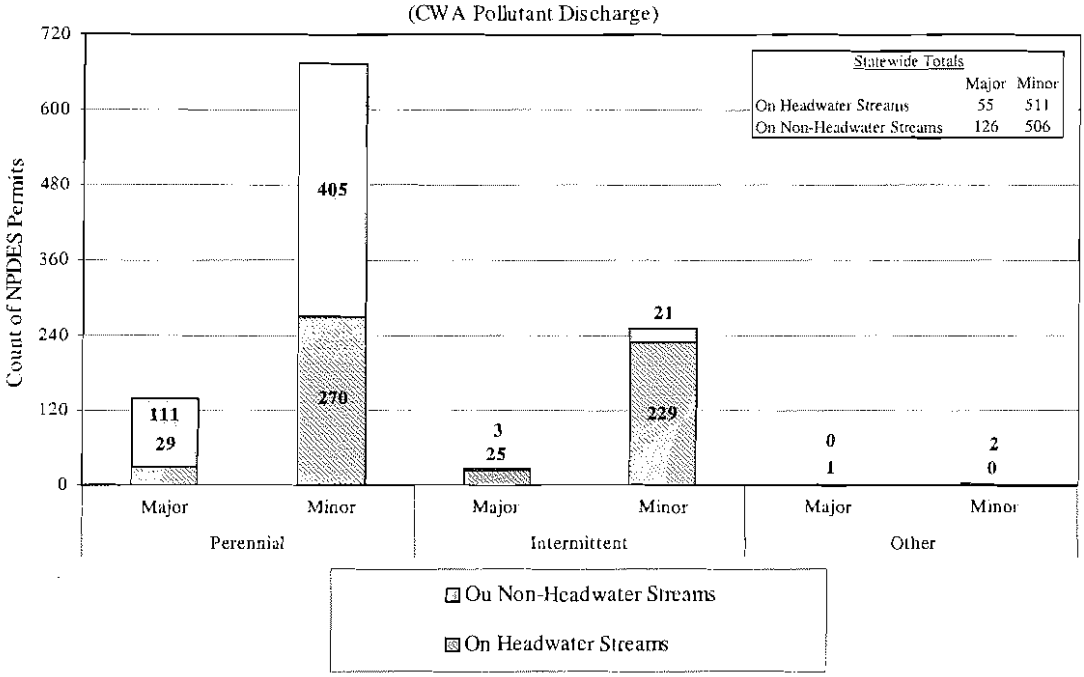
Exhibit E

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Alabama Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 1,587 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 75% (1,198 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 47% (566 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

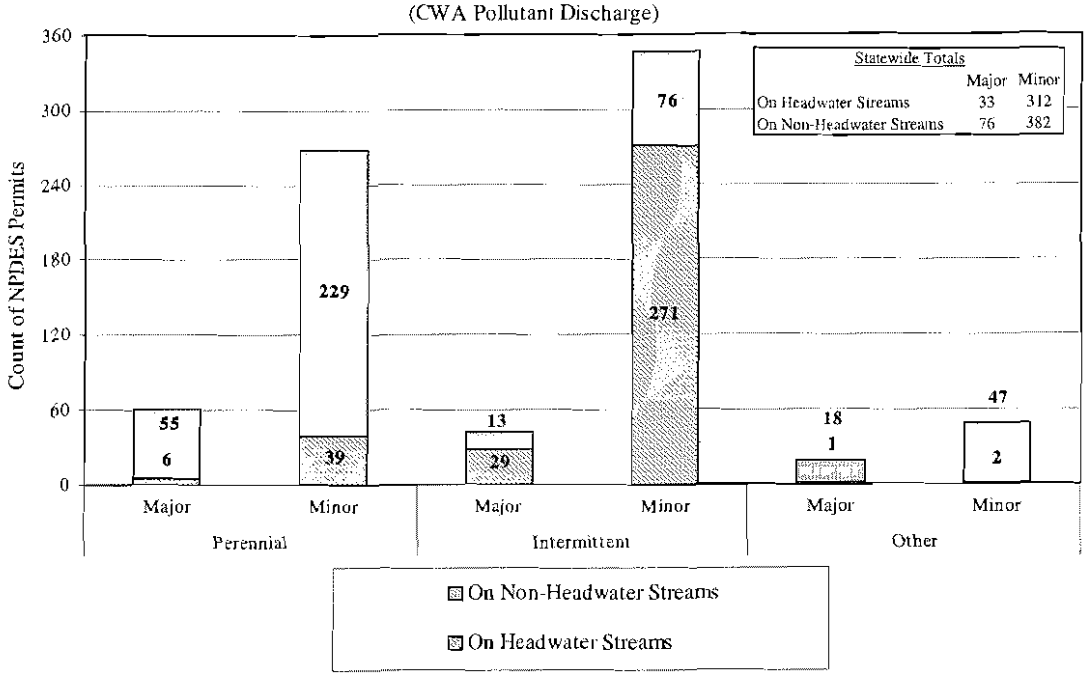
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Arkansas Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 815 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 99% (803 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 43% (345 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

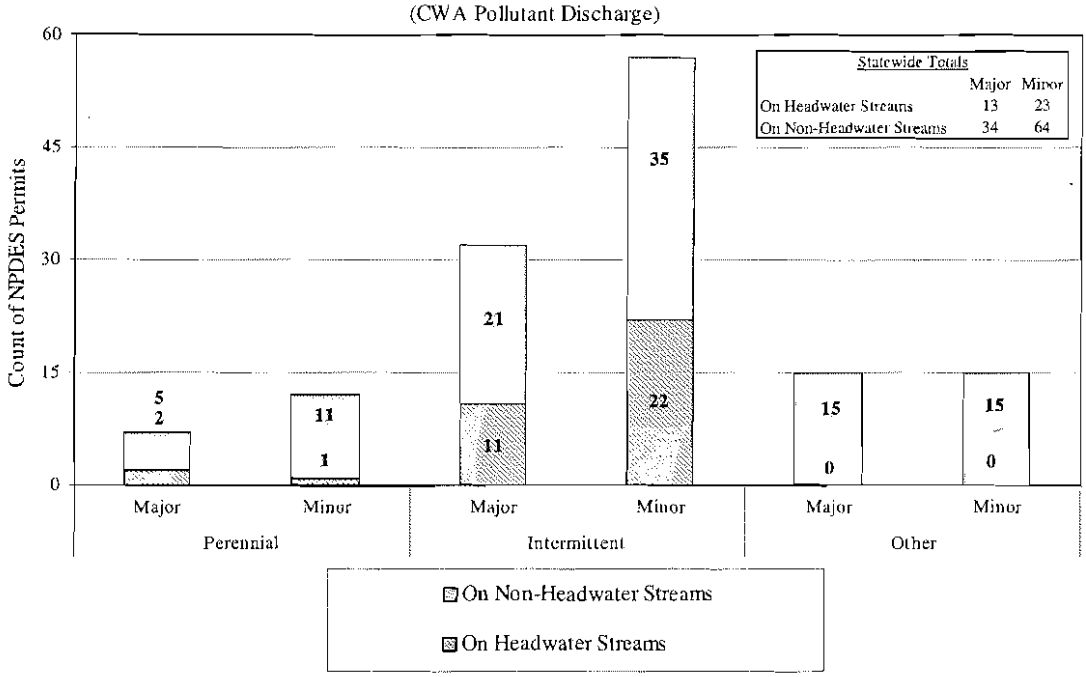
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Arizona Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 183 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 73% (134 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 27% (36 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

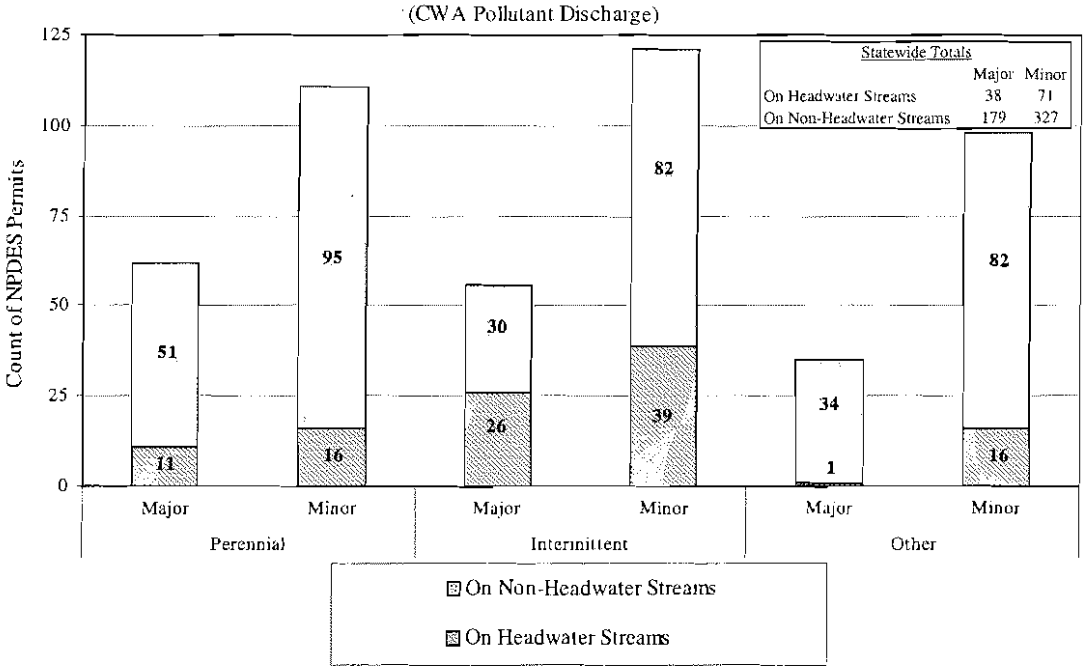
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on California Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 849 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 72% (615 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 18% (109 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, bnt only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table inelndes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major indnstrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxie pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

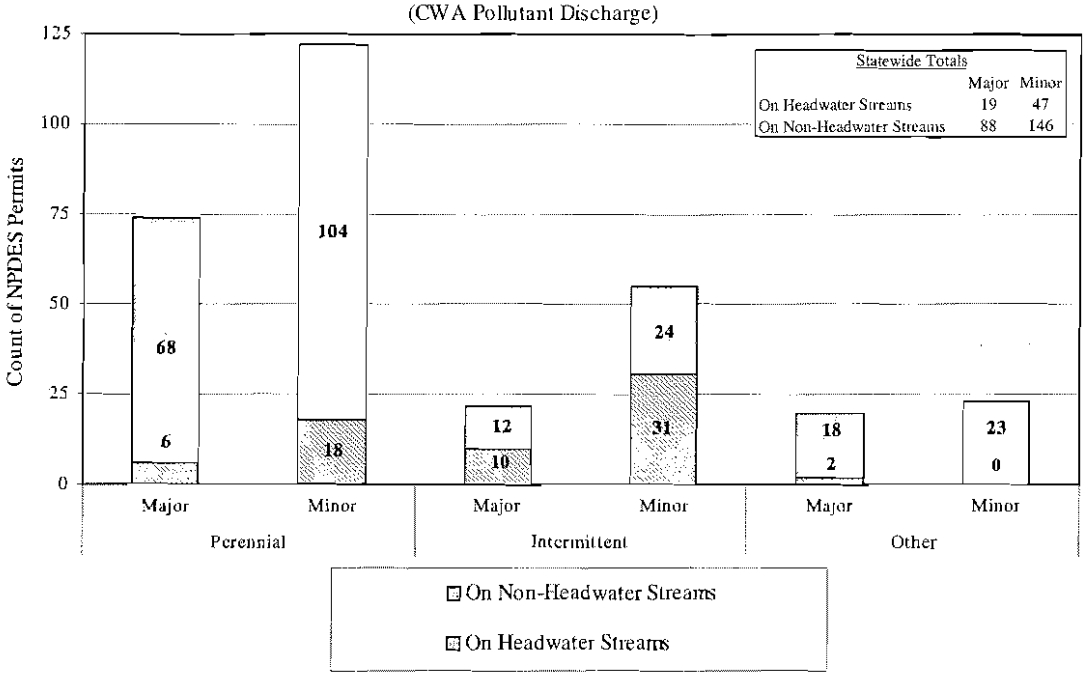
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale nsing 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consisteutly demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of tbis aualysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" inelndes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in lengtb.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Colorado Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 399 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 75% (300 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 22% (66 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

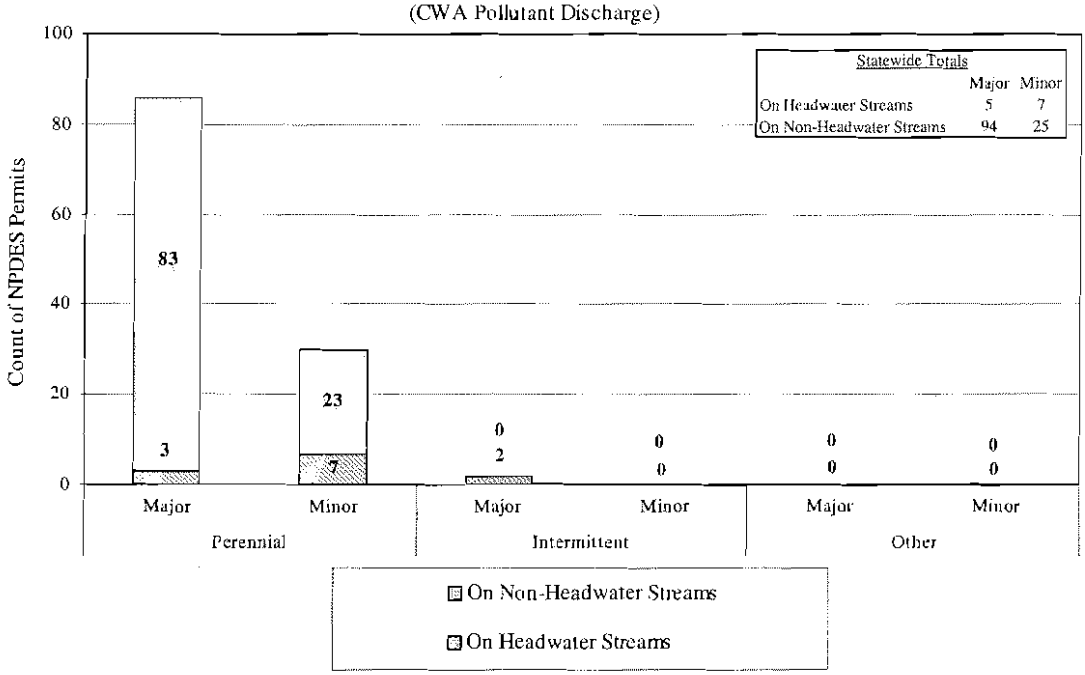
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Connecticut Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 197 total NPDES Individnal permits statewide, 66% (131 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 9% (12 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

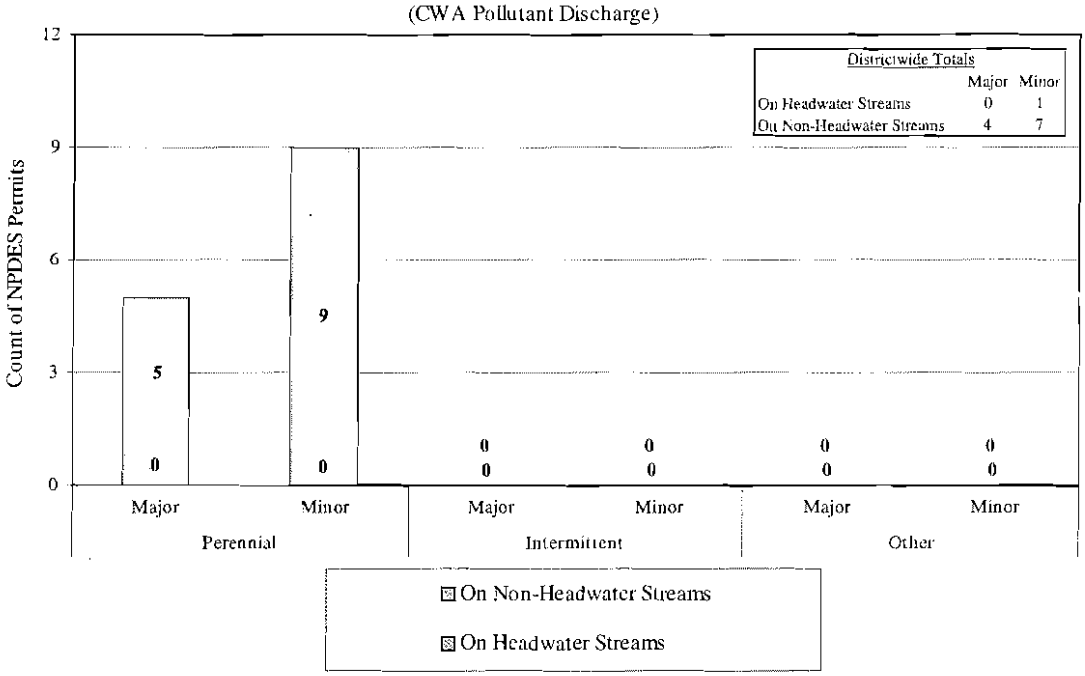
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and epbemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not eonsistently demareated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted Jnne 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing inro it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not captnre streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not ineluded in this ehart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Washington, D.C. Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 15 total NPDES Individual permits districtwide, 80% (12 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 8% (1 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

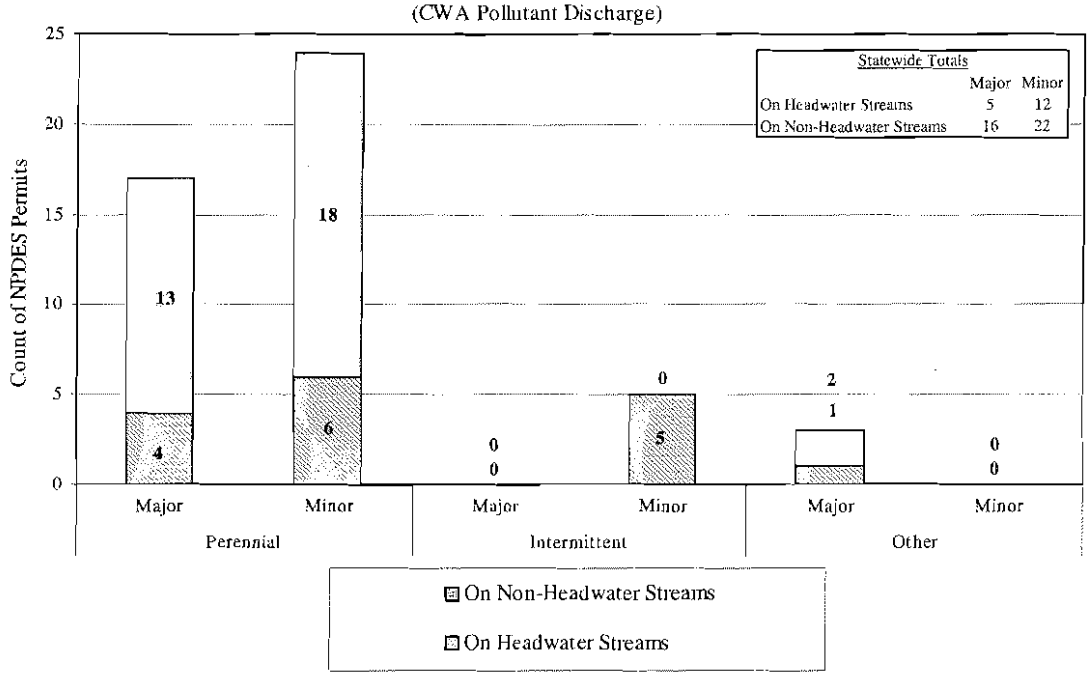
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Delaware Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 57 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 96% (55 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 31% (17 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

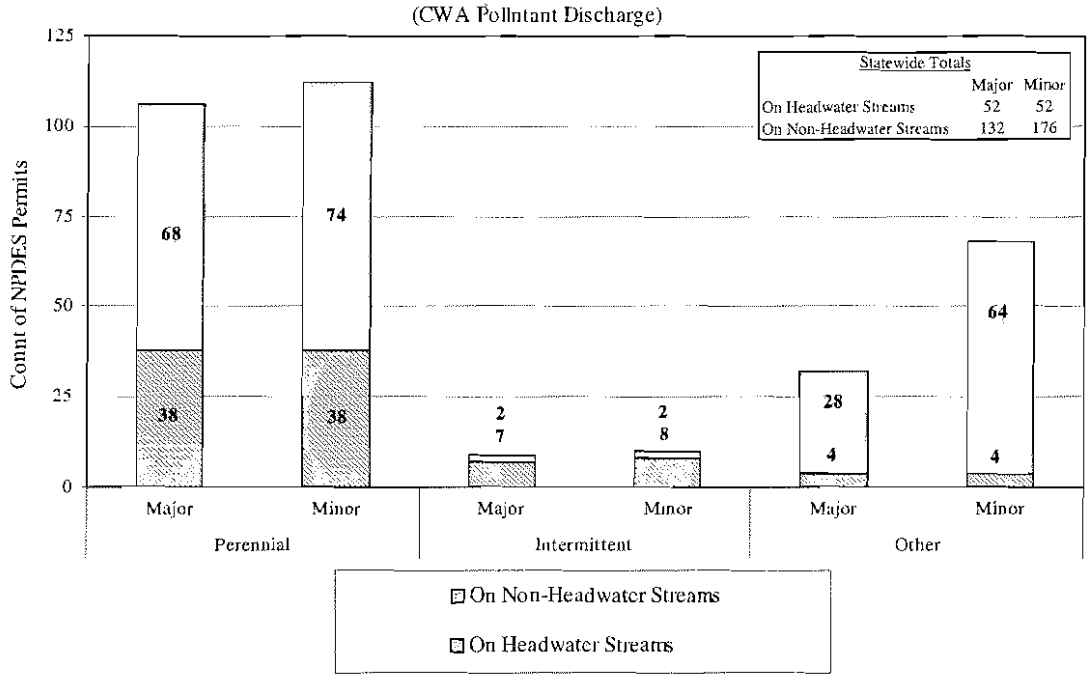
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Florida Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 493 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 84% (412 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 25% (104 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

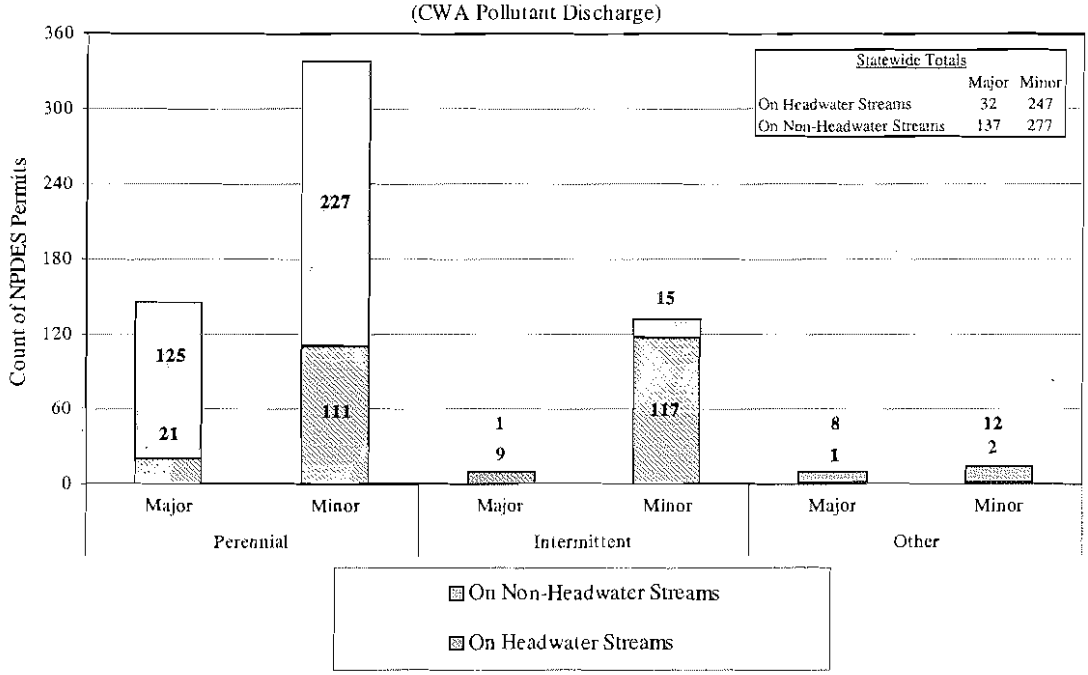
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Georgia Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 843 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 82% (693 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 40% (279 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

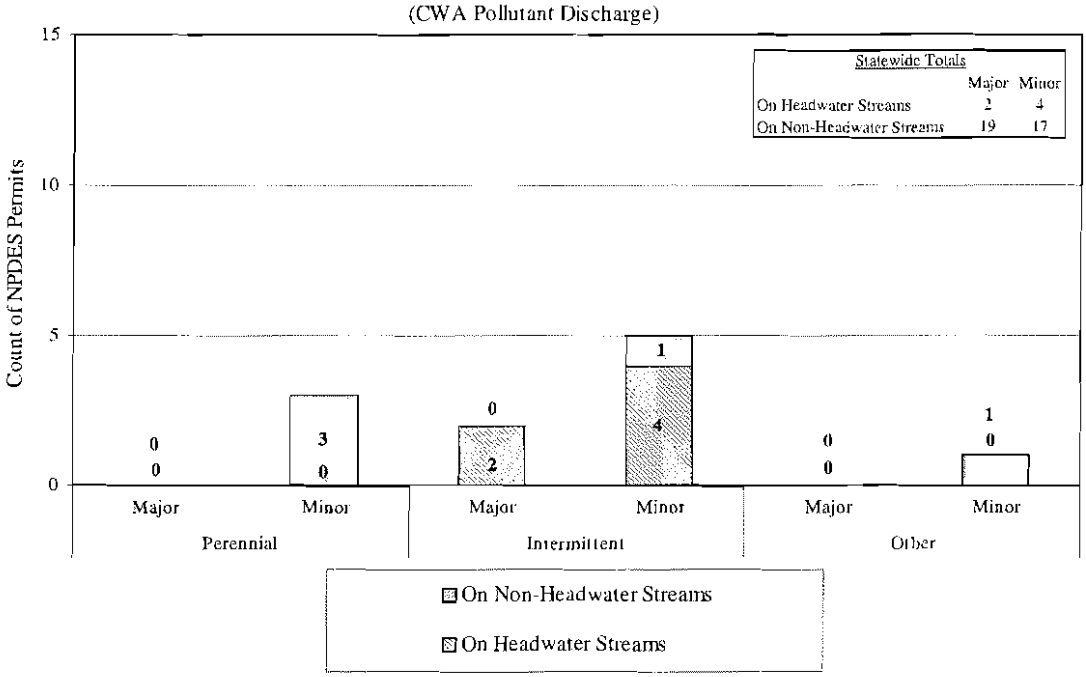
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Hawaii Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 79 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 53% (42 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 14% (6 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

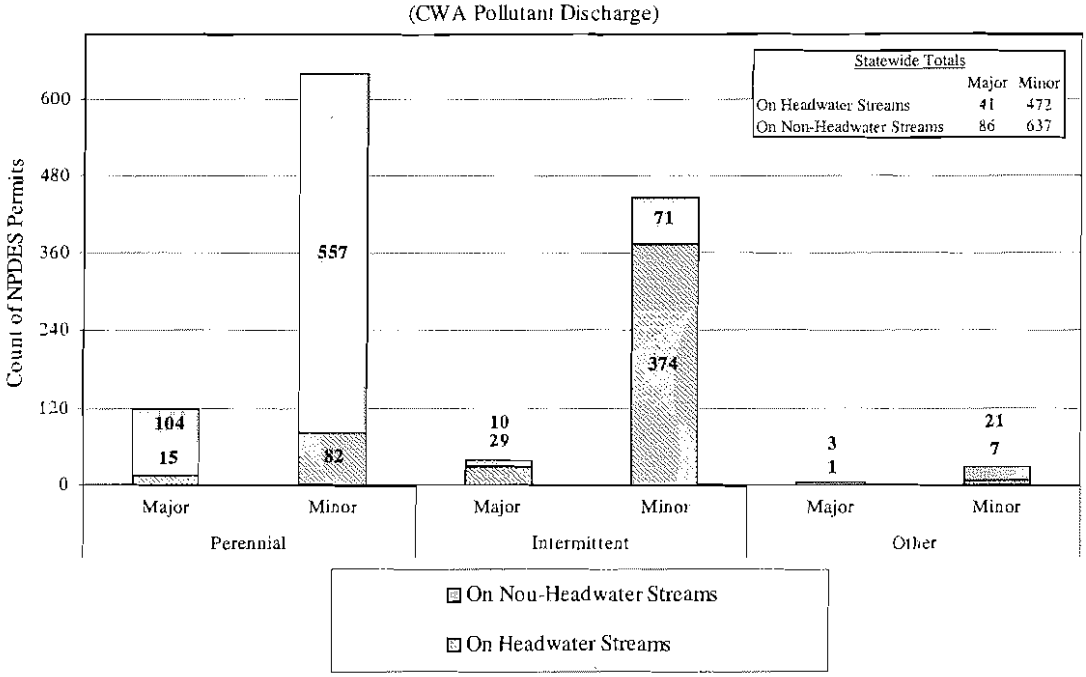
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Iowa Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 1,512 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 82% (1,236 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 42% (513 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

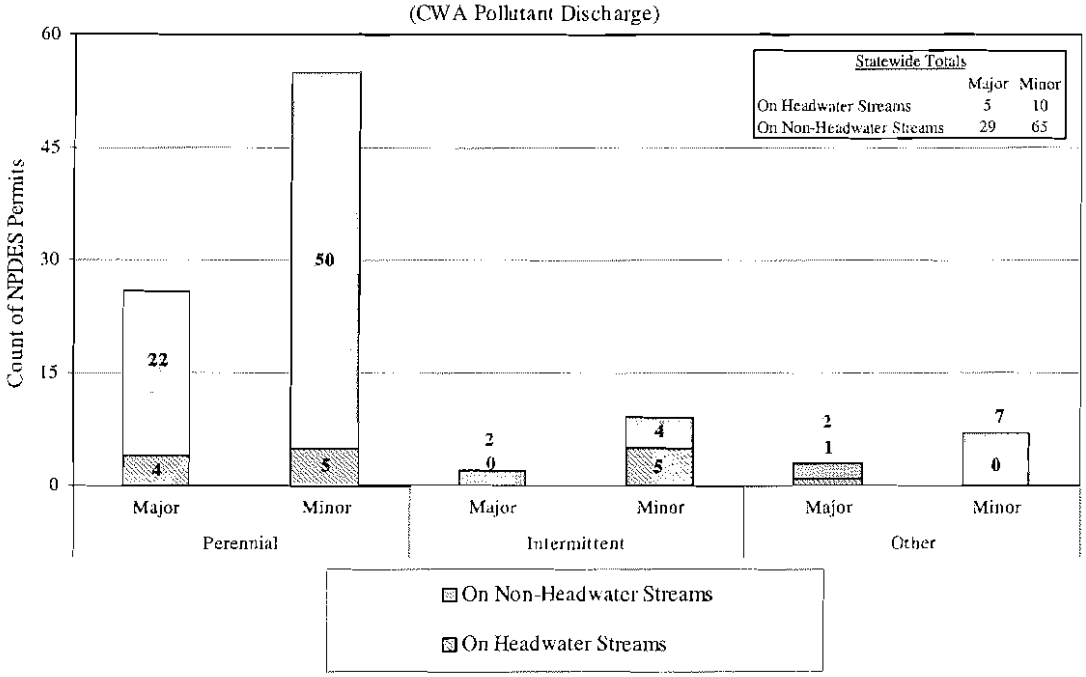
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Idaho Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 197 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 55% (109 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 14% (15 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

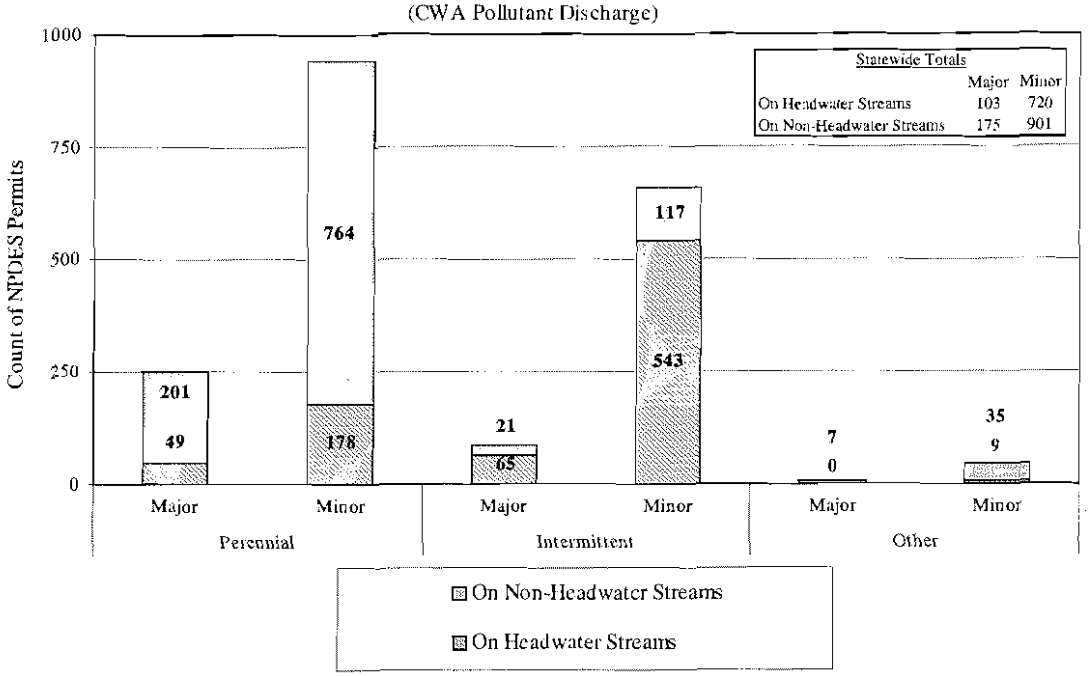
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Illinois Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Ont of 1,966 total NPDES Individnal permits statewidc, 97% (1,899 permits) havc location data. Of thosc with location data, 43% (823 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

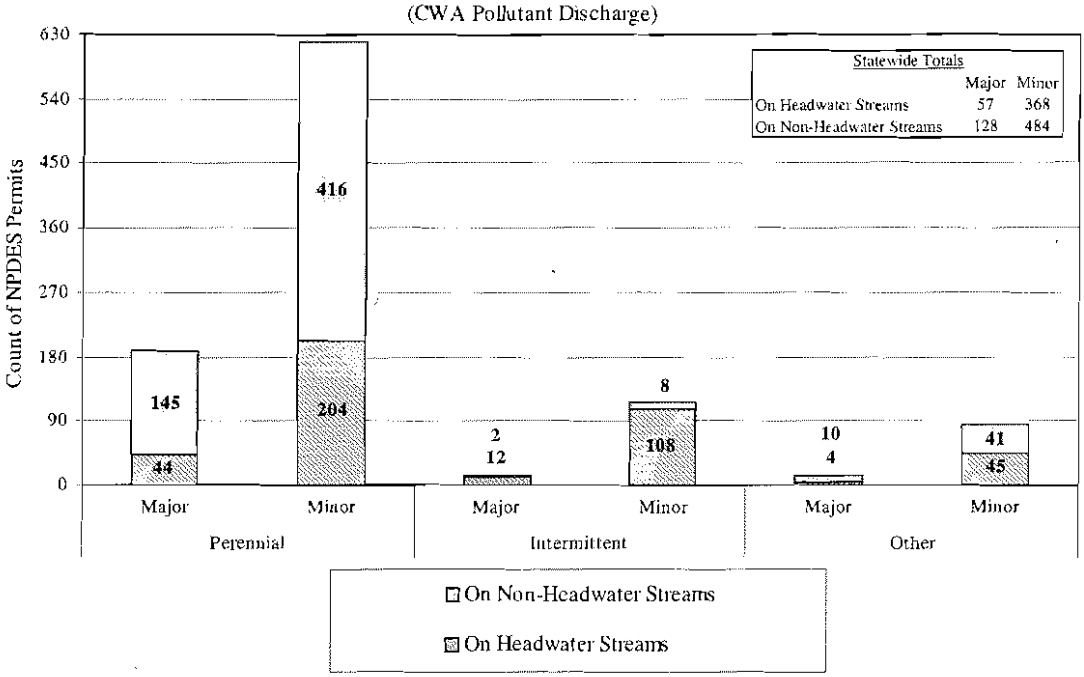
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermitteut aud ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. uot consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) datahase, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" inclndes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in leugth.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this ehart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Indiana Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 1,287 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 81% (1,037 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 41% (425 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

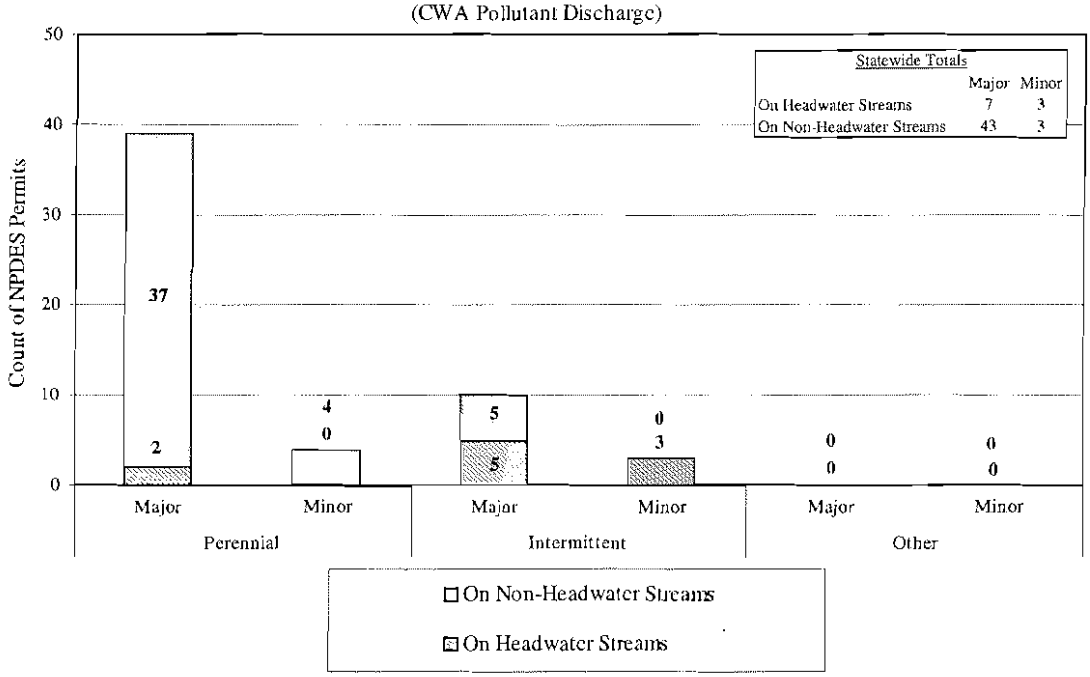
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Kansas Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 1,214 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 5% (56 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 18% (10 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

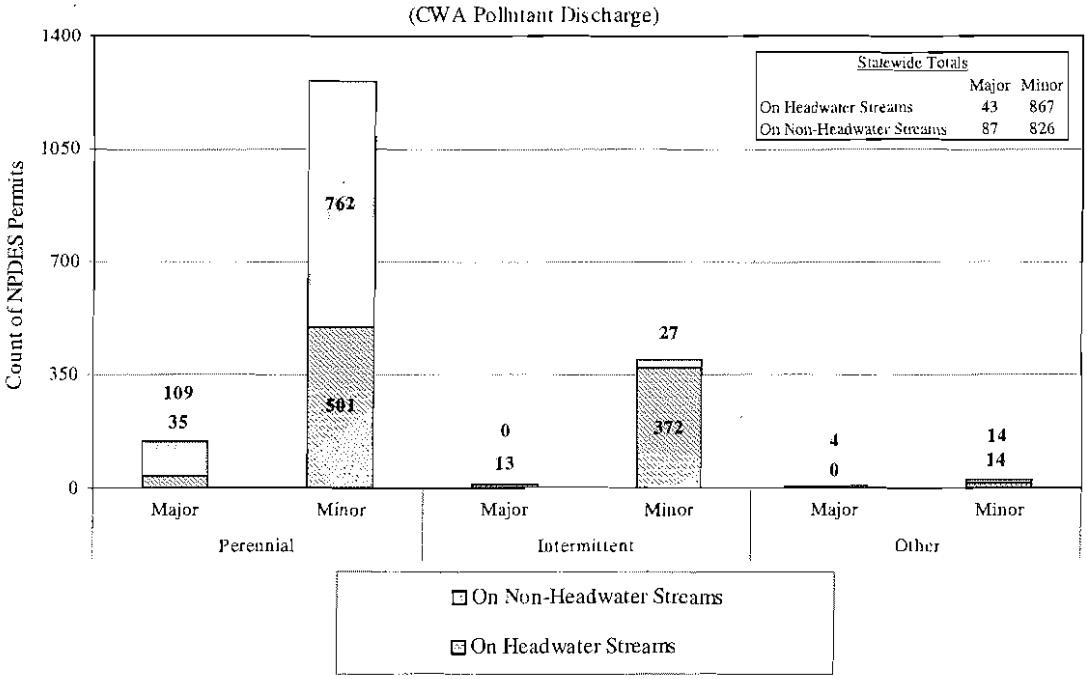
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Kentucky Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 1,847 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 99% (1,823 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 50% (910 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

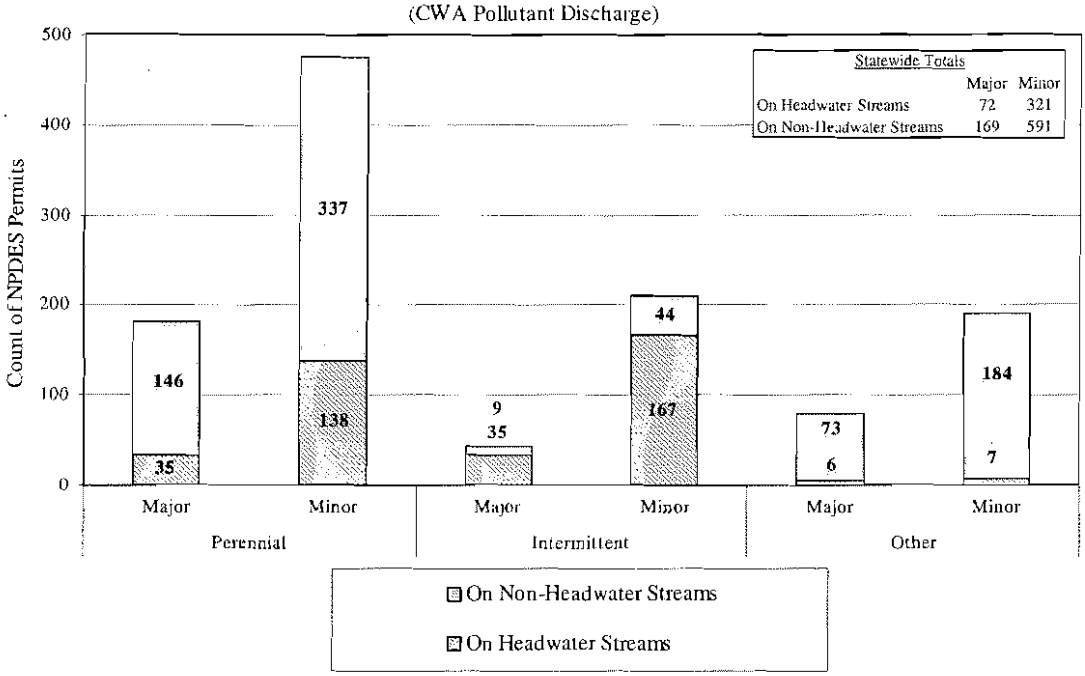
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Louisiana Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 1,707 total NPDES Individnal permits statewide, 68% (1,153 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 34% (393 permits) are on headwaters. The connts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table inclndes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart colnmns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major indnstrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

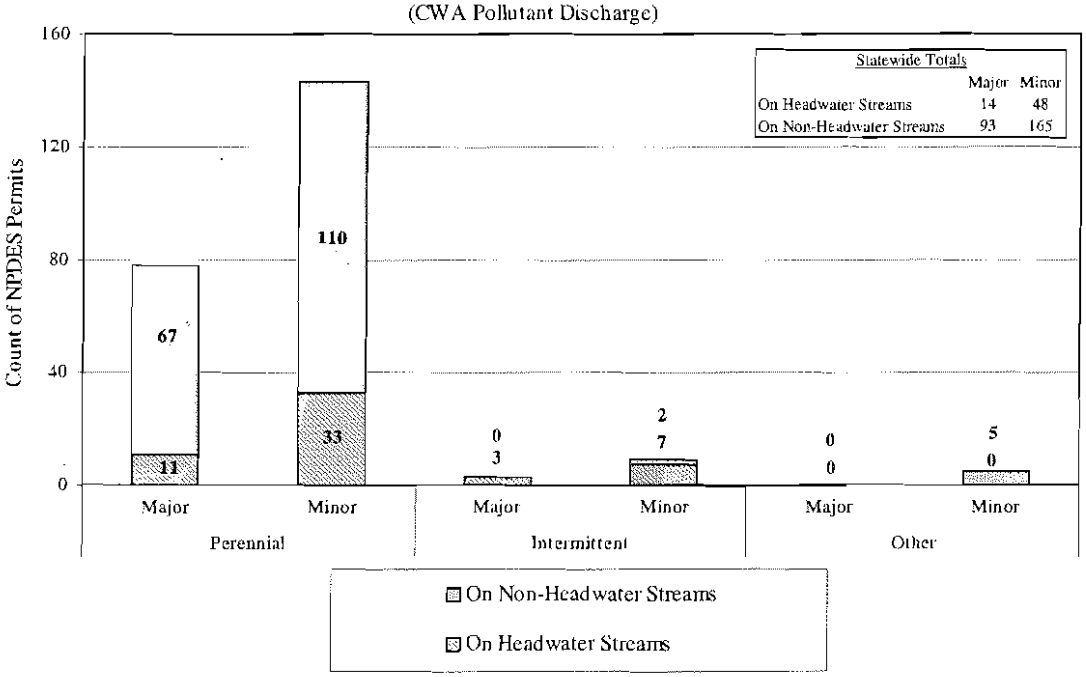
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demareated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" inclndes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Massachusetts Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 439 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 73% (320 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 19% (62 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table dne to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, hut only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

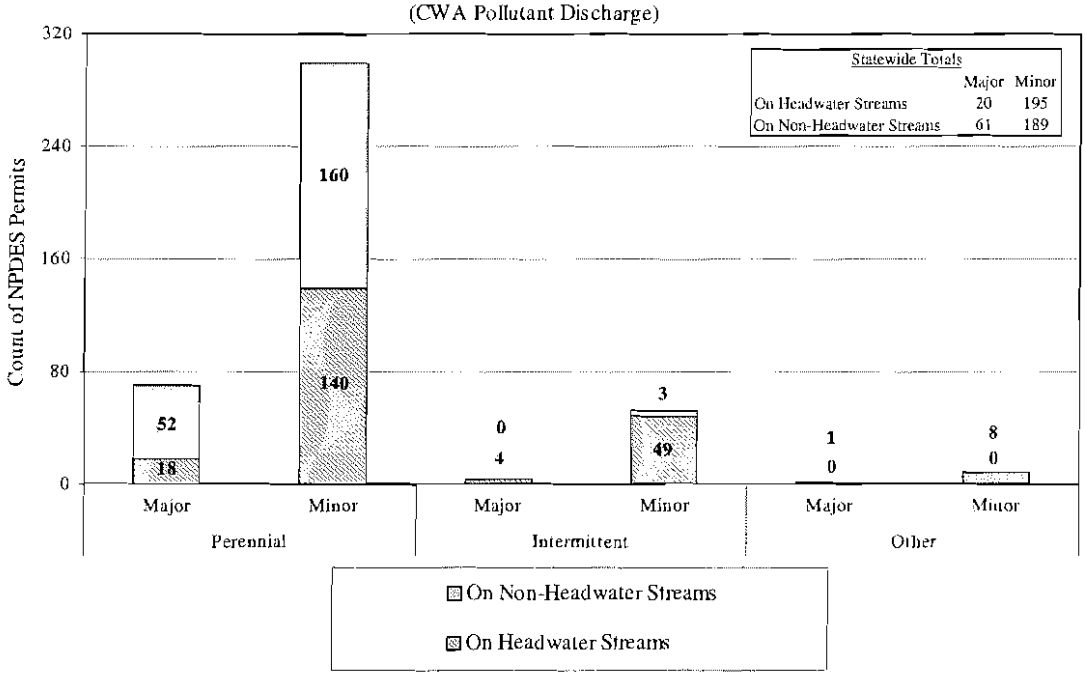
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Maryland Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 584 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 80% (465 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 46% (215 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

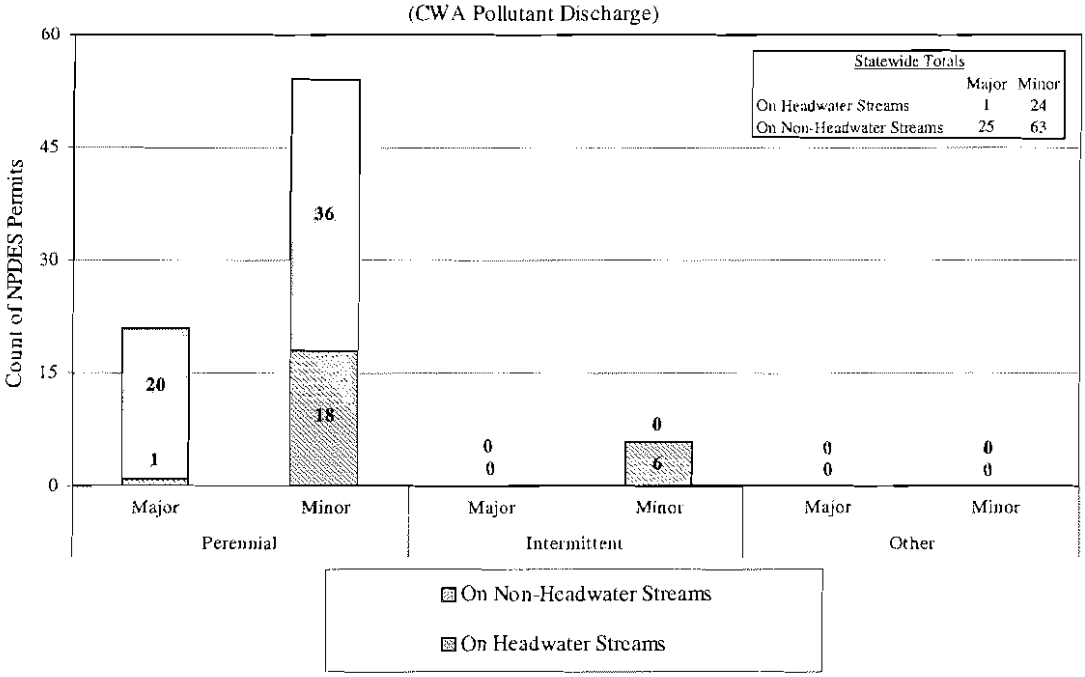
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Maine Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 353 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 32% (113 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 22% (25 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. *Minors are non-majors.*

Source Data:

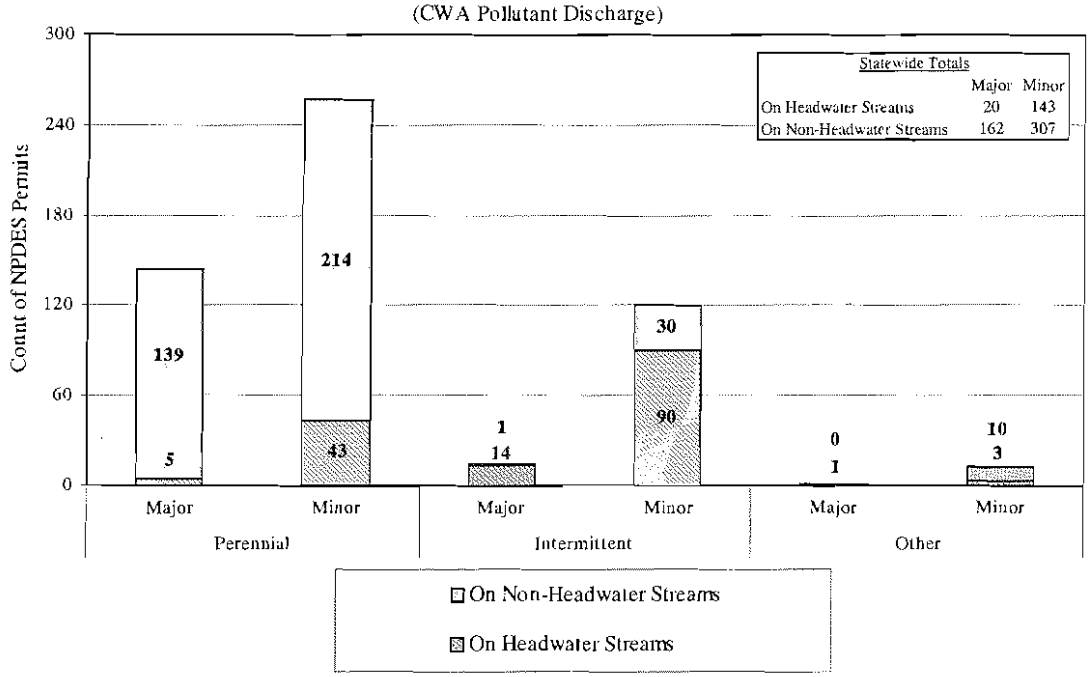
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Michigan Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 685 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 92% (632 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 26% (163 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

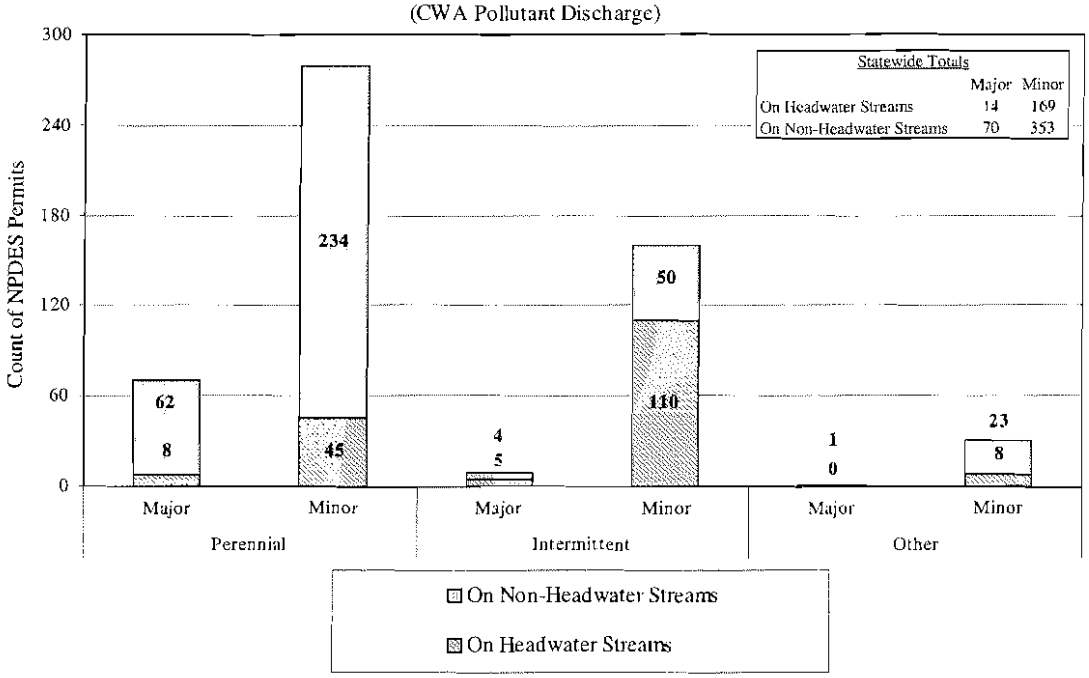
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Minnesota Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 925 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 66% (606 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 30% (183 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

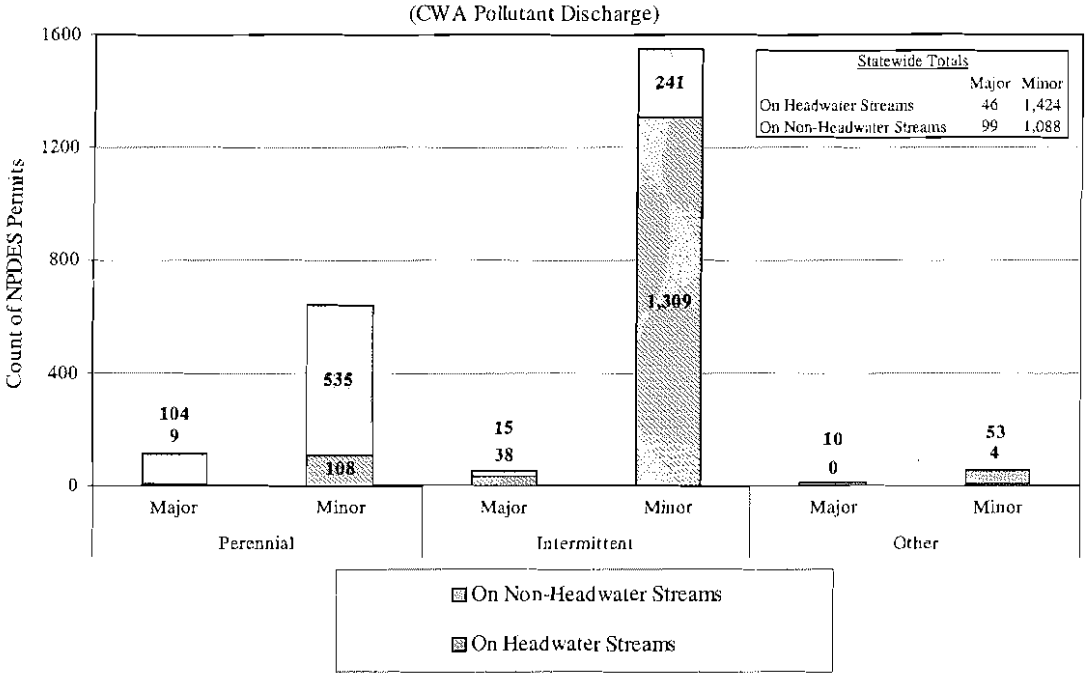
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermitteut and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Missouri Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 3,015 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 88% (2,657 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 55% (1,470 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

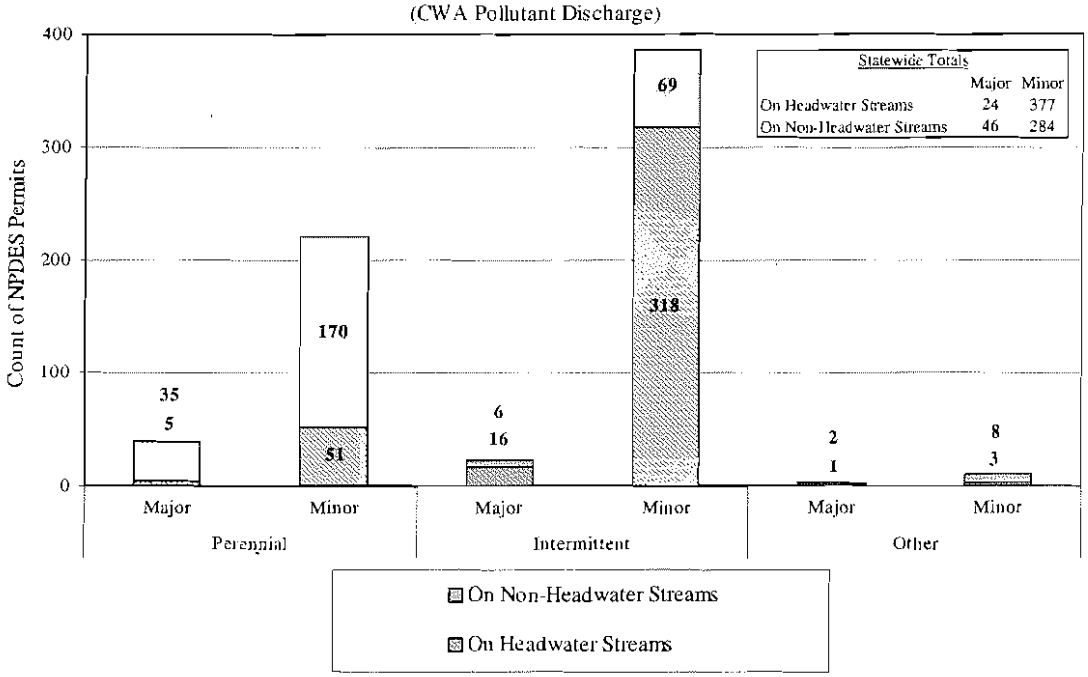
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Mississippi Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 1,748 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 42% (731 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 55% (401 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

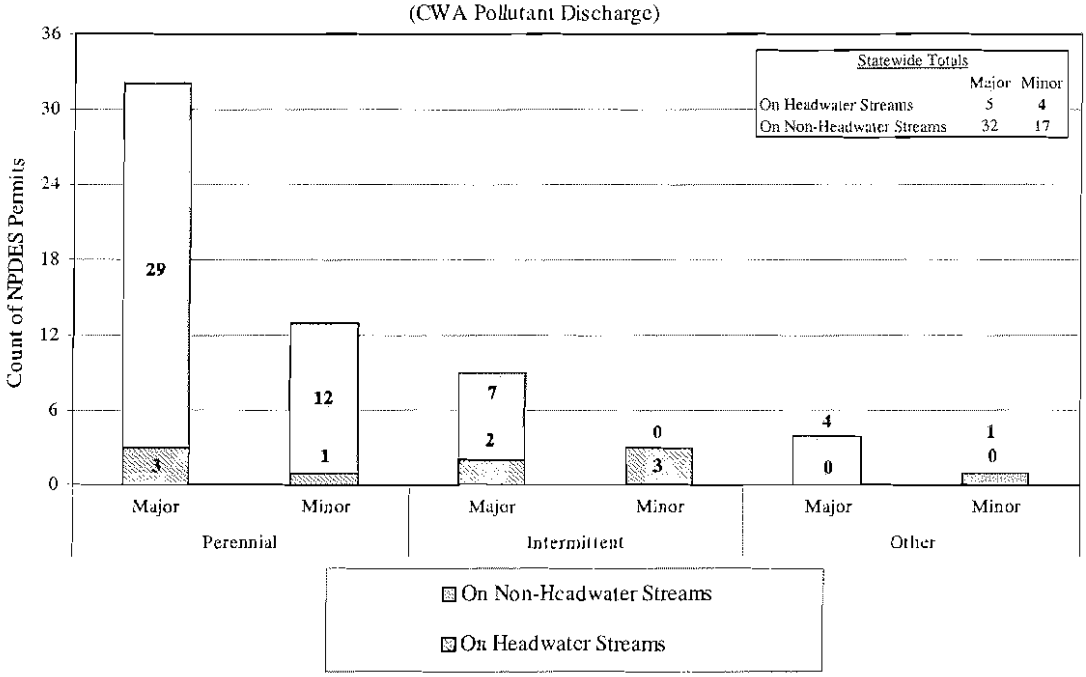
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Montana Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 193 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 30% (58 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 16% (9 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

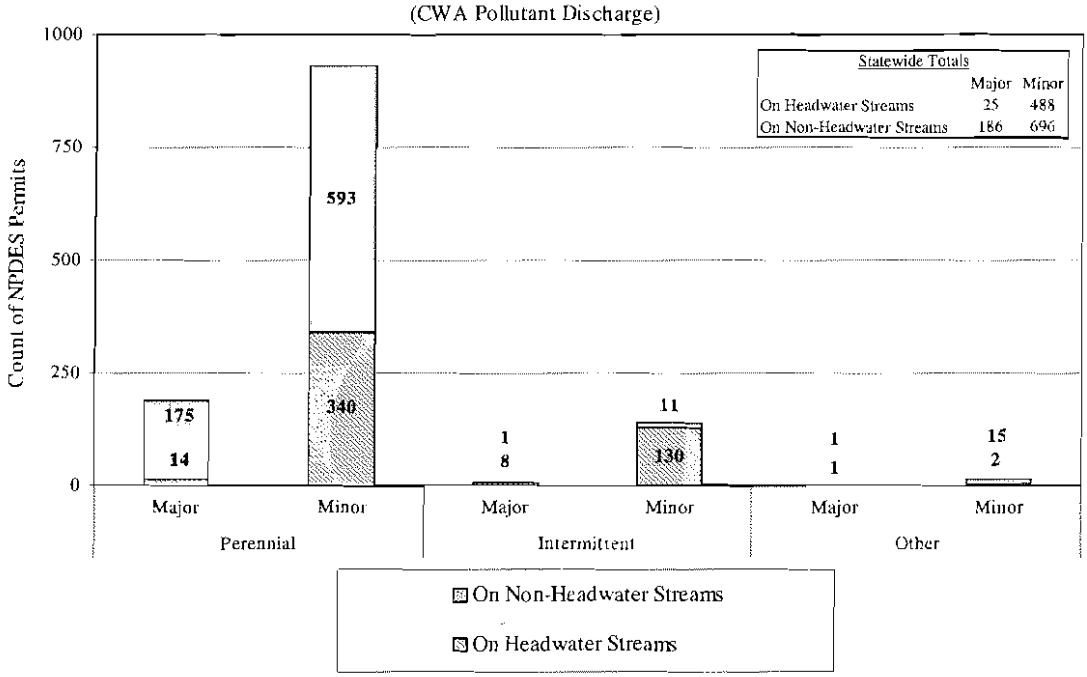
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demareated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on North Carolina Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 1,414 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 99% (1,395 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 37% (513 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

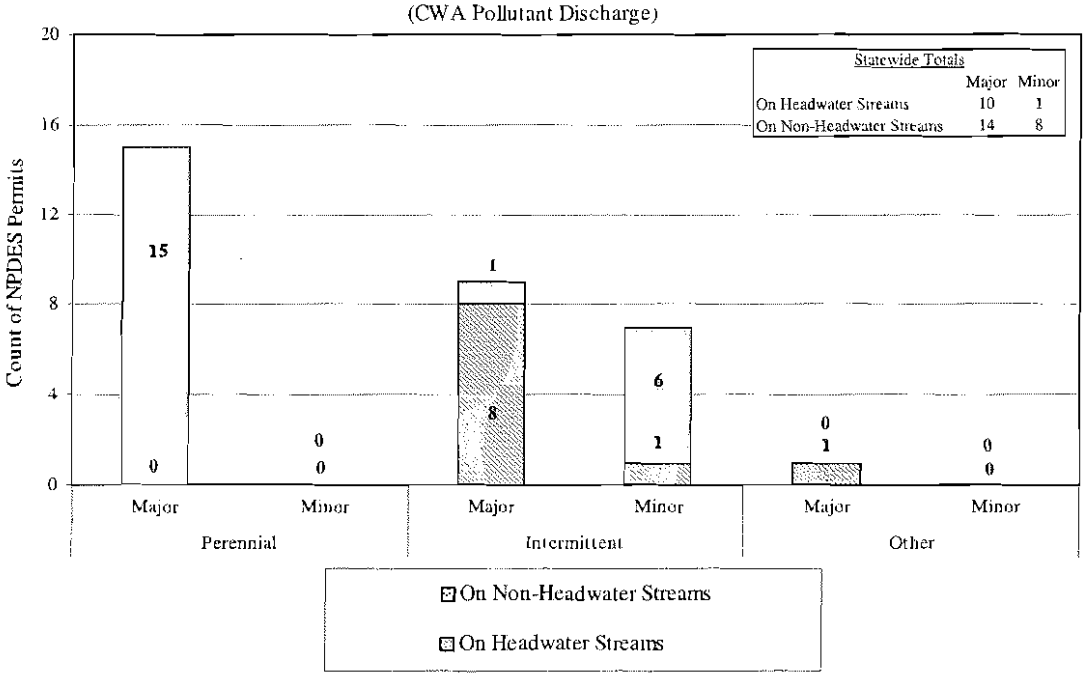
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on North Dakota Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Ont of 139 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 24% (33 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 33% (11 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple ontfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

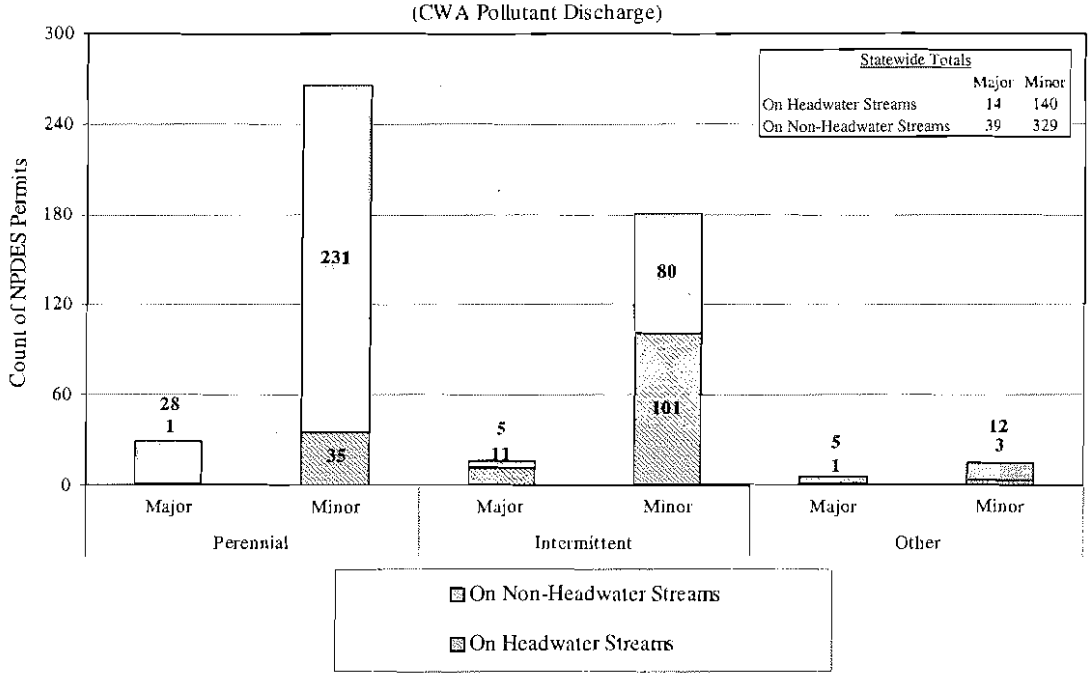
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Nebraska Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 736 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 71% (522 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 30% (154 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table dne to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide tahle includes facilities that have ontfalls on stream eategories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

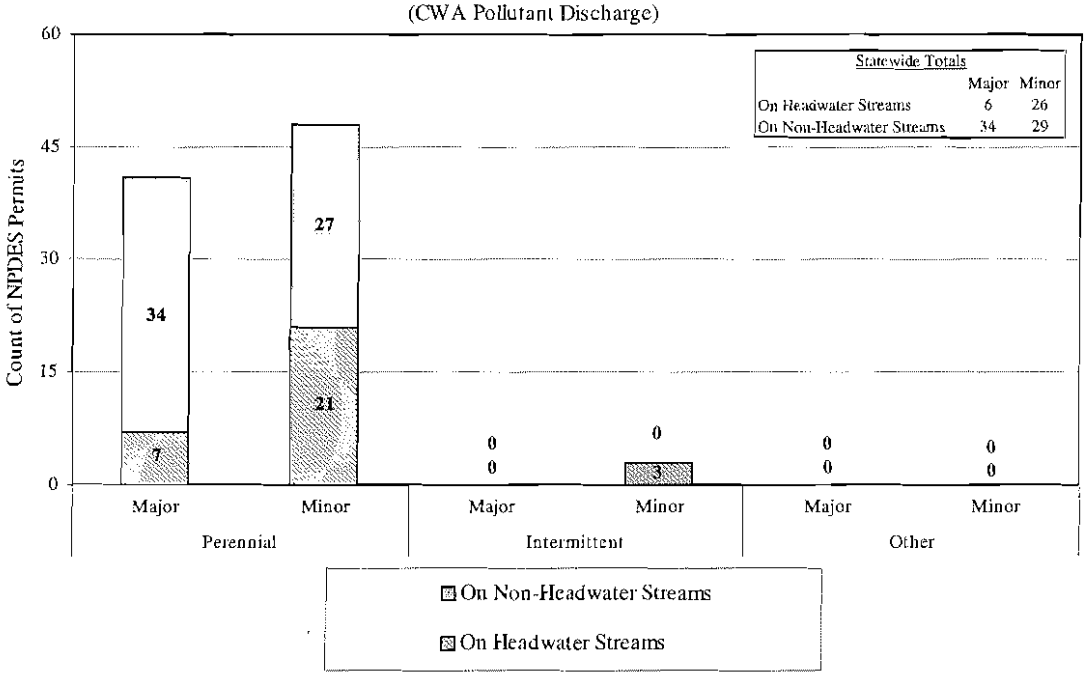
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment thar has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not captnre streams nnder one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered hy storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on New Hampshire Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 150 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 63% (95 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 34% (32 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

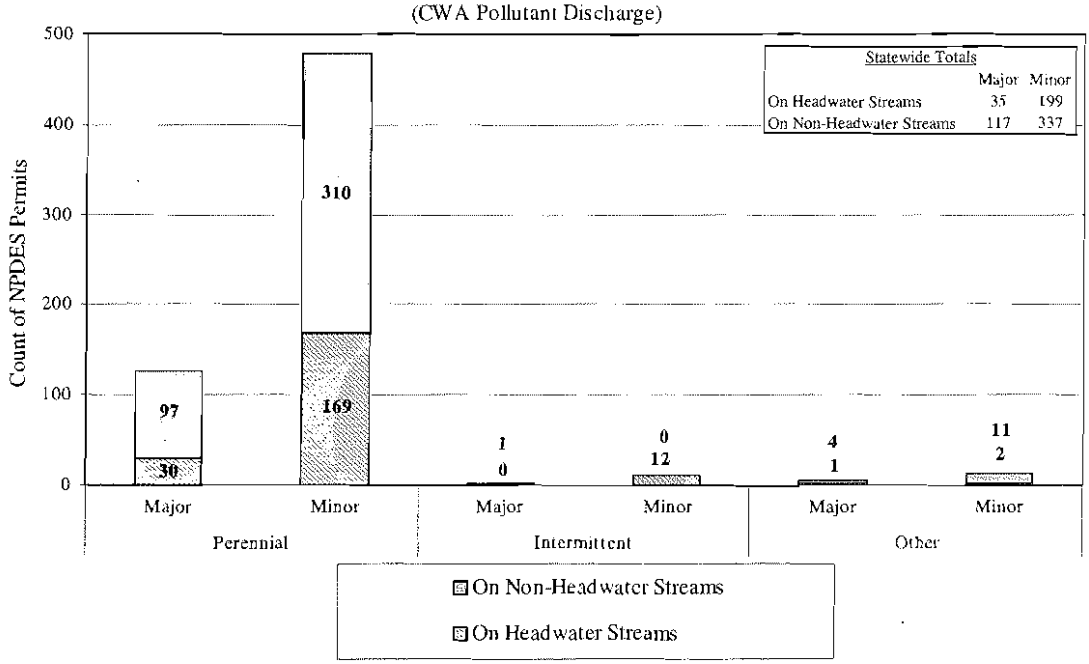
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on New Jersey Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 720 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 96% (688 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 34% (234 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

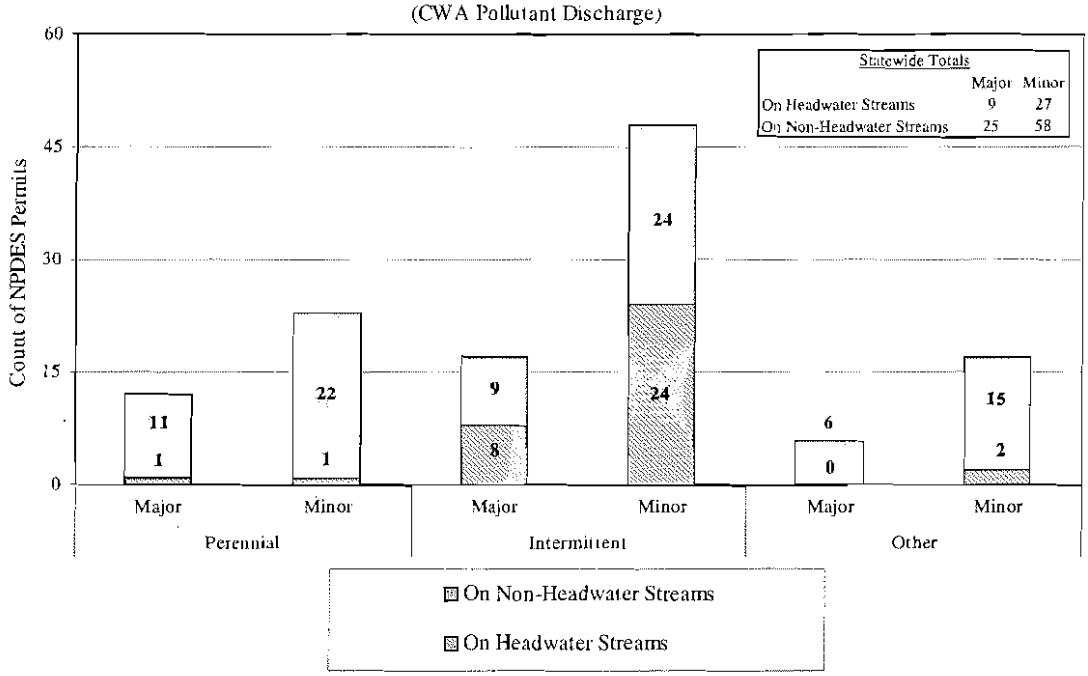
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on New Mexico Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Ont of 135 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 88% (119 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 30% (36 permits) are on headwaters. The connts as summed aeross ehart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table dne to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the ehart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

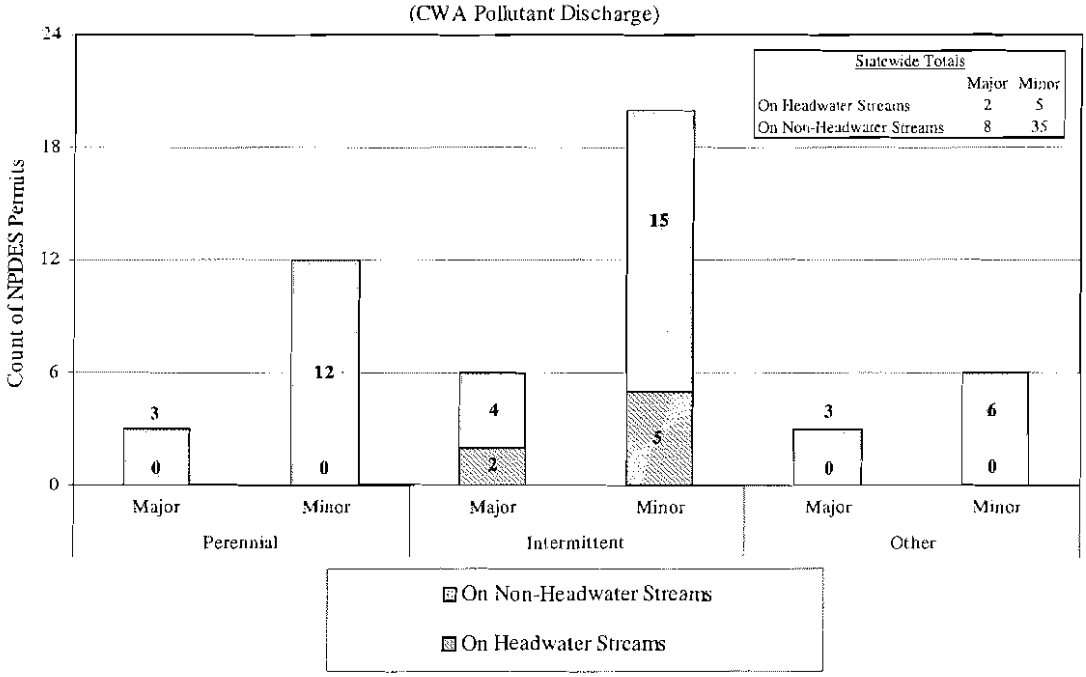
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale nsing 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and epbemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance Sysrem (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the pnrposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing inro it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Nevada Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 75 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 67% (50 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 14% (7 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

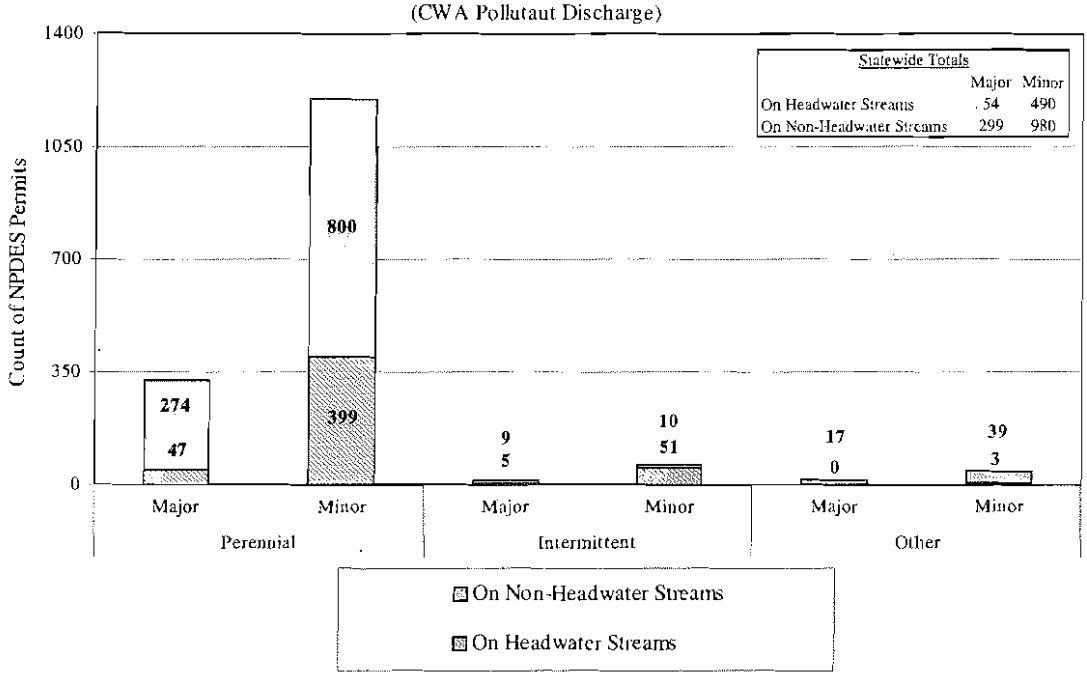
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on New York Streams

(CWA Pollutaut Discharge)



Legend: Out of 1,867 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 98% (1,823 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 30% (544 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

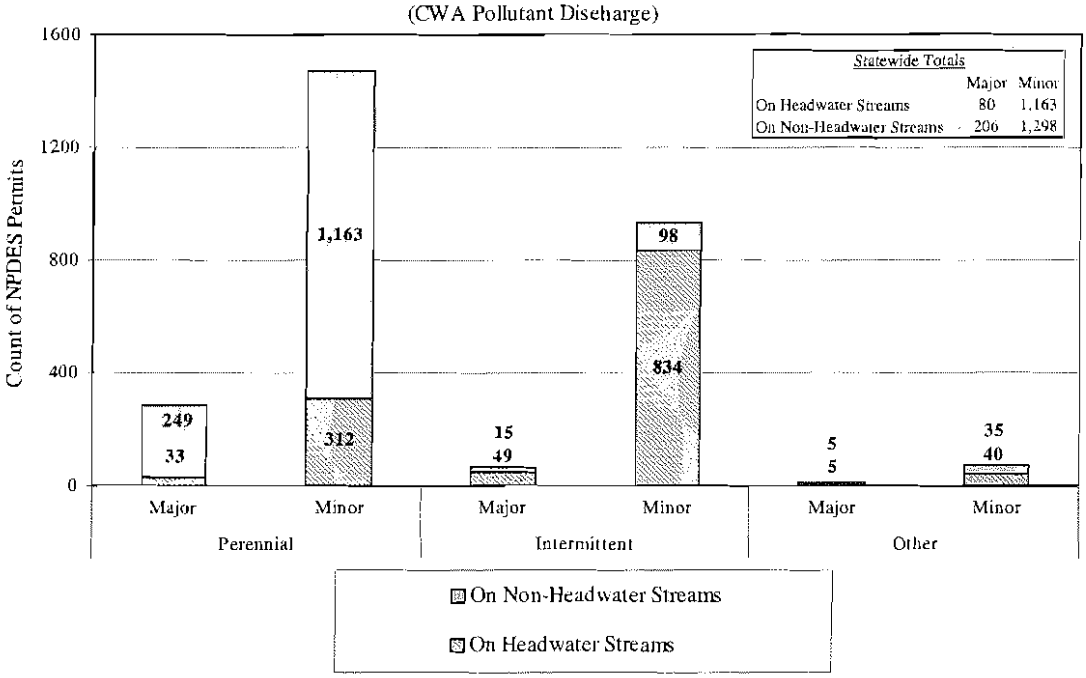
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Ohio Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 2,982 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 92% (2,747 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 45% (1,243 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

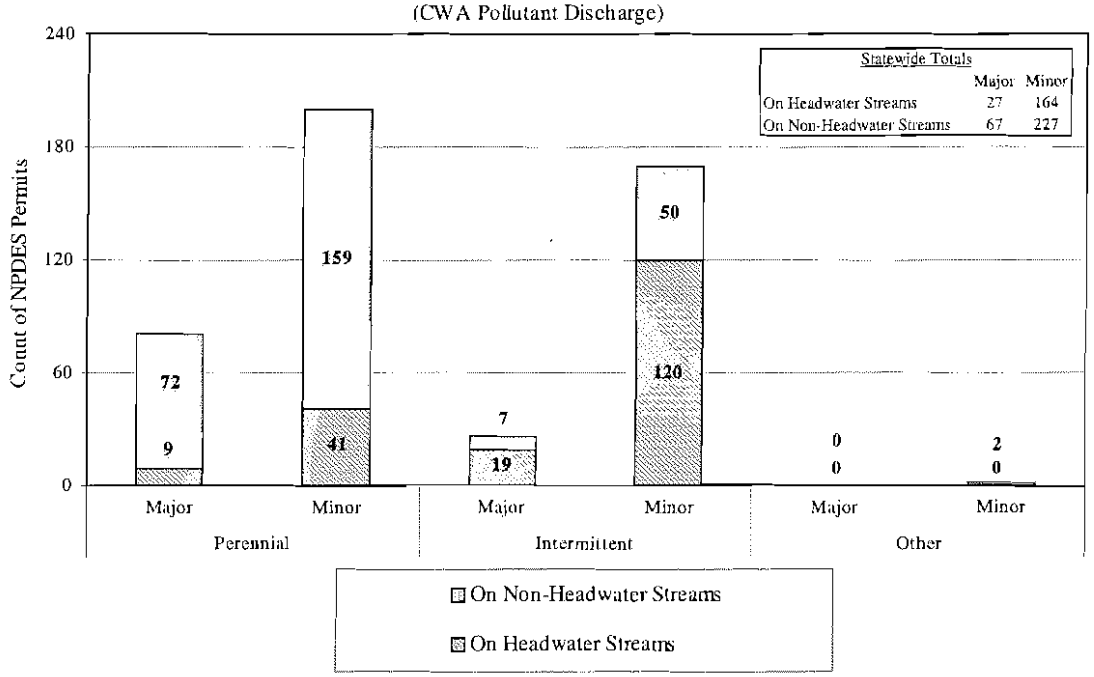
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Oklahoma Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 534 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 91% (485 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 39% (191 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

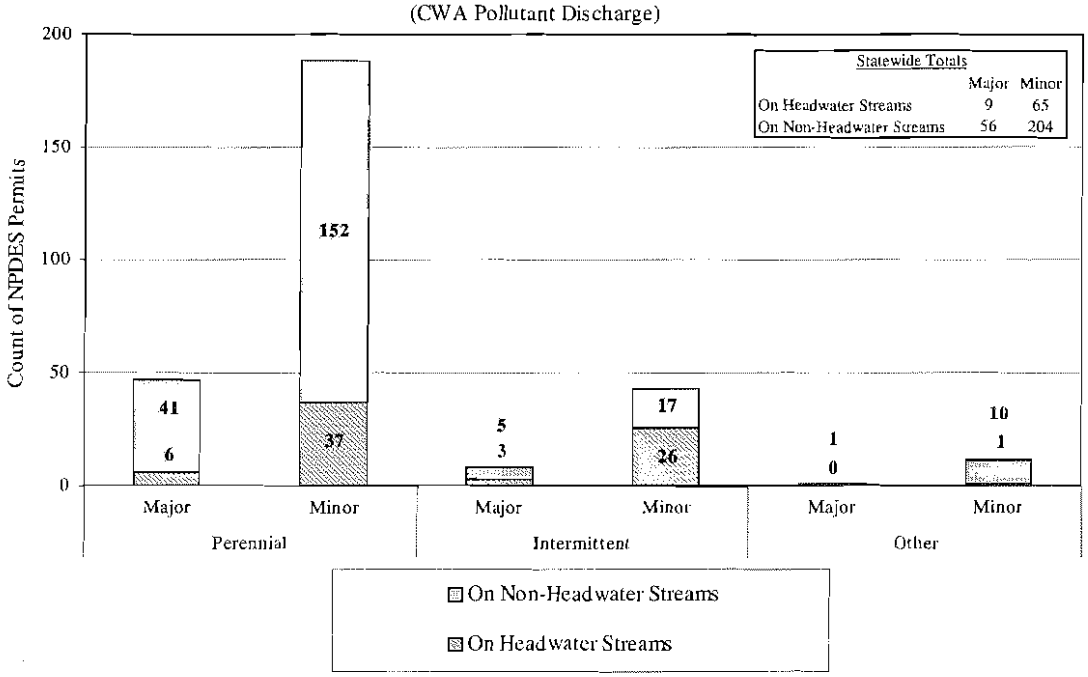
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Oregon Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 375 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 89% (334 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 22% (74 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

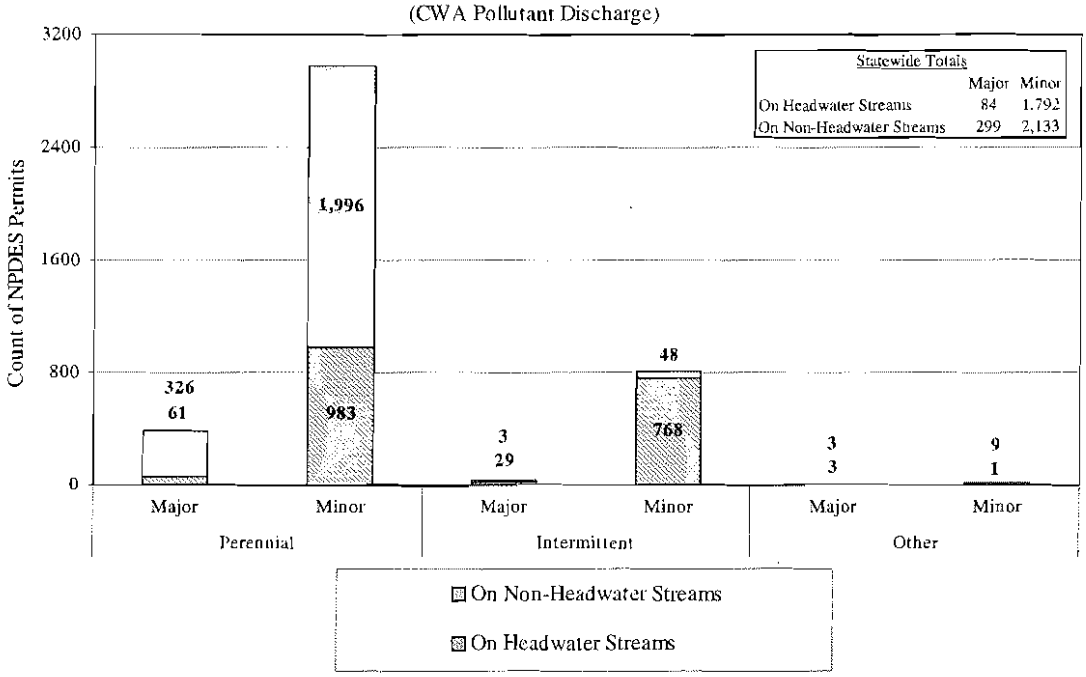
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Pennsylvania Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 4,575 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 94% (4,308 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 44% (1,876 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

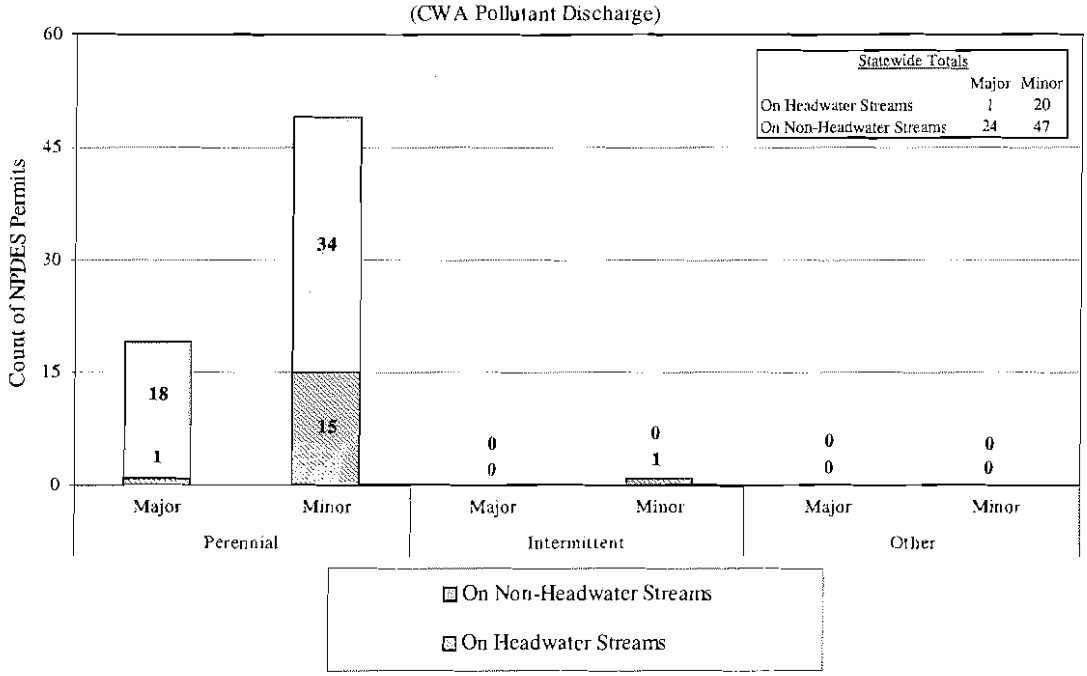
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Rhode Island Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 111 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 83% (92 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 23% (21 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, bnt only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes faeilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

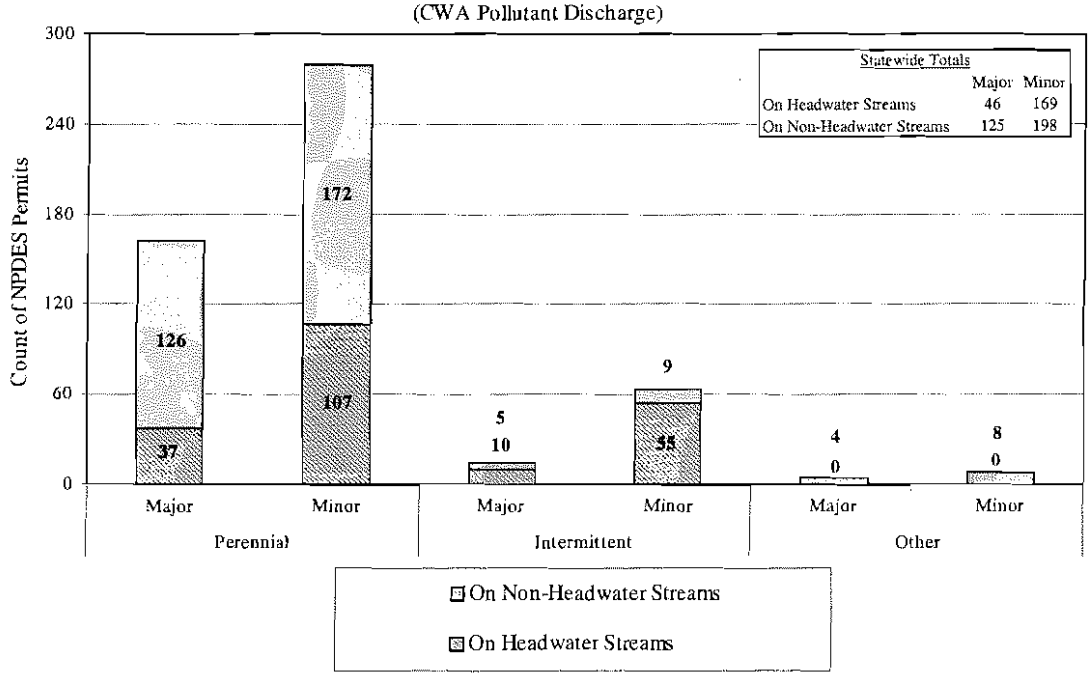
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consisteutly demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on South Carolina Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 556 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 97% (538 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 40% (215 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

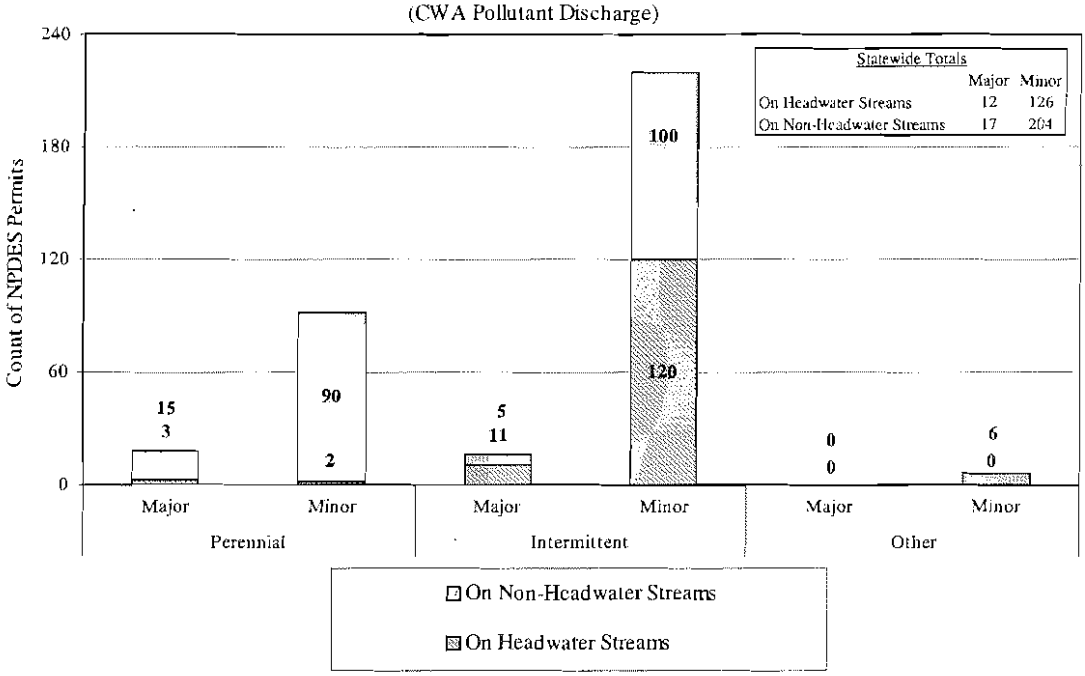
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on South Dakota Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 396 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 91% (359 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 38% (138 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

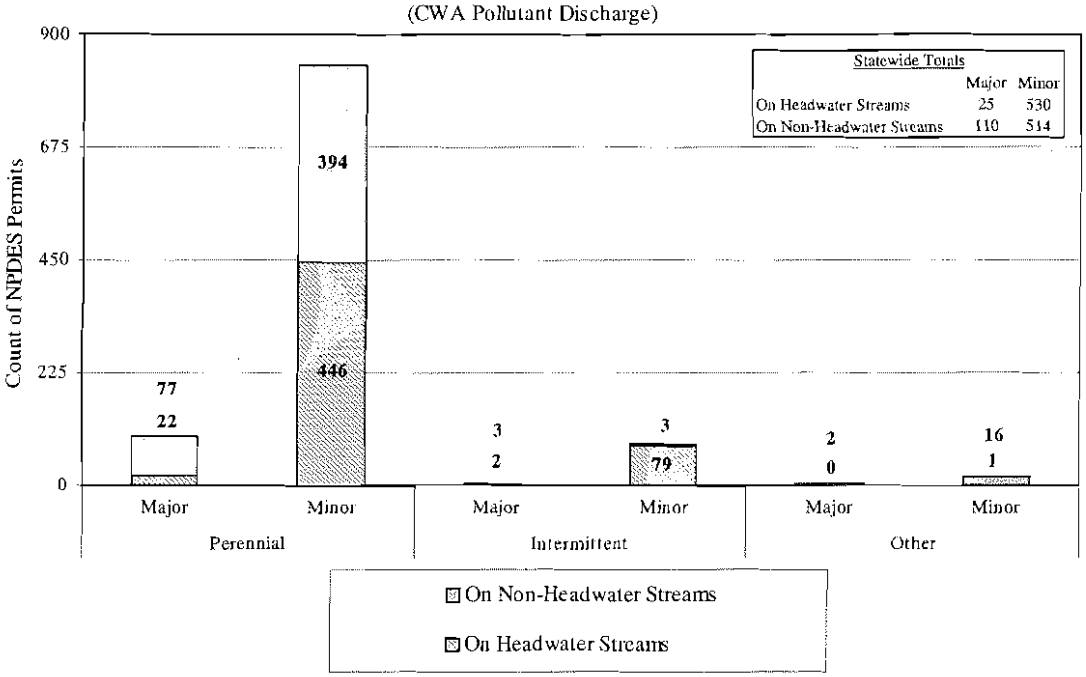
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Tennessee Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 1,441 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 82% (1,179 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 47% (555 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

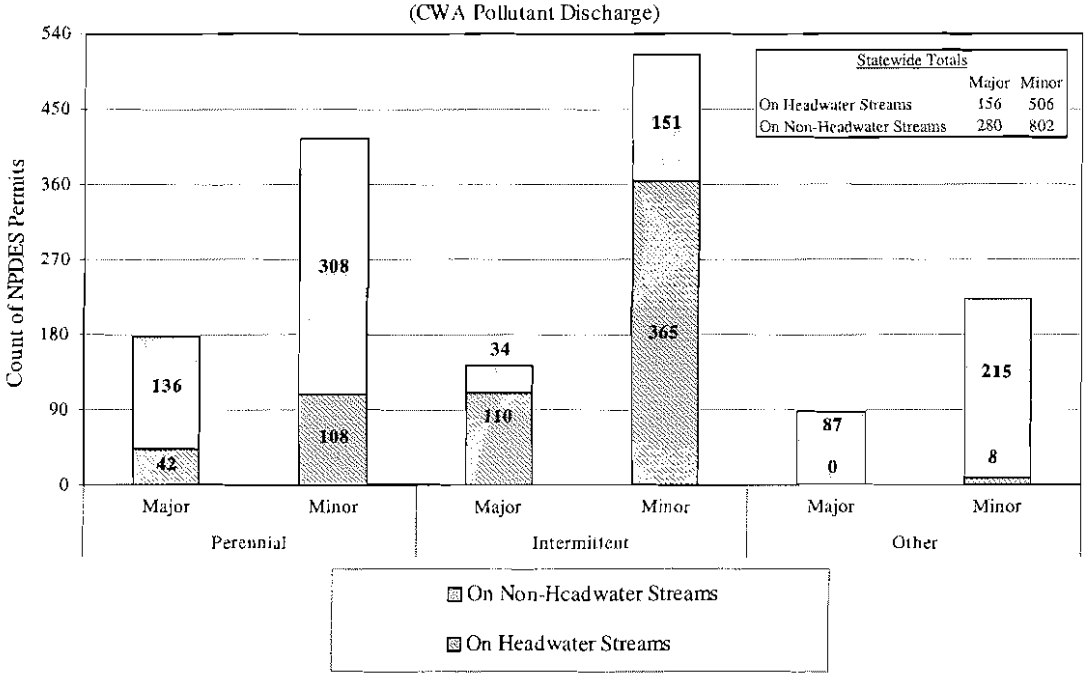
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Texas Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 2,994 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 58% (1,744 permits) have location data. Of those with locarion data, 38% (662 permits) are on headwaters. The eounts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart eolumns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream caregories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

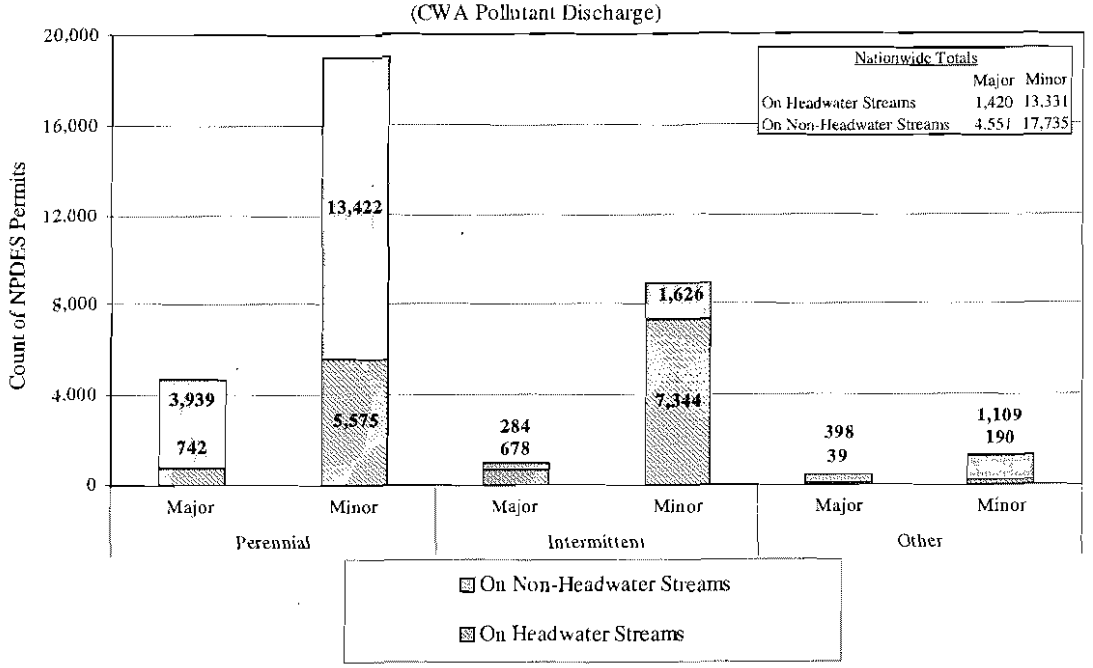
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not captnre streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on U.S. Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 43,507 total NPDES Individual permits nationwide, 85% (37,037 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 40% (14,751 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the national table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the national table. Second, the national table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

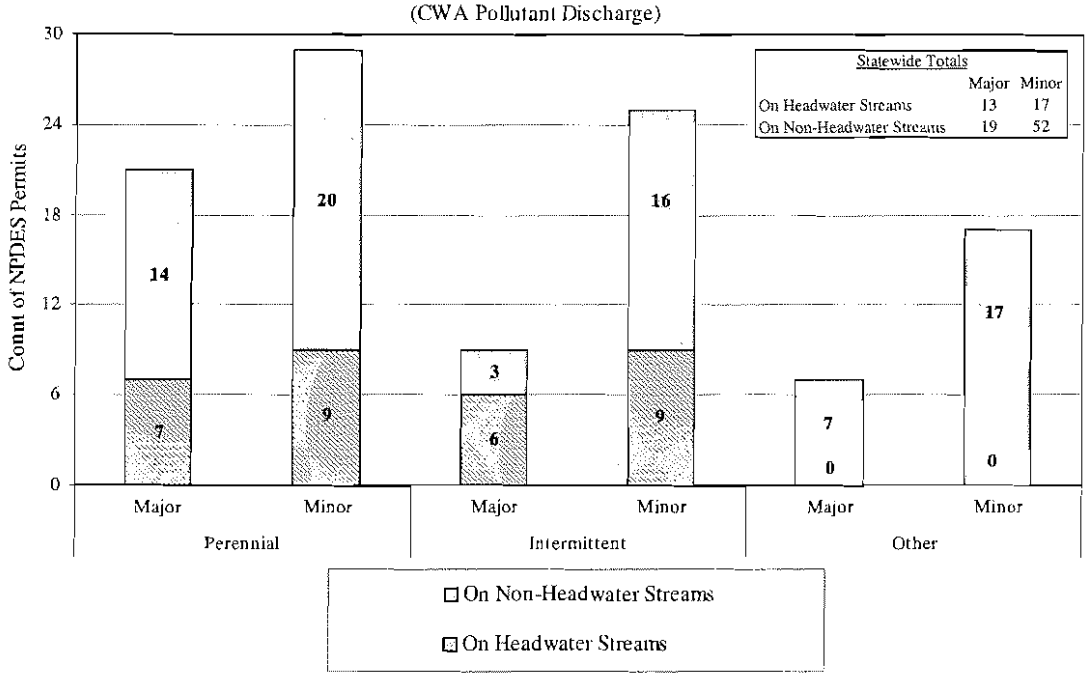
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Utah Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 123 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 82% (101 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 30% (30 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

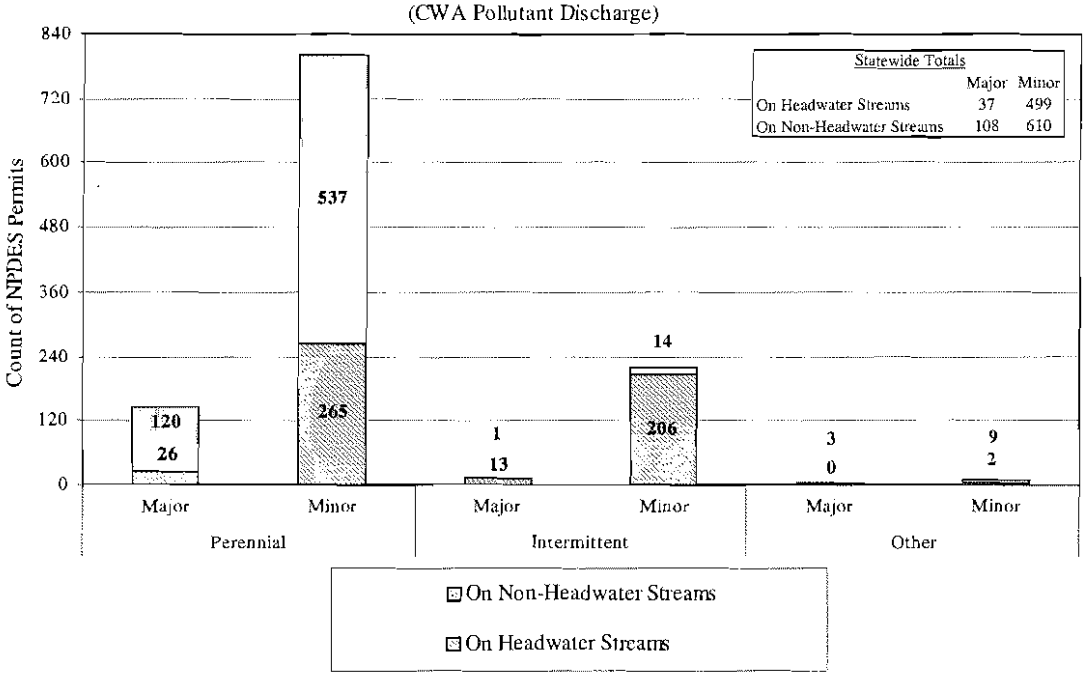
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Virginia Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 1,305 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 96% (1,254 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 43% (536 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, hnt only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes faeilities that have outfalls on stream categories uot represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

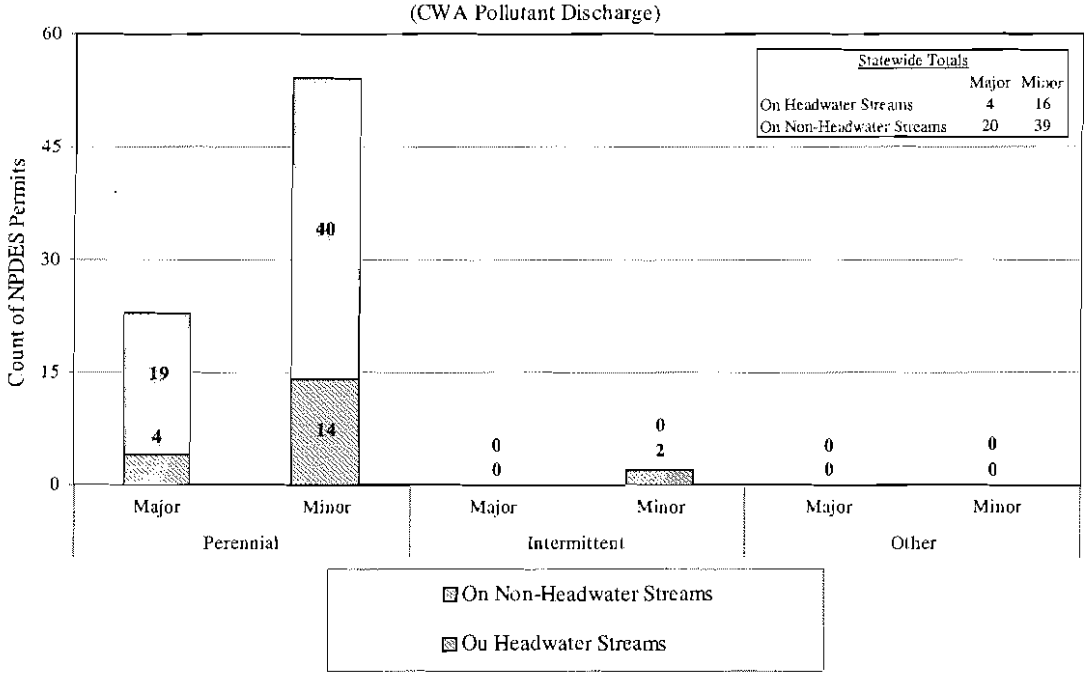
- NHD from Reaeh Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digir HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extraeted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities eovercd by storm water and non-srorm water general permits are not ineluded in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Vermont Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 168 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 47% (79 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 25% (20 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

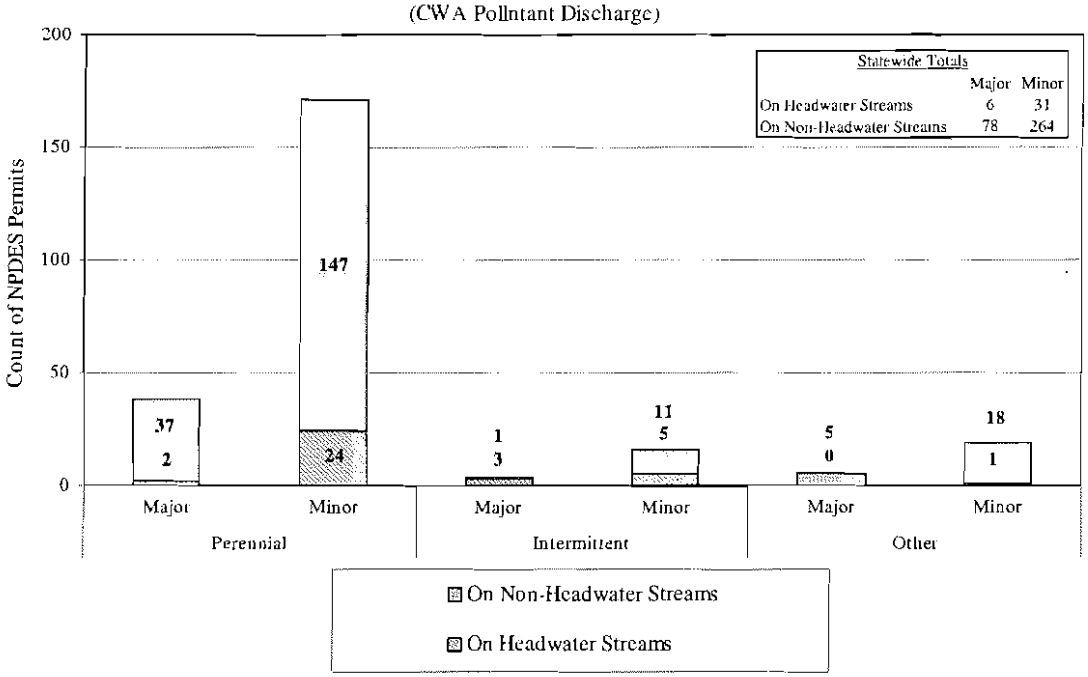
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermitteut and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not eousistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditehes, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in leugth.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not ineluded in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Washington Streams

(CWA Pollntant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 551 total NPDES Individnal permits statewide, 69% (379 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 10% (37 permits) are on headwaters. The eounts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two faetors. First, facilities with multiple ontfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart colnmns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table ineludes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are *non-majors*.

Source Data:

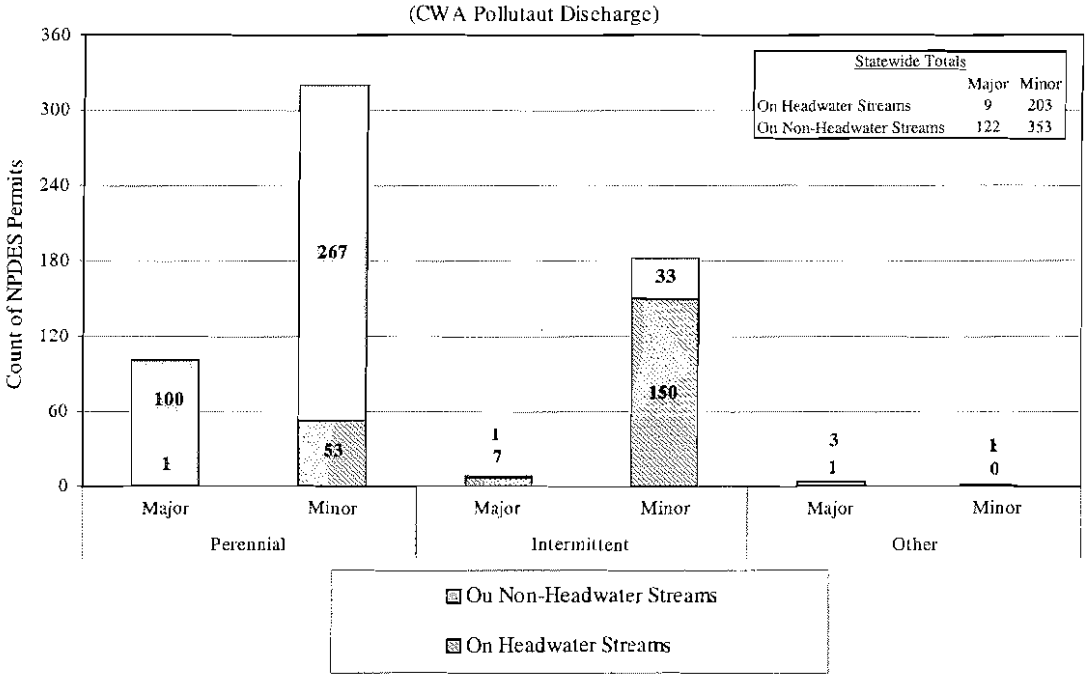
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 seale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) datahase, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defiued as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditehes, conueetors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities eovered by storm water and non-storm water general permirs are uot ineluded in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Wisconsin Streams

(CWA Pollutaut Discharge)



Legend: Out of 861 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 80% (687 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 31% (212 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

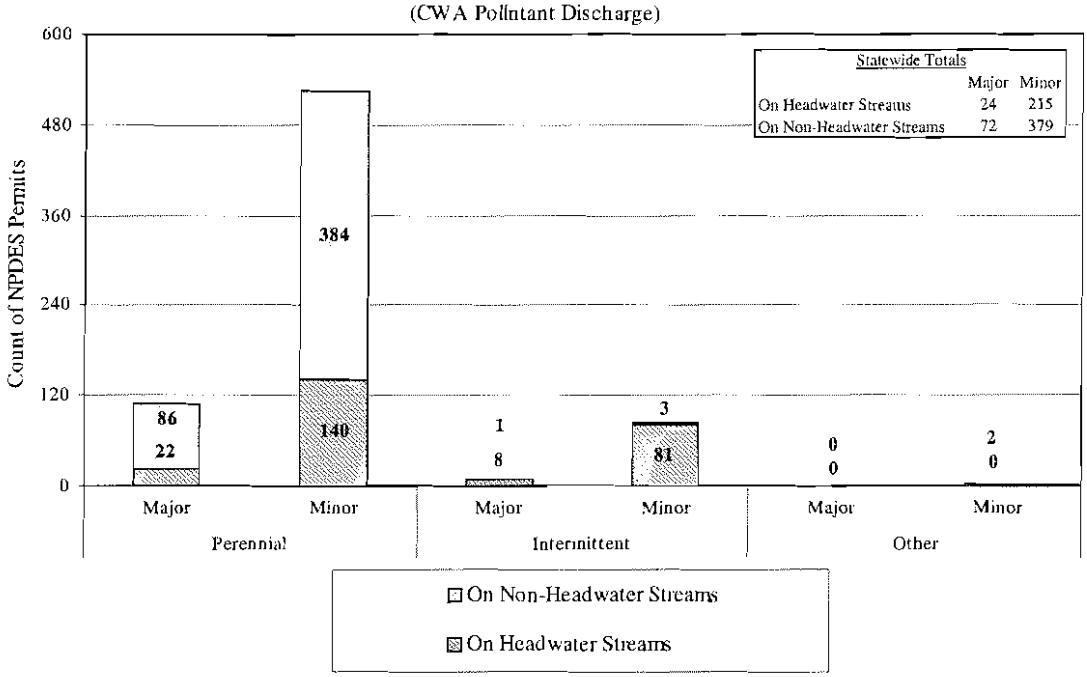
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on West Virginia Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 1,012 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 68% (690 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 35% (239 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

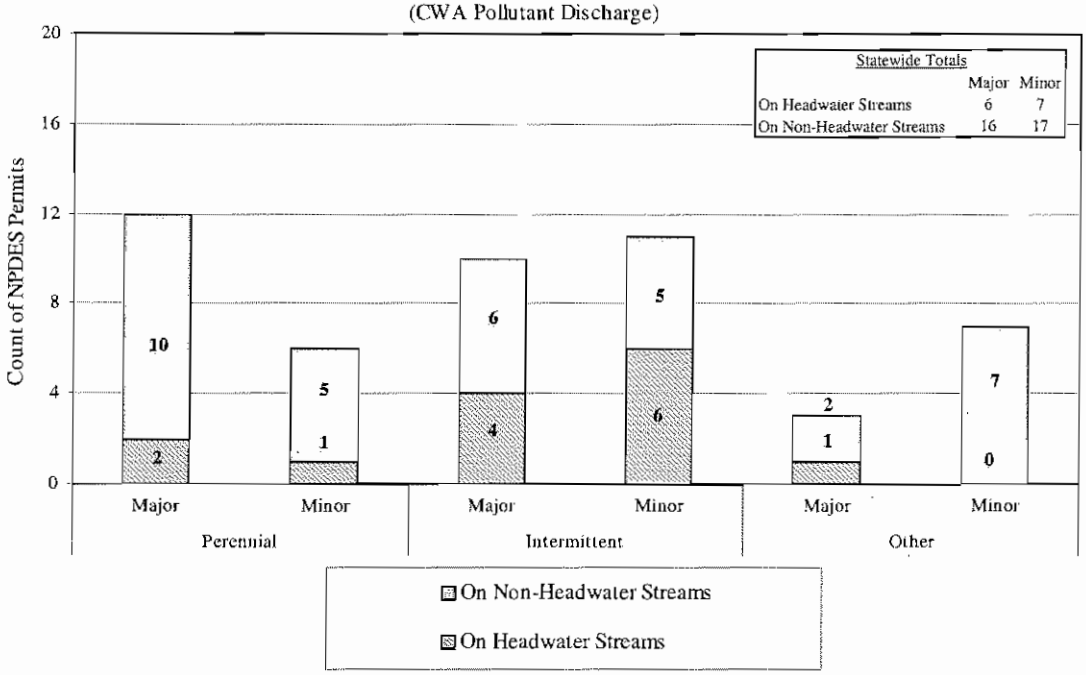
- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.

Location of Individual NPDES Permits on Wyoming Streams

(CWA Pollutant Discharge)



Legend: Out of 1,673 total NPDES Individual permits statewide, 3% (46 permits) have location data. Of those with location data, 28% (13 permits) are on headwaters. The counts as summed across chart columns may differ from the totals in the statewide totals table due to two factors. First, facilities with multiple outfalls on different stream categories are represented multiple times in the chart columns, but only once in the statewide table. Second, the statewide table includes facilities that have outfalls on stream categories not represented in the chart columns.

Generally, major municipal permittees have design flows >1 mgd or an approved pretreatment program. Major industrial permittees are determined based on specific ratings criteria such as flow, receiving water sensitivity, presence of toxic pollutants in the discharge, and others. Minors are non-majors.

Source Data:

- NHD from Reach Address Database (RAD) v2.0 at 1:100,000 scale using 8 digit HUC watersheds.
- Intermittent and ephemeral streams grouped together.
- Washes in the arid western U.S. not consistently demarcated.
- NPDES Permit Data from Permit Compliance System (PCS) database, extracted June 7, 2004.
- For the purposes of this analysis, a headwater stream is defined as a stream segment that has no other streams flowing into it (NHD start reach)
- "Other" includes ditches, connectors, and pipelines.

Caveats:

- NHD data generally do not capture streams under one mile in length.
- PCS facilities covered by storm water and non-storm water general permits are not included in this chart.