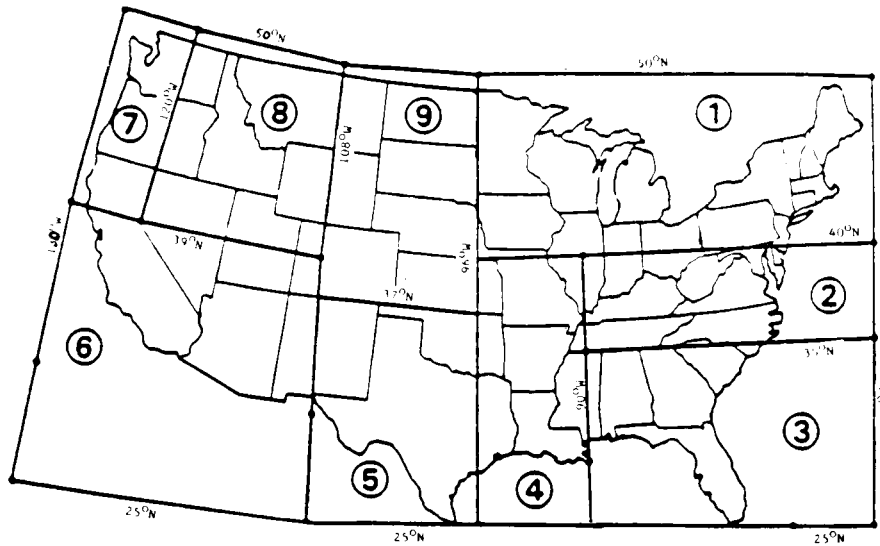
	Subpart ³	GS/MS fractions			
		VOA	Acid	Base/neutral	Pes-ticides
B	2	(1)	2	2
C	2	(1)	2	2
D	2	(1)	2	2
E	(1)	(1)	2	(1)
F	(1)	(1)	2	2
G	(1)	(1)	2	2
H	(1)	(1)	2	2
I	(1)	(1)	2	2
J	(1)	(1)	(1)	2
K	(1)	(1)	2	2
L	(1)	(1)	2	2
M	(1)	(1)	2	2
N	(1)	(1)	2	2
O	(1)	(1)	2	2

	Subpart ³	GS/MS fractions			
		VOA	Acid	Base/neutral	Pes-ticides
P	(1)	(1)	2	2
Q	(1)	(1)	2	(1)
R	2	(1)	2	2
S	(1)	(1)	2	(1)
T	(1)	(1)	2	(1)
U	(1)	(1)	(1)	2

¹ Must test.
² Do not test unless "reason to believe" it is discharged.
³ Subparts are defined in 40 CFR Part 430.

[48 FR 14153, Apr. 1, 1983, as amended at 49 FR 38050, Sept. 26, 1984; 50 FR 6940, Feb. 19, 1985]

APPENDIX E TO PART 122— RAINFALL ZONES OF THE UNITED STATES



Not Shown: Alaska (Zone 7); Hawaii (Zone 7); Northern Mariana Islands (Zone 7); Guam (Zone 7); American Samoa (Zone 7); Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Zone 7); Puerto Rico (Zone 3) Virgin Islands (Zone 3).

Source: Methodology for Analysis of Detention Basins for Control of Urban Run-off Quality, prepared for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, Nonpoint Source Division, Washington, DC, 1986.

[55 FR 48073, Nov. 16, 1990]

APPENDIX F TO PART 122— INCORPORATED PLACES WITH POPULATIONS GREATER THAN 250,000 ACCORDING TO THE 1990 DECENNIAL CENSUS BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

State	Incorporated Place
Alabama	Birmingham.
Arizona	Phoenix.

State	Incorporated Place
California	Tucson. Long Beach. Los Angeles. Oakland. Sacramento. San Diego. San Francisco. San Jose.
Colorado	Denver.

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State	Incorporated Place
District of Columbia..	
Florida	Jacksonville. Miami. Tampa.
Georgia	Atlanta.
Illinois	Chicago.
Indiana	Indianapolis.
Kansas	Wichita.
Kentucky	Louisville.
Louisiana	New Orleans.
Maryland	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Boston.
Michigan	Detroit.
Minnesota	Minneapolis. St. Paul.
Missouri	Kansas City. St. Louis.
Nebraska	Omaha.
New Jersey	Newark.
New Mexico	Albuquerque.
New York	Buffalo. Bronx Borough. Brooklyn Borough. Manhattan Borough. Queens Borough. Staten Island Borough.
North Carolina	Charlotte.
Ohio	Cincinnati. Cleveland. Columbus. Toledo.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City. Tulsa.
Oregon	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Tennessee	Pittsburgh. Memphis.
Texas	Nashville/Davidson. Austin. Dallas. El Paso. Fort Worth. Houston. San Antonio.
Virginia	Norfolk. Virginia Beach.
Washington	Seattle.
Wisconsin	Milwaukee.

[64 FR 68847, Dec. 8, 1999]

APPENDIX G TO PART 122—INCORPORATED PLACES WITH POPULATIONS GREATER THAN 100,000 BUT LESS THAN 250,000 ACCORDING TO THE 1990 DECENNIAL CENSUS BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

State	Incorporated place
Alabama	Huntsville. Mobile. Montgomery.
Alaska	Anchorage.
Arizona	Mesa. Tempe.
Arkansas	Little Rock.
California	Anaheim. Bakersfield. Berkeley. Chula Vista. Concord.

State	Incorporated place
	El Monte. Escondido. Fremont. Fresno. Fullerton. Garden Grove. Glendale. Hayward. Huntington Beach. Inglewood. Irvine. Modesto. Moreno Valley. Oceanside. Ontario. Orange. Aurora.
Colorado	Colorado Springs. Lakewood. Pueblo.
Connecticut	Bridgeport. Hartford. New Haven. Stamford. Waterbury.
Florida	Fort Lauderdale. Hialeah. Hollywood. Orlando. St. Petersburg. Tallahassee. Columbus. Macon. Savannah.
Idaho	Boise City.
Illinois	Peoria. Rockford.
Indiana	Evansville. Fort Wayne. Gary. South Bend.
Iowa	Cedar Rapids. Davenport. Des Moines.
Kansas	Kansas City. Topeka.
Kentucky	Lexington-Fayette.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge. Shreveport.
Massachusetts	Springfield. Worcester.
Michigan	Ann Arbor. Flint. Grand Rapids. Lansing. Livonia. Sterling Heights. Warren.
Mississippi	Jackson.
Missouri	Independence. Springfield.
Nebraska	Lincoln.
Nevada	Las Vegas. Reno.
New Jersey	Elizabeth. Jersey City. Paterson.
New York	Albany. Rochester. Syracuse. Yonkers.
North Carolina	Durham. Greensboro. Raleigh.

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State	Incorporated place
Ohio	Winston-Salem.
	Akron.
	Dayton.
Oregon	Youngstown.
	Eugene.
Pennsylvania	Allentown.
	Erie.
Rhode Island	Providence.
South Carolina	Columbia.
Tennessee	Chattanooga.
	Knoxville.
Texas	Abilene.
	Amarillo.
	Arlington.
	Beaumont.
	Corpus Christi.
	Garland.
	Irving.
	Laredo.
	Lubbock.
	Mesquite.
	Pasadena.
	Plano.
	Waco.
	Utah
Virginia	Alexandria.
	Chesapeake.
	Hampton.
	Newport News.
	Portsmouth.
	Richmond.
Washington	Roanoke.
	Spokane.
	Tacoma.
Wisconsin	Madison.

[64 FR 68848, Dec. 8, 1999]

APPENDIX H TO PART 122—COUNTIES WITH UNINCORPORATED URBANIZED AREAS WITH A POPULATION OF 250,000 OR MORE ACCORDING TO THE 1990 DECENNIAL CENSUS BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

State	County	Unincorporated urbanized population
California	Los Angeles	886,780
	Sacramento	594,889
	San Diego	250,414
Delaware	New Castle	296,996
Florida	Dade	1,014,504
Georgia	DeKalb	448,686
Hawaii	Honolulu ¹	114,506
Maryland	Anne Arundel	344,654
	Baltimore	627,593
Texas	Montgomery	599,028
	Prince George's	494,369
	Harris	729,206
Utah	Salt Lake	270,989
Virginia	Fairfax	760,730
Washington	King	520,468

¹ County was previously listed in this appendix; however, population dropped to below 250,000 in the 1990 Census.

[64 FR 68848, Dec. 8, 1999]

APPENDIX I TO PART 122—COUNTIES WITH UNINCORPORATED URBANIZED AREAS GREATER THAN 100,000, BUT LESS THAN 250,000 ACCORDING TO THE 1990 DECENNIAL CENSUS BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

State	County	Unincorporated urbanized population	
Alabama	Jefferson	78,608	
	Arizona	Pima	162,202
	California	Alameda	115,082
		Contra Costa	131,082
	Colorado	Kern	128,503
		Orange	223,081
		Riverside	166,509
		San Bernardino	162,202
		Arapahoe	103,248
	Florida	Broward	142,329
Escambia		167,463	
Hillsborough		398,593	
Lee		102,337	
Manatee		123,828	
Orange		378,611	
Palm Beach		360,553	
Pasco		148,907	
Pinellas		255,772	
Polk		121,528	
Sarasota		172,600	
Seminole		127,873	
Georgia		Clayton	133,237
		Cobb	322,595
	Fulton	127,776	
Kentucky	Gwinnett	237,305	
	Richmond	126,476	
	Jefferson	239,430	
	Louisiana	East Baton Rouge	102,539
Louisiana	Parish	331,307	
	Jefferson Parish	
	Maryland	Howard	157,972
	North Carolina	Cumberland	146,827
		Clark	327,618
	Nevada	Multnomah ¹	52,923
		Washington	116,687
	South Carolina	Greenville	147,464
		Richland	130,589
		Arlington	170,936
Virginia	Chesterfield	174,488	
	Henrico	201,367	
	Prince William	157,131	
	Washington	Pierce	258,530
Washington	Snohomish	157,218	

¹ County was previously listed in this appendix; however, population dropped to below 100,000 in the 1990 Census.

[64 FR 68849, Dec. 8, 1999]

APPENDIX J TO PART 122—NPDES PERMIT TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS (§122.21(j))

TABLE 1A—EFFLUENT PARAMETERS FOR ALL POTWS

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD-5 or CBOD-5)
Fecal coliform
Design Flow Rate
pH

Temperature
Total suspended solids

TABLE 1—EFFLUENT PARAMETERS FOR ALL POTWS WITH A FLOW EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 0.1 MGD

Ammonia (as N)
Chlorine (total residual, TRC)
Dissolved oxygen
Nitrate/Nitrite
Kjeldahl nitrogen
Oil and grease
Phosphorus
Total dissolved solids

TABLE 2—EFFLUENT PARAMETERS FOR SELECTED POTWS

Hardness
Metals (total recoverable), cyanide and total phenols
Antimony
Arsenic
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chromium
Copper
Lead
Mercury
Nickel
Selenium
Silver
Thallium
Zinc
Cyanide
Total phenolic compounds
Volatile organic compounds
Acrolein
Acrylonitrile
Benzene
Bromoform
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chlorodibromomethane
Chloroethane
2-chloroethylvinyl ether
Chloroform
Dichlorobromomethane
1,1-dichloroethane
1,2-dichloroethane
Trans-1,2-dichloroethylene
1,1-dichloroethylene
1,2-dichloropropane
1,3-dichloropropylene
Ethylbenzene
Methyl bromide
Methyl chloride
Methylene chloride
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
1,1,1-trichloroethane
1,1,2-trichloroethane
Trichloroethylene
Vinyl chloride
Acid-extractable compounds
P-chloro-m-creso

2-chlorophenol
2,4-dichlorophenol
2,4-dimethylphenol
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol
2,4-dinitrophenol
2-nitrophenol
4-nitrophenol
Pentachlorophenol
Phenol
2,4,6-trichlorophenol
Base-neutral 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
Butyl benzyl phthalate
2-chloronaphthalene
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
Chrysene
Di-n-butyl phthalate
Di-n-octyl phthalate
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene
1,2-dichlorobenzene
1,3-dichlorobenzene
1,4-dichlorobenzene
3,3-dichlorobenzidine
Diethyl phthalate
Dimethyl phthalate
2,4-dinitrotoluene
2,6-dinitrotoluene
1,2-diphenylhydrazine
Fluoranthene
Fluorene
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Hexachloroethane
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
Isophorone
Naphthalene
Nitrobenzene
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine
N-nitrosodimethylamine
N-nitrosodiphenylamine
Phenanthrene
Pyrene
1,2,4,-trichlorobenzene

[65 FR 42469, Aug. 4, 2000]

PART 123—STATE PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Subpart A—General

Sec.
123.1 Purpose and scope.