(6) Discharges associated with mosquito and vector control activities[10] that are regulated by an individual or general NPDES permit adopted exclusively for these purposes, including those issued by a Regional Board, shall pay a fee of $136. Dischargers filing an application for a mosquito and vector control permit shall pay a fee of $136. The fee shall be paid each time an application for initial certification or renewal is submitted. Mosquito and vector control fees are not subject to ambient water monitoring surcharges.

(7) All other NPDES permitted discharges, except as provided in (b)(8), (b)(9), and (c), shall pay a fee according to the following formula:

Fee equals $1,000 plus 1,768 multiplied by the permitted flow, in mgd, with a maximum fee of $250,000 plus any applicable surcharge(s).

If there is no permitted effluent flow specified, the fee shall be based on the design flow of the facility.

NPDES permitted industrial discharges[11] with a threat/complexity[12] rating of 1A, 1B, or 1C are subject to a surcharge as follows:

Threat / Complexity Rating 1A - $15,000
Threat / Complexity Rating 1B - $10,000
Threat / Complexity Rating 1C - $5,000

Public wastewater treatment facilities with approved pretreatment programs are subject to a surcharge of $10,000. Agencies with multiple facilities under one approved pretreatment program shall pay a $10,000 surcharge per program.

[10] A mosquito and vector control activity involves discharge of pesticides into a designated area for the maintenance and control of mosquito larva for the protection of public health from the outbreak of lethal diseases. A mosquito and vector control agency discharges pesticides into surface waters for the control of mosquito larva.

[11] NPDES permitted industrial discharger(s) means those industries identified in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Bureau of the Budget, 1967, as amended and supplemented, under the category ''Division D—Manufacturing'' and such other classes of significant waste producers as, by regulation, the U.S. EPA Administrator deems appropriate. (33 USC Sec. 1362).

[12] Threat/complexity categories are listed under (a)(1) of this document.

(8)(A) Flow for wet weather municipal facilities[2] will be based on the previous five years' actual monthly average flow[14], as of the date the permit is issued.

(B) Notwithstanding (8)(A), the minimum annual fee for wet weather municipal facilities shall be $20,000.

(9) All other general NPDES permits and de minimis discharges[15] that are regulated by an individual or general NPDES permit, including those issued by a Regional Board, shall pay a fee as follows, plus applicable surcharge(s):

Category 1 - Discharges that require treatment systems to meet priority toxic pollutant limits and that could impair beneficial uses if limits are violated: $5,760.

Category 2 - Discharges that require treatment systems to meet non-priority pollutant limits, but are not expected to impair beneficial uses if limits are violated. Examples of non-priority pollutants include, but are not limited to, nutrients, inorganic compounds, pH, and temperature: $3,480.

Category 3 - Discharges that require minimal or no treatment systems to meet limits and pose no significant threat to water quality: $1,200.

[13] Wet weather municipal facilities are intermittently operated facilities that are designed specifically to handle flows during wet weather conditions.

[14] The actual monthly average flow is defined as the average of the flows during each of the months that the discharge occurred during the previous five-year period.

[15] De minimis discharge activities include, but are not limited to, the following: aquaculture activities (as defined in Chapter 40, Section 122.25(b) of the Code of Federal Regulations) defined as managed water areas that use discharges of pollutants into that designated area for maintenance or reproduction of harvestable freshwater, estuarine, or marine plants or animals including fish hatcheries; geothermal facilities that utilize, extract, or produce energy from geothermal fluids for heating, generating power, or other beneficial uses, and discharge geothermal fluids to surface waters; aquatic pesticide applications; evaporative condensate; swimming and landscape pool drainage; discharges from fire hydrant testing or flushing; discharges resulting from construction dewatering; discharges associated with supply well installation, development, test pumping, and purging; discharges resulting from the maintenance of uncontaminated water supply wells, pipelines, tanks, etc.; discharges resulting from hydrostatic testing of water supply vessels, pipelines, tanks, etc.; discharges resulting from the disinfection of water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.; discharges from water supply systems resulting from system failures, pressure releases, etc.; discharges of non-contact cooling water, not including steam/electric power plants; discharges resulting from diverted stream flows; water treatment plant discharges; and other similar types of wastes that have low pollutant concentrations and are not likely to cause or have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an adverse impact on the beneficial uses of receiving waters yet technically must be regulated under an NPDES permit.