wastewater equipment can be depreciated by 50% in one year.

Discharge Costs by Region (NP)

	Basic Charges	Supplementary charges, as determined by pollution levels	
	Volume of Water (per m^3)	Chemical Demand for Oxygen (per kg)	Total Suspended Solids (per kg)
Zone 1	.5083	.3304	.5846
Zone 2	.1270	.0825	.1461
Zone 3	.0508	.0330	.0584
Zone 4	.0253	.0165	.0292

State & Municipal Governments

The second important organization within SARH is The Mexican Institute for Water Technology. This organization provides technical support to companies and public institutions for technology in the treatment of water. To date, public awareness of the Institute is minimal; only five companies interviewed identified the centre as a potential source of assistance.

While CNA has jurisdiction over national water bodies, state and municipal governments hold responsibility for municipal water and drainage systems. There is no clearly defined distinction between state and municipal responsibilities. In general, cities large enough to administer water treatment programs are permitted to do so. Those that lack resources rely on the state government for support. Some states are more inclined to take responsibility than others; for example, the state of Nuevo Leon works closely with municipalities to regulate industrial wastewater discharge.

In order to encourage local governments to take such responsibility, the CNA monitors state and municipal wastewater discharges. Like the private sector, state and municipal governments must comply with federal wastewater regulations. Water that is discharged from a municipal drainage system to a federal body, by a municipal government, can be taxed for not meeting wastewater norms. As a result, municipal or state governments are highly motivated to effectively enforce local industry.

State and municipal governments may impose stricter standards according to local water availability and pollution levels. Nevertheless, most state and municipal governments follow the SEDESOL standard NOM-CCA-031 for discharge to a municipal drainage system. In addition to norm 31, three more SEDESOL standards for municipal discharges are awaiting final approval. These new standards provide guidelines for municipal discharges, as determined by city size. Standard specifics can be found in the table on the following page.

Many companies discharge effluent to municipal drainage systems. As a result, SEDESOL's municipal discharge regulations are extremely important.

Once the new municipal norms come into effect, companies discharging to municipal drainage systems will be forced to comply with the conditions laid out in norm 31, as well as the standards outlined in the new regulations. It is important to note that the old municipal norms did not regulate BOD, COD, and suspended solid discharges. Upcoming municipal norms do include parameters in these areas. As a result, companies will find it more difficult to comply with municipal discharge standards. Purchases of wastewater equipment should increase as a result.

Maximum Permissible Limits: Daily Average

	Norm 31: Current Municipal	Proposed Norm: Cities < 14,999	Proposed Norm: Cities < 99,999	Proposed Norm: Cities > 100,000
PH levels	6 to 9	6 to 9	6 to 9	6 to 9
Sedimented Solids (ml/L)	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Fats and Oils (mg/L)	60	30	20	10
Electric Conductivity (m/cm)	5000			
Aluminium (mg/L)	10			
Arsenic (mg/L)	0.5			
Cadmium (mg/L)	0.5			
Cyanide (mg/L)	1.0			
Copper (mg/L)	5.0			
Hexavelant Chromium (mg/L)	0.5			
Total Chromium (mg/L)	2.5			
Fluorides (mg/L)	5.0			
Mercury (mg/L)	0.01			
Nickel (mg/L)	4.0			
Silver (mg/L)	1.0			
Lead (mg/L)	1.0			
Zinc (mg/L)	6.0			
Phenols (mg/L)	5.0			
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)		150	75	40
BOD (mg/L)		150	75	40
COD (mg/L)		300	150	80
M.B.A.S.	30		3.0	3.0