UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 5
77 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO, IL 60604-3590

REPLY TO THE ATTENTION OF

FEB 06 2012

WN-16J

CERTIFIED MAIL 70091680000076725293
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Robert A. Manglitz
President/CEO
Lake Michigan Trans-Lake Shortcut, Inc.
A/K/A Lake Michigan Carferry Service
701 Maritime Drive
Ludington, Michigan 49431

Subject: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Individual Permit for the S.S. Badger

Dear Mr. Manglitz:

By this letter, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is exercising its authority under 40 C.F.R. § 122.28(b)(3)(ii) to require the Lake Michigan Carferry Service (LMC), currently authorized to discharge by the 2008 Vessel General Permit (VGP), to apply for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) individual permit for coal ash discharges from the S.S. Badger. Please complete and submit the enclosed permit application forms no later than June 29, 2012. By February 24, 2012, EPA will provide you with a detailed description of additional information required to complete your application as required under 40 C.F.R. § 122.21. On the effective date of the NPDES individual permit, the 2008 VGP as it applies to the coal ash discharges shall automatically terminate.

EPA has decided to require LMC to apply for an individual permit because LMC anticipates that the discharge of coal ash from the S.S. Badger will continue beyond December 19, 2012, when authorization for that discharge under the VGP ceases. Given the time constraints present here, we believe the best way to assess whether further authorization is appropriate is through the submission of an NPDES permit application containing the information necessary to make that determination.

Note that we have reviewed your November 2, 2011, petition under 40 C.F.R. § 122.28(b)(3)(i) requesting that the EPA require LMC to apply for a NPDES individual permit for coal ash discharges from the S.S. Badger. Although we are requiring you to apply for an individual permit for your post-December 19, 2012, coal ash discharges, we are not doing so for the reasons advanced in your petition. In particular, we are not in agreement with the positions taken in that petition regarding the availability or feasibility of options to address the coal ash discharges in

the future. It is our view that the petition did not contain adequate support (i.e. technical and/or economic information) for its conclusions. We expect a much more robust record to be developed during the permit application process.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Sean Ramach of my staff at (312) 886-5284, or your counsel may contact Nicole Cantello, in the Office of Regional Counsel, at (312) 886-2870.

Sincerely,

Tinka G. Hyde
Director, Water Division

Enclosures

cc: William Creal, MDEQ w/enclosure
Russ Rasmussen, WDNR w/enclosure
Barry Hartman, K&L Gates w/enclosure

Disclaimer

This is an updated PDF document that allows you to type your information directly into the form, print it, and save the completed form.

Note: This form can be viewed and saved only using Adobe Acrobat Reader version 7.0 or higher, or if you have the full Adobe Professional version.

Instructions:

1. Type in your information
2. Save file (if desired)
3. Print the completed form
4. Sign and date the printed copy
5. Mail it to the directed contact.

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of
Enforcement
Washington, DC 20460

EPA Form 3510-1
Revised August 1990

Permits Division

Application Form 1 – General Information

Consolidated Permits Program

This form must be completed by all persons applying for a permit under EPA's Consolidated Permits Program. See the general instructions to Form 1 to determine which other application forms you will need.

DESCRIPTION OF CONSOLIDATED PERMIT APPLICATION FORMS

The Consolidated Permit Application Forms are:

Form 1 – General Information (*included in this part*);

Form 2 – Discharges to Surface Water (*NPDES Permits*):

2A. Publicly owned Treatment Works (*Reserved - not included in this package*),

2B. Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations and Aquatic Animal Production Facilities (not included in this package),

2C. Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Operations (*not included in this package*), and

2D. New Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Operations (*Reserved - not included in this package*);

Form 3 – Hazardous Waste Application Form (*RCRA Permits - not included in this package*);

Form 4 – Underground Injection of Fluids (*UIC Permits - Reserved - not included in this package*); and

Form 5 – Air Emissions in Attainment Areas (*PSD Permits - Reserved - not included in this package*).

FORM 1 PACKAGE TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section A. General Instructions

Section B. Instructions for Form 1

Section C. Activities Which Do Not Require Permits

Section D. Glossary

Form 1 (*two copies*)

SECTION A – GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Who Must Apply

With the exceptions described in Section C of these instructions, Federal laws prohibit you from conducting any of the following activities without a permit.

NPDES (*National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Under the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251*). Discharge of pollutants into the waters of the United States.

RCRA (*Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901*). Treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes.

UIC (*Underground Injection Control Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. 300f*). Injection of fluids underground by gravity flow or pumping.

PSD (*Prevention of Significant Deterioration Under the Clean Air Act, 72 U.S.C 7401*). Emission of an air pollutant by a new or modified facility in or near an area which has attained the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for that pollutant.

Each of the above permit programs is operated in any particular State by either the United States Environmental Protection Agency (*EPA*) or by an approved State agency. You must use this application form to apply for a permit for those programs administered by EPA. For those programs administered by approved states, contact the State environmental agency for the proper forms.

If you have any questions about whether you need a permit under any of the above programs, or if you need information as to whether a particular program is administered by EPA or a State agency, or if you need to obtain application forms, contact your EPA Regional office (*listed in Table 1*).

Upon your request, and based upon information supplied by you, EPA will determine whether you are required to obtain a permit for a particular facility. Be sure to contact EPA if you have a question, because Federal laws provide that you may be heavily penalized if you do not apply for a permit when a permit is required.

Form 1 of the EPA consolidated application forms collects general information applying to all programs. You must fill out Form 1 regardless of which permit you are applying for. In addition, you must fill out one of the supplementary forms (*Forms 2 – 5)* for each permit needed under each of the above programs. Item II of Form 1 will guide you to the appropriate supplementary forms.

You should note that there are certain exclusions to the permit requirements listed above. The exclusions are described in detail In Section C of these instructions. If your activities are excluded from permit requirements then you do not need to complete and return any forms.

NOTE: Certain activities not listed above also are subject to EPA administered environmental permit requirements. These include permits for ocean dumping, dredged or fill material discharging, and certain types of air emissions. Contact your EPA Regional office for further information.

Table 1. Addresses of EPA Regional Contacts and States Within the Regional Office Jurisdictions

REGION 1

Permit Contact, Environmental and Economic Impact Office, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1 Congress St., Suite 1100, Boston, MA 02114-2023, Phone: (617) 918-1111, Fax: (617) 918-1809, Toll free within Region 1: (888) 372-7341, http://www.epa.gov/region01/.

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

REGION 2

Permit Contact, Permits Administration Branch, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 290 Broadway, New York, NY 10007-1866, Phone: (212) 637-3000, Fax: (212) 637-3526, http://www.epa.gov/region02/.

New Jersey, New York, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

REGION 3

Permit Contact (*3 EN 23*), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029, Phone: (215) 814-5000, Fax: (215) 814-5103, Toll free: (800) 438-2474, http://www.epa.gov/region03/.

Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

REGION 4

Permit Contact, Permits Section, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth Street, SW, Atlanta, GA 30303-3104, Phone: (404) 562-9900, Fax: (404) 562-8174, Toll free: (800) 241-1754, http://www.epa.gov/region04/.
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

REGION 5

Permit Contact (*5EP*), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60604-3507, Phone: (312) 353-2000, Fax: (312) 353-4135, Toll free within Region 5: (800) 621-8431, http://www.epa.gov/region5/.
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

REGION 6

Permit Contact (*6AEP*), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Fountain Place 12th Floor, Suite 1200, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, TX 75202-2733, Phone: (214) 665-2200, Fax: (214) 665-7113, Toll free within Region 6: (800) 887-6063, http://www.epa.gov/region06/.
Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

REGION 7

Permit Contact, Permits Branch, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 901 North 5th Street, Kansas City, KS 66101, Phone: (913) 551-7003, Toll free: (800) 223-0425, http://www.epa.gov/region07/.
Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

REGION 8

Permit Contact (*8E-WE*), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 999 18th Street, Suite 500, Denver, CO 80202-2466, Phone: (303) 312-6312, Fax: (303) 312-6339, Toll free: (800) 227-8917, http://www.epa.gov/region08/.
Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

REGION 9

Permit Contact, Permits Branch (*E-4*), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105, Phone: (415) 947-8000, Fax: (415) 947-3553, Toll free within Region 9: (866) EPA-WEST, http://www.epa.gov/region09/.
Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam, American Samoa, and Trust Territories.

REGION 10

Permit Contact (*M/S 521*), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101, Phone: (206) 553-1200, Fax: (206) 553-2955, Toll free: (800) 424-4372, http://www.epa.gov/region10/.
Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Where to File

The application forms should be mailed to the EPA Regional office whose Region includes the State in which the facility is located (*see Table 1*).

If the State in which the facility is located administers a Federal permit program under which you need a permit, you should contact the appropriate State agency for the correct forms. Your EPA Regional office (*Table 1*) can tell you to whom to apply and can provide the appropriate address and phone number.

When to File

Because of statutory requirements, the deadlines for filing applications vary according to the type of facility you operate and the type of permit you need. These deadlines are as follows:[1]

Table 2. Filing Dates for Permits

FORM (*permit*)	WHEN TO FILE
2A (*NPDES*)	180 days before your present NPDES permit expires.
2B (*NPDES*)	180 days before your present NPDES permit expires[2], or 180 days prior to startup if you are a new facility.
2C (*NPDES*)	180 days before your present NPDES permit expires[2].
2D (*NPDES*)	180 days prior to startup.
3 (*Hazardous Waste*) . . .	Existing facility: Six months following publication of regulations listing hazardous wastes. New facility: 180 days before commencing physical construction.
4 (*UIC*)	A reasonable time prior to construction for new wells; as directed by the Director for existing wells.
5 (*PSD*).	Prior to commencement of construction.

[1] Please note that some of these forms are not yet available for use and are listed as "Reserved" at the beginning of these instructions. Contact your EPA Regional office for information on current application requirements and forms.

[2] If your present permit expires on or before November 30, 1980, the filing date is the date on which your permit expires. If your permit expires during the period December 1, 1980–May 31, 1981, the filing date is 90 days before your permit expires.

Federal regulations provide that you may not begin to construct a new source in the NPDES program, a new hazardous waste management facility, a new injection well, or a facility covered by the PSD program before the issuance of a permit under the applicable program. Please note that if you are required to obtain a permit before beginning construction, as described above, you may need to submit your permit application well in advance of an applicable deadline listed in Table 2.

Fees

The U.S. EPA does not require a fee for applying for any permit under the consolidated permit programs. (*However, some States which administer one or more of these programs require fees for the permits which they issue.*)

Availability of Information to Public

Information contained in these application forms will, upon request, be made available to the public for inspection and copying. However, you may request confidential treatment for certain information which you submit on certain supplementary forms. The specific instructions for each supplementary form state what information on the form, if any, may be claimed as confidential and what procedures govern the claim. No information on Forms 1 and 2A through 2D may be claimed as confidential.

Completion of Forms

Unless otherwise specified in instructions to the forms, each item in each form must be answered. To indicate that each item has been considered, enter "NA," for not applicable, if a particular item does not fit the circumstances or characteristics of your facility or activity.

If you have previously submitted information to EPA or to an approved State agency which answers a question, you may either repeat the information in the space provided or attach a copy of the previous submission. Some items in the form require narrative explanation. If more space is necessary to answer a question, attach a separate sheet entitled "Additional Information."

Financial Assistance for Pollution Control

There are a number of direct loans, loan guarantees, and grants available to firms and communities for pollution control expenditures. These are provided by the Small Business Administration, the Economic Development Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Each EPA Regional office (*Table 1*) has an economic assistance coordinator who can provide you with additional information.

EPA's construction grants program under Title II of the Clean Water Act is an additional source of assistance to publicly owned treatment works. Contact your EPA Regional office for details.

This form must be completed by all applicants.

Completing This Form

Please type or print in the unshaded areas only. Some items have small graduation marks in the fill-in spaces. These marks indicate the number of characters that may be entered into our data system. The marks are spaced at 1/6" intervals which accommodate elite type (*12 characters per inch*). If you use another type you may ignore the marks. If you print, place each character between the marks. Abbreviate if necessary to stay within the number of characters allowed for each item. Use one space for breaks between words, but not for punctuation marks unless they are needed to clarify your response.

Item I

Space is provided at the upper right hand corner of Form 1 for insertion of your EPA Identification Number. If you have an existing facility, enter your Identification Number. If you don't know your EPA Identification Number, please contact your EPA Regional office (*Table 1),* which will provide you with your number. If your facility is new *(not yet constructed*), leave this item blank.

Item II

Answer each question to determine which supplementary forms you need to fill out. Be sure to check the glossary in Section D of these instructions for the legal definitions of the **bold faced words**. Check Section C of these instructions to determine whether your activity is excluded from permit requirements.

If you answer "no" to every question, then you do not need a permit, and you do not need to complete and return any of these forms.

If you answer "yes" to any question, then you must complete and file the supplementary form by the deadline listed in Table 2 along with this form. (*The applicable form number follows each question and is enclosed in parentheses.*) You need not submit a supplementary form if you already have a permit under the appropriate Federal program, unless your permit is due to expire and you wish to renew your permit.

Questions (I) and (J) of Item II refer to major new or modified sources subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration (*PSD*) requirements under the Clean Air Act. For the purpose of the PSD program, major sources are defined as: (A) Sources listed in Table 3 which have the potential to emit 100 tons or more per year emissions; and (B) All other sources with the potential to emit 250 tons or more per year. See Section C of these instructions for discussion of exclusions of certain modified sources.

Table 3. 28 Industrial Categories Listed In Section 169(1) of the Clean Air Act of 1977

Fossil fuel-fired steam generators of more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input;
Coal cleaning plants (*with thermal dryers*);
Kraft pulp mills;
Portland cement plants;
Primary zinc smelters;
Iron and steel mill plants;
Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
Primary copper smelters;
Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
Hydrofluoric acid plants;
Nitric acid plants;
Sulfuric acid plants;
Petroleum refineries;
Lime plants;
Phosphate rock processing plants;
Coke oven batteries;
Sulfur recovery plants;
Carbon black plants (*furnace process*);
Primary lead smelters;
Fuel conversion plants;
Sintering plants;
Secondary metal production plants;
Chemical process plants;
Fossil fuel boilers (*or combination thereof*) totaling more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input;

Table 3 (continued)

Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
Taconite ore processing plants;
Glass fiber processing plants; and
Charcoal production plants.

Item III

Enter the facility's official or legal name. Do not use a colloquial name.

Item IV

Give the name, title, and work telephone number of a person who is thoroughly familiar with the operation of the facility and with the facts reported in this application and who can be contacted by reviewing offices if necessary.

Item V

Give the complete mailing address of the office where correspondence should be sent. This often is not the address used to designate the location of the facility or activity.

Item VI

Give the address or location of the facility identified in Item III of this form. If the facility lacks a street name or route number, give the most accurate alternative geographic information (*e.g., section number or quarter section number from county records or at intersection of Rts. 425 and 22*).

Item VII

List, in descending order of significance, the four 4-digit standard industrial classification (*SIC*) codes which best describe your facility in terms of the principal products or services you produce or provide. Also, specify each classification in words. These classifications may differ from the SIC codes describing the operation generating the discharge, air emissions, or hazardous wastes.

SIC code numbers are descriptions which may be found in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which is available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Use the current edition of the manual. If you have any questions concerning the appropriate SIC code for your facility, contact your EPA Regional office (*see Table 1*).

Item VIII-A

Give the name, as it is legally referred to, of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity which operates the facility described in this application. This may or may not be the same name as the facility. The operator of the facility is the legal entity which controls the facility's operation rather than the plant or site manager. Do not use a colloquial name.

Item VIII-B

Indicate whether the entity which operates the facility also owns it by marking the appropriate box.

Item VIII-C

Enter the appropriate letter to indicate the legal status of the operator of the facility. Indicate "public" for a facility solely owned by local government(s) such as a city, town, county, parish, etc.

Items VIII-D-H

Enter the telephone number and address of the operator identified in Item VIII-A.

Item IX

Indicate whether the facility is located on Indian Lands.

Item X

Give the number of each presently effective permit issued to the facility for each program or, if you have previously filed an application but have not yet received a permit, give the number of the application, if any. Fill in the unshaded area only. If you have more than one currently effective permit for your facility under a particular permit program, you may list additional permit numbers on a separate sheet of paper. List any relevant environmental Federal (*e.g., permits*

under the Ocean Dumping Act, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act), State (e.g., State permits for new air emission sources in nonattainment areas under Part D of the Clean Air Act or State permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act), or local permits or applications under "other."

Item XI

Provide a topographic map or maps of the area extending at least to one mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility which clearly show the following:

The legal boundaries of the facility;

The location and serial number of each of your existing and proposed intake and discharge structures;

All hazardous waste management facilities;

Each well where you inject fluids underground; and

All springs and surface water bodies in the area, plus all drinking water wells within 1/4 mile of the facility which are identified in the public record or otherwise known to you.

If an intake or discharge structure, hazardous waste disposal site, or injection well associated with the facility is located more than one mile from the plant, include it on the map, if possible. If not, attach additional sheets describing the location of the structure, disposal site, or well, and identify the U.S. Geological Survey (*or other*) map corresponding to the location.

On each map, include the map scale, a meridian arrow showing north, and latitude and longitude at the nearest whole second. On all maps of rivers, show the direction of the current, and in tidal waters, show the directions of the ebb and flow tides. Use a 7-1/2 minute series map published by the U.S. Geological Survey, which may be obtained through the U.S. Geological Survey Offices listed below, If a 7-1/2 minute series map has not been published for your facility site, then you may use a 15 minute series map from the U.S. Geological Survey. If neither a 7-1/2 nor 15 minute series map has been published for your facility site, use a plat map or other appropriate map, including all the requested information; in this case, briefly describe land uses in the map area (*e.g., residential, commercial*).

You may trace your map from a geological survey chart, or other map meeting the above specifications. If you do, your map should bear a note showing the number or title of the map or chart it was traced from. Include the names of nearby towns, water bodies, and other prominent points. An example of an acceptable location map is shown in Figure 1-1 of these instructions. (*NOTE: Figure 1-1 is provided for purposes of illustration only, and does not represent any actual facility.)*

U.S.G.S. OFFICES	AREA SERVED
Eastern Mapping Center National Cartographic Information Center U.S.G.S. 536 National Center Reston, VA 22092 Phone No. (703) 860-6336	Ala., Conn., Del., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Maine, Md., Mass., N.H., N.J., N.Y., N.C., S.C., Ohio, Pa., Puerto Rico, R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Virgin Islands
Mid Continent Mapping Center National Cartographic Information Center U.S.G.S. 1400 Independence Road Rolla, MO 65401 Phone No. (314) 341-0851	Ark.. Ill., Iowa, Kans., La., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., N. Dak., Nebr., Okla., S. Dak., and Wis.
Rocky Mountain Mapping Center National Cartographic Information Center U.S.G.S. Stop 504, Box 25046 Federal Center Denver, CO 80225 Phone No. (303) 234-2326	Alaska, Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, and Wyo.
Western Mapping Center National Cartographic Information Center U.S.G.S. 345 Middlefield Road Menlo Park, CA 94025 Phone No. (415) 323-8111	Ariz., Calif., Hawaii, Idaho, Nev., Oreg., Wash., American Samoa, Guam, and Trust Territories

Item XII

Briefly describe the nature of your business (*e.g., products produced or services provided*).

Item XIII

Federal statues provide for severe penalties for submitting false information on this application form.

18 U.S.C. Section 1001 provides that "Whoever, in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact, or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing some to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

Section 309(c)(2) of the Clean Water Act and Section 113(c)(2) of the Clean Air Act each provide that "Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, . . . shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of no more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both."

In addition, Section 3008(d)(3) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act provides for a fine up to $25,000 per day or imprisonment up to one year, or both, for a first conviction for making a false statement in any application under the Act, and for double these penalties upon subsequent convictions.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS REQUIRE THIS APPLICATION TO BE SIGNED AS FOLLOWS:

A. For a corporation, by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president. However, if the only activity in Item II which is marked "yes" is Question G, the officer may authorize a person having responsibility for the overall operations of the well or well field to sign the certification. In that case, the authorization must be written and submitted to the permitting authority.

B. For partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

C. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

SECTION C – ACTIVITIES WHICH DO NOT REQUIRE PERMITS

1. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits Under the Clean Water Act. You are not required to obtain an NPDES permit if your discharge is in one of the following categories, as provided by the Clean Water Act (*CWA*) and by the NPDES regulations (*40 CFR Parts 122-125*). However, under Section 510 of CWA a discharge exempted from the federal NPDES requirements may still be regulated by a State authority; contact your State environmental agency to determine whether you need a State permit.

A. DISCHARGES FROM VESSELS. Discharges of sewage from vessels, effluent from properly functioning marine engines, laundry, shower, and galley sink wastes, and any other discharge incidental to the normal operation of a vessel do not require NPDES permits. However, discharges of rubbish, trash, garbage, or other such materials discharged overboard require permits, and so do other discharges when the vessel is operating in a capacity other than as a means of transportation, such as when the vessel is being used as an energy or mining facility, a storage facility, or a seafood processing facility, or is secured to the bed of the ocean, contiguous zone, or waters of the United States for the purpose of mineral or oil exploration or development.

B. DREDGED OR FILL MATERIAL. Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States do not need NPDES permits if the dredging or filling is authorized by a permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or an EPA approved State under Section 404 of CWA.

C. DISCHARGES INTO PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS (*POTW*), The introduction of sewage, industrial wastes, or other pollutants into a POTW does not need an NPDES permit. You must comply with all applicable pretreatment standards promulgated under Section 307(b) of CWA, which may be included in the permit issued to the POTW. If you have a plan or an agreement to switch to a POTW in the future, this does not relieve you of the obligation to apply for and receive an NPDES permit until you have stopped discharging pollutants into waters of the United States.

(NOTE: Dischargers into privately owned treatment works do not have to apply for or obtain NPDES permits except as otherwise required by the EPA Regional Administrator. The owner or operator of the treatment works itself, however, must apply for a permit and identify all users in its application. Users so identified will receive public notice of actions taken on the permit for the treatment works.)

D. DISCHARGES FROM AGRICULTURAL AND SILVICULTURAL ACTIVITIES. Most discharges from agricultural and silvicultural activities to waters of the United States do not require NPDES permits. These include runoff from orchards, cultivated crops, pastures, range lands, and forest lands. However, the discharges listed below do require NPDES permits. Definitions of the terms listed below are contained in the Glossary section of these instructions.

1. Discharges from Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations. (*See Glossary for definitions of "animal feeding operations" and "concentrated animal feeding operations." Only the latter require permits.*)

2. Discharges from Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production Facilities. (*See Glossary for size cutoffs.*)

3. Discharges associated with approved Aquaculture Projects.

4. Discharges from Silvicultural Point Sources. (*See Glossary for the definition of "silvicultural point source."*) Nonpoint source silvicultural activities are excluded from NPDES permit requirements. However, some of these activities, such as stream crossings for roads, may involve point source discharges of dredged or fill material which may require a Section 404 permit. See 33 CFR 209.120.

E. DISCHARGES IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ON-SCENE COORDINATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS.

II. Hazardous Waste Permits Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. You may be excluded from the requirement to obtain a permit under this program if you fall into one of the following categories:

Generators who accumulate their own hazardous waste on-site for less than 90 days as provided in 40 CFR 262.34;

Farmers who dispose of hazardous waste pesticide from their own use as provided in 40 CFR 262.51;

Certain persons treating, storing, or disposing of small quantities of hazardous waste as provided in 40 CFR 261.4 or 261.5; and

Owners and operators of totally enclosed treatment facilities as defined in 40 CFR 260.10.

Check with your Regional office for details. Please note that even if you are excluded from permit requirements, you may be required by Federal regulations to handle your waste in a particular manner.

III. Underground Injection Control Permits Under the Safe Drinking Water Act. You are not required to obtain a permit under this program if you:

Inject into existing wells used to enhance recovery of oil and gas or to store hydrocarbons (*note, however, that these underground injections are regulated by Federal rules*); or

Inject into or above a stratum which contains, within 1/4 mile of the well bore, an underground source of drinking water (*unless your injection is the type identified in Item II-H, for which you do need a permit*). However, you must notify EPA of your injection and submit certain required information on forms supplied by the Agency, and your operation may be phased out if you are a generator of hazardous wastes or a hazardous waste management facility which uses wells or septic tanks to dispose of hazardous waste.

IV. Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permits Under the Clean Air Act. The PSD program applies to newly constructed or modified facilities (*both of which are referred to as "new sources"*) which increase air emissions. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 exclude small new sources of air emissions from the PSD review program. Any new source in an industrial category listed in Table 3 of these instructions whose potential to emit is less than 100 tons per year is not required to get a PSD permit. In addition, any new source in an industrial category not listed in Table 3 whose potential to emit is less than 250 tons per year is exempted from the PSD requirements.

Modified sources which increase their net emissions (*the difference between the total emission increases and total emission decreases at the source*) less than the significant amount set forth in EPA regulations are also exempt from PSD requirements. Contact your EPA Regional office (*Table 1*) for further information.

SECTION D – GLOSSARY

NOTE: This Glossary includes terms used in the instructions and in Forms 1, 2B, 2C, and 3. Additional terms will be included in the future when other forms are developed to reflect the requirements of other parts of the Consolidated Permits Program. If you have any questions concerning the meaning of any of these terms, please contact your EPA Regional office (*Table 1*)

.

ALIQUOT means a sample of specified volume used to make up a total composite sample.

ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATION means a lot or facility (*other than an aquatic animal production facility*) where the following conditions are met;

A. Animals (*other than aquatic animals*) have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12 month period; and

B. Crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post-harvest residues are not sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility.

Two or more animal feeding operations under common ownership are a single animal feeding operation if they adjoin each other or if they use a common area or system for the disposal of wastes.

ANIMAL UNIT means a unit of measurement for any animal feeding operation calculated by adding the following numbers: The number of slaughter and feeder cattle multiplied by 1.0; Plus the number of mature dairy cattle multiplied by 1.4; Plus the number of swine weighing over 25 kilograms (*approximately 55 pounds*) multiplied by 0.4; Plus the number of sheep multiplied by 0.1; Plus the number of horses multiplied by 2.0.

APPLICATION means the EPA standard national forms for applying for a permit, including any additions, revisions, or modifications to the forms; or forms approved by EPA for use in approved States, including any approved modifications or revisions. For RCRA, "application" also means "Application, Part B."

APPLICATION, PART A means that part of the Consolidated Permit Application forms which a RCRA permit applicant must complete to qualify for interim status under Section 3005(e) of RCRA and for consideration for a permit. Part A consists of Form 1 (*General Information*) and Form 3 (*Hazardous Waste Application Form*).

APPLICATION, PART B means that part of the application which a RCRA permit applicant must complete to be issued a permit. (*NOTE: EPA is not developing a specific form for Part B of the permit application, but an instruction booklet explaining what Information must be supplied is available from the EPA Regional office.*)

APPROVED PROGRAM or APPROVED STATE means a State program which has been approved or authorized by EPA under 40 CFR Part 123.

AQUACULTURE PROJECT means a defined managed water area which uses discharges of pollutants into that designated area for the maintenance or production of harvestable freshwater, estuarine, or marine plants or animals. "Designated area" means the portions of the waters of the United States within which the applicant plans to confine the cultivated species, using a method of plan or operation (*including, but not limited to, physical confinement*) which, on the basis of reliable scientific evidence, is expected to ensure the specific individual organisms comprising an aquaculture crop will enjoy increased growth attributable to the discharge of pollutants and be harvested within a defined geographic area.

AQUIFER means a geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is capable of yielding a significant amount of water to a well or spring.

AREA OF REVIEW means the area surrounding an injection which is described according to the criteria set forth in 40 CFR Section 146.06.

AREA PERMIT means a UIC permit applicable to all or certain wells within a geographic area, rather than to a specified well, under 40 CFR Section 122.37.

ATTAINMENT AREA means, for any air pollutant, an area which has been designated under Section 107 of the Clean Air Act as having ambient air quality levels better than any national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for that pollutant. Standards have been set for sulfur oxides, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, lead, and hydrocarbons. For purposes of the Glossary, "attainment area" also refers to "unclassifiable area," which means, for any pollutants, an area designated under Section 107 as unclassifiable with respect to that pollutant due to insufficient Information.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (*BMP*) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMP's include treatment requirements, operation procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

BIOLOGICAL MONITORING TEST means any test which includes the use of aquatic algal, invertebrate, or vertebrate species to measure acute or chronic toxicity, and any biological or chemical measure of bioaccumulation.

BYPASS means the intentional diversion of wastes from any portion of a treatment facility.

CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATION means an animal feeding operation which meets the criteria set forth in either (A) or (B) below or which the Director designates as such on a case-by-case basis:

A. More than the numbers of animals specified in any of the following categories are confined:

1. 1,000 slaughter or feeder cattle,

2. 700 mature dairy cattle (*whether milked or dry cows*),

3. 2,500 swine each weighing over 25 kilograms (*approximately 55 pounds*),

4. 500 horses,

5. 10,000 sheep or lambs,

6. 55,000 turkeys,

7. 100,000 laying hens or broilers (*if the facility has a continuous overflow watering*),

8. 30,000 laying hens or broilers (*if the facility has a liquid manure handling system*),

9. 5,000 ducks, or

10. 1,000 animal units; or

B. More than the following numbers and types of animals are confined:

1. 300 slaughter or feeder cattle,

2. 200 mature dairy cattle (*whether milked or dry cows)*,

3. 750 swine each weighing over 25 kilograms (*approximately 55 pounds*),

4. 150 horses,

5. 3,000 sheep or lambs,

6.16,500 turkeys,

7. 30,000 laying hens or broilers (*if the facility has continuous overflow watering*),

8. 9,000 laying hens or broilers (*if the facility has a liquid manure handling system*),

9. 1,500 ducks, or

10. 300 animal units; AND

Either one of the following conditions are met: Pollutants are discharged into waters of the United States through a manmade ditch, flushing system or other similar manmade device (*"man-made" means constructed by man and used for the purpose of transporting wastes*); or Pollutants are discharged directly into waters of the Unites States which originate outside of and pass over, across, or through the facility or otherwise come into direct contact with the animals confined in the operation.

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

CONCENTRATED AQUATIC ANIMAL PRODUCTION FACILITY means a hatchery, fish farm, or other facility which contains, grows or holds aquatic animals in either of the following categories, or which the Director designates as such on a case-by-case basis:

A. Cold water fish species or other cold water aquatic animals including, but not limited to, the Salmonidae family of fish (*e.g., trout and salmon*) in ponds, raceways or other similar structures which discharge at least 30 days per year but does not include:

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

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

B. Warm water fish species or other warm water aquatic animals including, but not limited to, the Ameiuridae, Cetrarchiclae, and Cyprinidae families of fish (*e.g., respectively, catfish, sunfish, and minnows*) in ponds, raceways, or other similar structures which discharge at least 30 days per year, but does not include;

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

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

CONTACT COOLING WATER means water used to reduce temperature which comes into contact with a raw material, intermediate product, waste product other than heat, or finished product.

CONTAINER means any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.

CONTIGUOUS ZONE means the entire zone established by the United States under article 24 of the convention of the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

CWA means the Clean Water Act (*formerly referred to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act*) Pub. L. 92-500, as amended by Pub. L. 95-217 and Pub. L. 95-576, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq*.

DIKE means any embankment or ridge of either natural or manmade materials used to prevent the movement of liquids, sludges, solids, or other materials.

DIRECT DISCHARGE means the discharge of a pollutant as defined below.

DIRECTOR means the EPA Regional Administrator or the State Director as the context requires.

DISCHARGE (*OF A POLLUTANT*) means:

A. Any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source; or

B. Any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation.

This definition includes discharges into waters of the United States from: Surface runoff which is collected or channelled by man; Discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a State, municipality, or other person which do not lead to POTW's; and Discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. This term does not include an addition of pollutants by any indirect discharger.

DISPOSAL (*in the RCRA program*) means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that the hazardous waste or any constituent of it may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground water.

DISPOSAL FACILITY means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on land or water, and at which hazardous waste will remain after closure.

EFFLUENT LIMITATION means any restriction imposed by the Director on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants which are discharged from point sources into waters of the United States, the waters of the continguous zone, or the ocean.

EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINE means a regulation published by the Administrator under Section 304(b) of the Clean Water Act to adopt or revise effluent limitations.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (*EPA*) means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBER means the number assigned by EPA to each generator, transporter, and facility.

EXEMPTED AQUIFER means an aquifer or its portion that meets the criteria in the definition of USDW, but which has been exempted according to the procedures in 40 CFR Section 122.35(b).

EXISTING HWM FACILITY means a Hazardous Waste Management facility which was in operation, or for which construction had commenced, on or before October 21, 1976. Construction had commenced if (A) the owner or operator had obtained all necessary Federal, State, and local preconstruction approvals or permits, and either (B1) a continuous on-site, physical construction program had begun, or (B2) the owner or operator had entered into contractual obligations, which could not be cancelled or modified without substantial loss, for construction of the facility to be completed within a reasonable time.

(*NOTE: This definition reflects the literal language of the statute. However, EPA believes that amendments to RCRA now in conference will shortly be enacted and will change the date for determining when a facility is an "existing facility" to one no earlier than May of 1980; indications are the conferees are considering October 30, 1980. Accordingly, EPA encourages every owner or operator of a facility which was built or under construction as of the promulgation date of the RCRA program regulations to file Part A of its permit application so that it can be quickly processed for interim status when the change in the law takes effect. When those amendments are enacted, EPA will amend this definition.)*

EXISTING SOURCE or EXISTING DISCHARGER (*in the NPDES program*) means any source which is not a new source or a new discharger.

EXISTING INJECTION WELL means an injection well other than a new injection well.

FACILITY means any HWM facility, UIC underground injection well, NPDES point source, PSD stationary source, or any other facility or activity (*including land or appurtenances thereto*) that is subject to regulation under the RCRA, UIC, NPDES, or PSD programs.

FLUID means material or substance which flows or moves whether in a semisolid, liquid, sludge, gas, or any other form or state.

GENERATOR means any person by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in 40 CFR Part 261.

GROUNDWATER means water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE means any of the substances designated under 40 CFR Part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of CWA. (*NOTE: These substances are listed in Table 2c-4 of the instructions to Form 2C.*)

HAZARDOUS WASTE means a hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR Section 261.3 published May 19, 1980.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY (*HWM facility)* means all contiguous land, structures, appurtenances, and improvements on the land, used for treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous wastes. A facility may consist of several treatment, storage, or disposal operational units (*for example, one or more landfills, surface impoundments, or combinations of them*).

IN OPERATION means a facility which is treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste.

INCINERATOR (*in the RCRA program*) means an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion, the primary purpose of which is to thermally break down hazardous waste. Examples of incinerators are rotary kiln, fluidized bed, and liquid injection incinerators.

INDIRECT DISCHARGER means a nondomestic discharger introducing pollutants to a publicly owned treatment works.

INJECTION WELL means a well into which fluids are being injected.

INTERIM AUTHORIZATION means approval by EPA of a State hazardous waste program which has met the requirements of Section 3006(c) of RCRA and applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 123, Subparts A, B, and F.

LANDFILL means a disposal facility or part of a facility where hazardous waste is placed in or on land and which is not a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, or an injection well.

LAND TREATMENT FACILITY (*in the RCRA program*) means a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface; such facilities are disposal facilities if the waste will remain after closure.

LISTED STATE means a State listed by the Administrator under Section 1422 of SDWA as needing a State UIC program.

MGD means millions of gallons per day.

MUNICIPALITY means a city, village, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of CWA.

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (*NPDES*) means the national program for issuing modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing permits and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of CWA. The term includes an approved program.

NEW DISCHARGER means any building, structure, facility, or installation: (A) From which there is or may be a new or additional discharge of pollutants at a site at which on October 18, 1972, it had never discharged pollutants; (B) Which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site; and (C) Which is not a "new source." This definition includes an indirect discharger which commences discharging into waters of the United States. It also includes any existing mobile point source, such as an offshore oil drilling rig, seafood processing vessel, or aggregate plant that begins discharging at a location for which it does not have an existing permit.

NEW HWM FACILITY means a Hazardous Waste Management facility which began operation or for which construction commenced after October 21, 1976.

NEW INJECTION WELL means a well which begins injection after a UIC program for the State in which the well is located is approved.

NEW SOURCE (*in the NPDES program)* means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced:

A. After promulgation of standards of performance under Section 306 of CWA which are applicable to such source; or

B. After proposal of standards of performance in accordance with Section 306 of CWA which are applicable to such source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with Section 306 within 120 days of their proposal.

NON-CONTACT COOLING WATER means water used to reduce temperature which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product (*other than heat*), or finished product.

OFF-SITE means any site which is not "on-site".

ON-SITE means on the same or geographically contiguous property which may be divided by public or private right(s)-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between the properties is at a cross-roads intersection, and access is by crossing as opposed to going along, the right(s)-of-way. Non-contiguous properties owned by the same person, but connected by a right-of-way which the person controls and to which the public does not have access, is also considered on-site property.

OPEN BURNING means the combustion of any material without the following characteristics;

A. Control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion;

B. Containment of the combustion-reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion; and

C. Control of emission of the gaseous combustion products.

(See also "incinerator" and "thermal treatment").

OPERATOR means the person responsible for the overall operation of a facility.

OUTFALL means a point source.

OWNER means the person who owns a facility or part of a facility.

PERMIT means an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or an approved State to implement the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124.

PHYSICAL CONSTRUCTION (*in the RCRA program*) means excavation, movement of earth, erection of forms or structures, or similar activity to prepare a HWM facility to accept hazardous waste.

PILE means any noncontainerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage.

POINT SOURCE means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

POLLUTANT means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical waste, biological materials, radioactive materials (*except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended [42 U.S.C. Section 2011 et seq.]*), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rocks, sand, cellar dirt and Industrial, municipal, and agriculture waste discharged into water. It does not mean:

A. Sewage from vessels; or

B. Water, gas, or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by authority of the State in which the well is located, and if the State determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources.

(NOTE: Radioactive materials covered by the Atomic Energy Act are those encompassed in its definition of source, byproduct, or special nuclear materials. Examples of materials not covered include radium and accelerator produced isotopes. See Train v. Colorado Public Interest Research Group, Inc., 426 U.S. 1 [1976].)

PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION (*PSD*) means the national permitting program under 40 CFR 52.21 to prevent emissions of certain pollutants regulated under the Clean Air Act from significantly deteriorating air quality in attainment areas.

PRIMARY INDUSTRY CATEGORY means any industry category listed in the NRDC Settlement Agreement (*Natural Resources Defense Council v. Train, 8 ERC 2120 [D.D.C. 1976], modified 12 ERC 1833 [D.D.C. 1979]).*

PRIVATELY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS means any device or system which is: (A) Used to treat wastes from any facility whose operator is not the operator of the treatment works; and (B) Not a POTW.

PROCESS WASTEWATER means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS or POTW means any device or system used in the treatment (*including recycling and reclamation*) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a State or municipality. This definition includes any sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.

RENT means use of another's property in return for regular payment.

RCRA means the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (*Pub. L. 94-580, as amended by Pub. L. 95-609, 42 U.S.C. Section 6901 at seq.*).

ROCK CRUSHING AND GRAVEL WASHING FACILITIES are facilities which process crushed and broken stone, gravel, and riprap (*see 40 CFR Part 436, Subpart B, and the effluent limitations guidelines for these facilities*).

SDWA means the Safe Drinking Water Act (*Pub. L 95-523, as amended by Pub. L. 95-1900, 42 U.S.C. Section 300[f] et seq.*).

SECONDARY INDUSTRY CATEGORY means any industry category which is not a primary industry category.

SEWAGE FROM VESSELS means human body wastes and the wastes from toilets and other receptacles intended to receive or retain body wastes that are discharged from vessels and regulated under Section 312 of CWA, except that with respect to commercial vessels on the Great Lakes this term includes graywater. For the purposes of this definition, "graywater" means galley, bath, and shower water,

SEWAGE SLUDGE means the solids, residues, and precipitate separated from or created in sewage by the unit processes of a POTW. "Sewage" as used in this definition means any wastes, including wastes from humans, households, commercial establishments, industries, and storm water runoff, that are discharged to or otherwise enter a publicly owned treatment works.

SILVICULTURAL POINT SOURCE means any discernable, confined, and discrete conveyance related to rock crushing, gravel washing, log sorting, or log storage facilities which are operated in connection with silvicultural activities and from which pollutants are discharged into waters of the United States. This term does not include nonpoint source silvicultural activities such as nursery operations, site preparation, reforestation and subsequent cultural treatment, thinning, prescribed burning, pest and fire control, harvesting operations, surface drainage, or road construction and maintenance from which there is natural runoff. However, some of these activities (*such as stream crossing for roads*) may involve point source discharges of dredged or fill material which may require a CWA Section 404 permit. "Log sorting and log storage facilities" are facilities whose discharges result from the holding of unprocessed wood, e.g., logs or roundwood with bark or after removal of bark in self-contained bodies of water (*mill ponds or log ponds*) or stored on land where water is applied intentionally on the logs (*wet decking*). (*See 40 CFR Part 429, Subpart J, and the effluent limitations guidelines for these facilities.*)

STATE means any of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (*except in the case of RCRA*), and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (*except in the case of CWA*).

STATIONARY SOURCE (*in the PSD program*) means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act. "Building, structure, facility, or installation" means any grouping of pollutant-emitting activities which are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and which are owned or operated by the same person (*or by persons under common control*).

STORAGE (*in the RCRA program*) means the holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period at the end of which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed, or stored elsewhere.

STORM WATER RUNOFF means water discharged as a result of rain, snow, or other precipitation.

SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT or IMPOUNDMENT means a facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, manmade excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (*although it may be lined with manmade materials*), which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons.

TANK (*in the RCRA program*) means a stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste which is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (*e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic*) which provide structural support.

THERMAL TREATMENT (*in the RCRA program*) means the treatment of hazardous waste in a device which uses elevated temperature as the primary means to change the chemical, physical, or biological character or composition of the hazardous waste. Examples of thermal treatment processes are incineration, molten salt, pyrolysis, calcination, wet air oxidation, and microwave discharge. (*See also "incinerator" and "open burning"*).

TOTALLY ENCLOSED TREATMENT FACILITY (*in the RCRA program*) means a facility for the treatment of hazardous waste which is directly connected to an industrial production process and which is constructed and operated in a manner which prevents the release of any hazardous waste or any constituent thereof into the environment during treatment. An example is a pipe in which waste acid is neutralized.

TOXIC POLLUTANT means any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307(a)(1) of CWA.

TRANSPORTER (*in the RCRA program*) means a person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water.

TREATMENT (*in the RCRA program*) means any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste, or so as to recover energy or material resources from the waste, or so as to render such waste non-hazardous, or less hazardous; safer to transport, store, or dispose of; or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.

UNDERGROUND INJECTION means well injection.

UNDERGROUND SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER or USDW means an aquifer or its portion which is not an exempted aquifer and:

A. Which supplies drinking water for human consumption; or

B. In which the ground water contains fewer than 10,000 mg/l total dissolved solids.

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

WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES means:

A. All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

B. All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;

C. All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (*including intermittent streams*), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, and natural ponds, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters;

1. Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes,

2. From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce,

3. Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

D. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;

E. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (A) – (D) above;

F. The territorial sea; and

G. Wetlands adjacent to waters (*other than waters that are themselves wetlands*) identified in paragraphs (A) – (F) of this definition.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet requirement of CWA (*other than cooling ponds as defined In 40 CFR Section 423.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition*) are not waters of the United States. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water which neither were originally created in waters of the United States (*such as a disposal area in wetlands*) nor resulted from the impoundments of waters of the United States.

WELL INJECTION or UNDERGROUND INJECTION means the subsurface emplacement of fluids through a bored, drilled, or driven well; or through a dug well, where the depth of the dug well is greater than the largest surface dimension.

WETLANDS means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

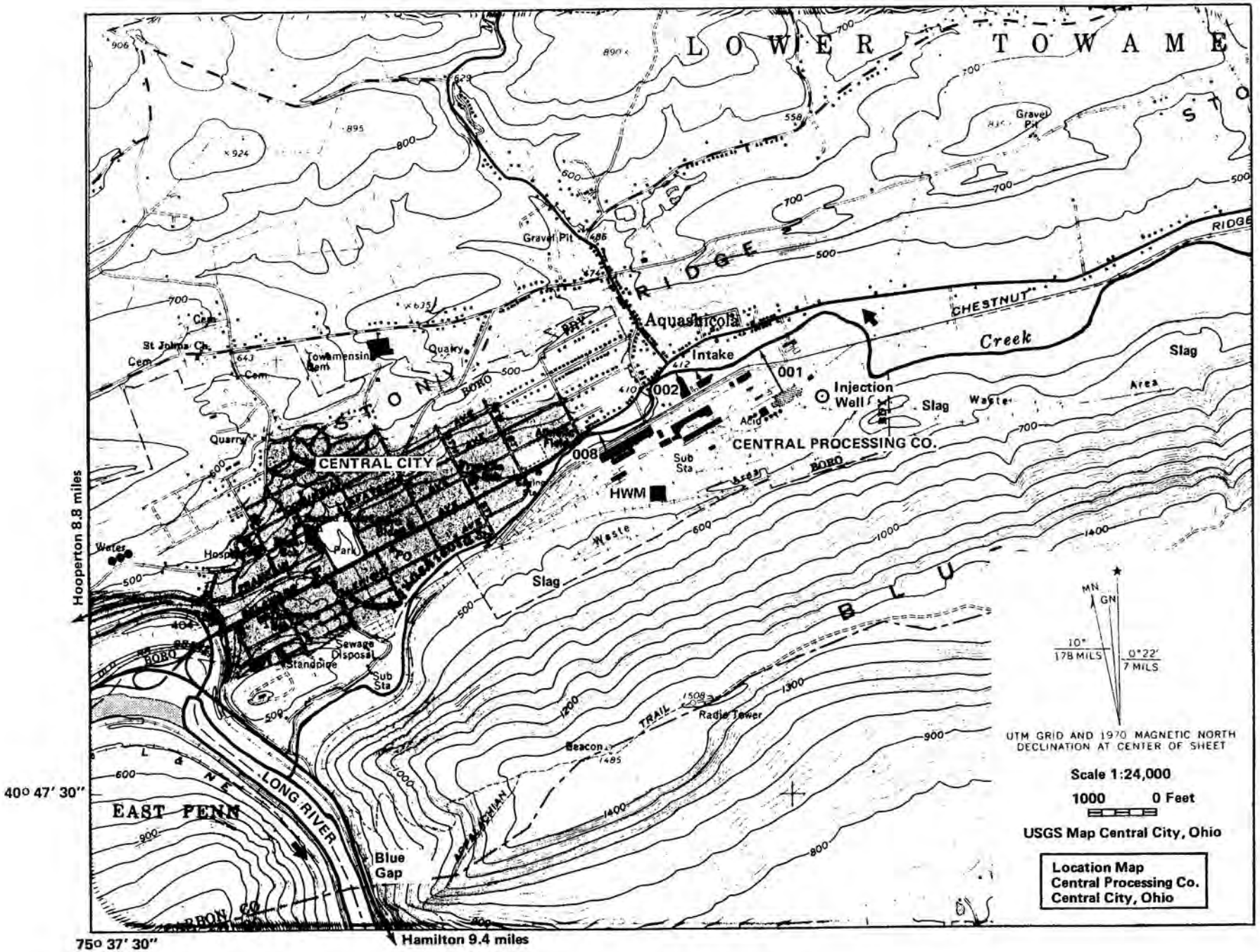

LOWER TOWAMENSING
RIDGE
STONY
CHESTNUT
Creek
Aquashicola
Intake
001
002
008
Injection Well
Slag
Waste
Area
CENTRAL PROCESSING CO.
CENTRAL CITY
HWM
Sub Sta
Gravel Pit
Quarry
Cem
St Johns Ch
Hospital
Park
Water
Standpipe
Sewage Disposal
BORO
Slag
Waste
BLUE
TRAIL
Radio Tower
Beacon
APPALACHIAN
LONG RIVER
EAST PENN
Blue Gap
CARBON CO
Hooperton 8.8 miles
Hamilton 9.4 miles
40° 47' 30"
75° 37' 30"
MN
GN
10°
178 MILS
0°22'
7 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1970 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
Scale 1:24,000
1000 0 Feet
USGS Map Central City, Ohio
Location Map
Central Processing Co.
Central City, Ohio

FIGURE 1-1

Please print or type in the unshaded areas only.

Form Approved. OMB No. 2040-0086.

FORM 1 GENERAL

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

GENERAL INFORMATION

Consolidated Permits Program

(Read the "General Instructions" before starting.)

I. EPA I.D. NUMBER

S		T/A	C
F			D
1	2 — 13	14	15

LABEL ITEMS	
I. EPA I.D. NUMBER	PLEASE PLACE LABEL IN THIS SPACE
III. FACILITY NAME	
V. FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS	
VI. FACILITY LOCATION	

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

If a preprinted label has been provided, affix it in the designated space. Review the information carefully; if any of it is incorrect, cross through it and enter the correct data in the appropriate fill-in area below. Also, if any of the preprinted data is absent *(the area to the left of the label space lists the information that should appear)*, please provide it in the proper fill-in area(s) below. If the label is complete and correct, you need not complete Items I, III, V, and VI *(except VI-B which must be completed regardless)*. Complete all items if no label has been provided. Refer to the instructions for detailed item descriptions and for the legal authorizations under which this data is collected.

II. POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete A through J to determine whether you need to submit any permit application forms to the EPA. If you answer "yes" to any questions, you must submit this form and the supplemental form listed in the parenthesis following the question. Mark "X" in the box in the third column if the supplemental form is attached. If you answer "no" to each question, you need not submit any of these forms. You may answer "no" if your activity is excluded from permit requirements; see Section C of the instructions. See also, Section D of the instructions for definitions of **bold-faced terms**.

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS	Mark "X" YES	NO	FORM ATTACHED	SPECIFIC QUESTIONS	Mark "X" YES	NO	FORM ATTACHED
A. Is this facility a **publicly owned treatment works** which results in a **discharge** to **waters of the U.S.**? (FORM 2A)	16	17	18	B. Does or will this facility *(either existing or proposed)* include a **concentrated animal feeding operation** or **aquatic animal production facility** which results in a **discharge** to **waters of the U.S.**? (FORM 2B)	19	20	21
C. Is this a facility which currently results in **discharges** to **waters of the U.S.** other than those described in A or B above? (FORM 2C)	22	23	24	D. Is this a proposed facility *(other than those described in A or B above)* which will result in a **discharge** to **waters of the U.S.**? (FORM 2D)	25	26	27
E. Does or will this facility treat, store, or dispose of **hazardous wastes**? (FORM 3)	28	29	30	F. Do you or will you inject at this facility industrial or municipal effluent below the lowermost stratum containing, within one quarter mile of the well bore, underground sources of drinking water? (FORM 4)	31	32	33
G. Do you or will you inject at this facility any produced water or other fluids which are brought to the surface in connection with conventional oil or natural gas production, inject fluids used for enhanced recovery of oil or natural gas, or inject fluids for storage of liquid hydrocarbons? (FORM 4)	34	35	36	H. Do you or will you inject at this facility fluids for special processes such as mining of sulfur by the Frasch process, solution mining of minerals, in situ combustion of fossil fuel, or recovery of geothermal energy? (FORM 4)	37	38	39
I. Is this facility a proposed **stationary source** which is one of the 28 industrial categories listed in the instructions and which will potentially emit 100 tons per year of any air pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act and may affect or be located in an attainment area? (FORM 5)	40	41	42	J. Is this facility a proposed **stationary source** which is NOT one of the 28 industrial categories listed in the instructions and which will potentially emit 250 tons per year of any air pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act and may affect or be located in an **attainment area**? (FORM 5)	43	44	45

III. NAME OF FACILITY

C 1 | SKIP | 15 | 16 – 29 | 30 — 69

IV. FACILITY CONTACT

A. NAME & TITLE *(last, first, & title)*	B. PHONE *(area code & no.)*
C 2 | 15 | 16 — 45	46 — 48 | 49 — 51 | 52- — 55

V. FACILTY MAILING ADDRESS

A. STREET OR P.O. BOX

C 3 | 15 | 16 — 45

B. CITY OR TOWN	C. STATE	D. ZIP CODE
C 4 | 15 | 16 — 40	41 — 42	47 — 51

VI. FACILITY LOCATION

A. STREET, ROUTE NO. OR OTHER SPECIFIC IDENTIFIER

C 5 | 15 | 16 — 45

B. COUNTY NAME

46 — 70

C. CITY OR TOWN	D. STATE	E. ZIP CODE	F. COUNTY CODE *(if known)*
C 6 | 15 | 16 — 40	41 — 42	47 — 51	52 — -54

VII. SIC CODES *(4-digit, in order of priority)*

A. FIRST	B. SECOND
C 7 (specify) 15 16 - 19	C 7 (specify) 15 16 - 19
C. THIRD	**D. FOURTH**
C 7 (specify) 15 16 - 19	C 7 (specify) 15 16 - 19

VIII. OPERATOR INFORMATION

A. NAME — C 8 — 15 16 ... 55

B. Is the name listed in Item VIII-A also the owner? ☐ YES ☐ NO — 66

C. STATUS OF OPERATOR *(Enter the appropriate letter into the answer box: if "Other," specify.)*

F = FEDERAL
S = STATE
P = PRIVATE
M = PUBLIC *(other than federal or state)*
O = OTHER *(specify)*

56 (specify)

D. PHONE *(area code & no.)* — C A — 15 16 - 18 19 - 21 22 - 26

E. STREET OR P.O. BOX — 26 ... 55

F. CITY OR TOWN — C B — 15 16 ... 40

G. STATE — 41 42

H. ZIP CODE — 47 - 51

IX. INDIAN LAND

Is the facility located on Indian lands? ☐ YES ☐ NO — 52

X. EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS

A. NPDES *(Discharges to Surface Water)*	D. PSD *(Air Emissions from Proposed Sources)*
C T I: 9 N — 15 16 17 18 ... 30	C T I: 9 P — 15 16 17 18 ... 30
B. UIC *(Underground Injection of Fluids)*	**E. OTHER *(specify)***
C T I: 9 U — 15 16 17 18 ... 30	C T I: 9 — 15 16 17 18 ... 30 (specify)
C. RCRA *(Hazardous Wastes)*	**E. OTHER *(specify)***
C T I: 9 R — 15 16 17 18 ... 30	C T I: 9 — 15 16 17 18 ... 30 (specify)

XI. MAP

Attach to this application a topographic map of the area extending to at least one mile beyond property boundaries. The map must show the outline of the facility, the location of each of its existing and proposed intake and discharge structures, each of its hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, and each well where it injects fluids underground. Include all springs, rivers, and other surface water bodies in the map area. See instructions for precise requirements.

XII. NATURE OF BUSINESS *(provide a brief description)*

XIII. CERTIFICATION *(see instructions)*

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this application and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those persons immediately responsible for obtaining the information contained in the application, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

A. NAME & OFFICIAL TITLE *(type or print)*	B. SIGNATURE	C. DATE SIGNED

COMMENTS FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

C — 15 16 ... 55

Disclaimer

This is an updated PDF document that allows you to type your information directly into the form, print it, and save the completed form.

Note: This form can be viewed and saved only using Adobe Acrobat Reader version 7.0 or higher, or if you have the full Adobe Professional version.

Instructions:

1. Type in your information
2. Save file (if desired)
3. Print the completed form
4. Sign and date the printed copy
5. Mail it to the directed contact.

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of
Enforcement
Washington, DC 20460

EPA Form 3510-2C
Revised August 1990
Previous editions
are obsolete

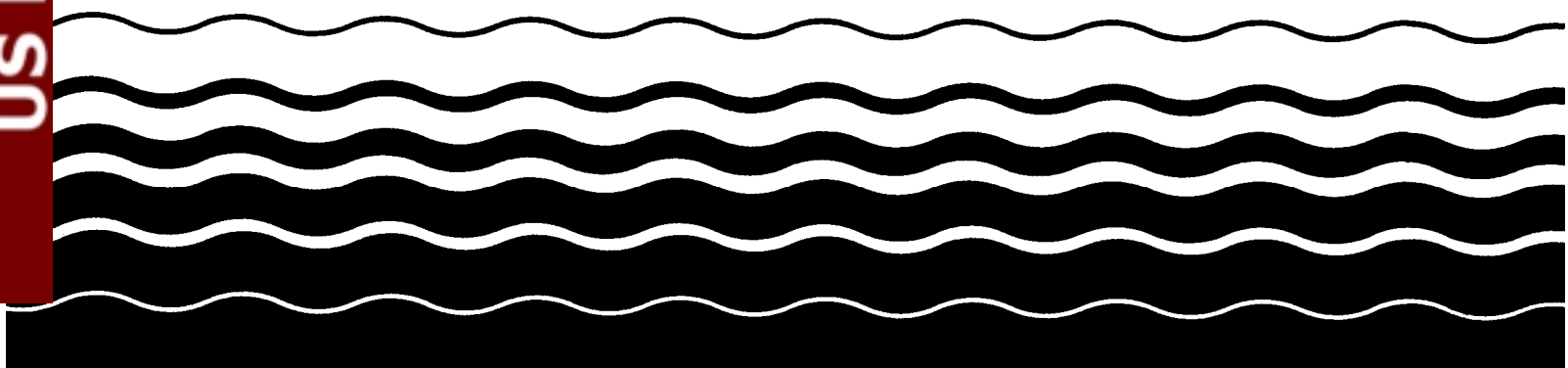
Permits Division

EPA

Application Form 2C – Wastewater Discharge Information

Consolidated Permits Program

This form must be completed by all persons applying for an EPA permit to discharge wastewater *(existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural operations)*.



Paperwork Reduction Act Notice

The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 33 hours per response. This estimate includes time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the needed data, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information to the Chief, Information Policy Branch (PM-223), US Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460, and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503, marked **Attention:** Desk Officer for EPA.

This form must be completed by all applicants who check "yes" to item II-C in Form 1.

Public Availability of Submitted Information.

Your application will not be considered complete unless you answer every question on this form and on Form 1. If an item does not apply to you, enter "NA" (*for not applicable*) to show that you considered the question.

You may not claim as confidential any information required by this form or Form 1, whether the information is reported on the forms or in an attachment. This information will be made available to the public upon request.

Any information you submit to EPA which goes beyond that required by this form or Form 1 you may claim as confidential, but claims for information which is effluent data will be denied. If you do not assert a claim of confidentiality at the time of submitting the information, EPA may make the information public without further notice to you. Claims of confidentiality will be handled in accordance with EPA's business confidentiality regulations at 40 CFR Part 2.

Definitions

All significant terms used in these instructions and in the form are defined in the glossary found in the General Instructions which accompany Form 1.

EPA ID Number

Fill in your EPA Identification Number at the top of each page of Form 2c. You may copy this number directly from item I of Form 1.

Item I

You may use the map you provided for item XI of Form 1 to determine the latitude and longitude of each of your outfalls and the name of the receiving water.

Item II-A

The line drawing should show generally the route taken by water in your facility from intake to discharge. Show all operations contributing wastewater, including process and production areas, sanitary flows, cooling water, and stormwater runoff. You may group similar operations into a single unit, labeled to correspond to the more detailed listing in item II-B. The water balance should show average flows. Show all significant losses of water to products, atmosphere, and discharge. You should use actual measurements whenever available; otherwise use your best estimate. An example of an acceptable line drawing appears in Figure 2c-1 to these instructions.

Item II-B

List all sources of wastewater to each outfall. Operations may be described in general terms (*for example, "dye-making reactor" or "distillation tower").* You may estimate the flow contributed by each source if no date are available. For stormwater discharges you may estimate the average flow, but you must indicate the rainfall event upon which the estimate is based and the method of estimation. For each treatment unit, indicate its size, flow rate, and retention time, and describe the ultimate disposal of any solid or liquid wastes not discharged. Treatment units should be listed in order and you should select the proper code from Table 2c-1 to fill in column 3-b for each treatment unit. Insert "XX" into column 3-b if no code corresponds to a treatment unit you list. If you are applying for a permit for a privately owned treatment works, you must also identify all of your contributors in an attached listing.

Item II-C

A discharge is intermittent unless it occurs without interruption during the operating hours of the facility, except for infrequent shutdowns for maintenance, process changes, or other similar activities. A discharge is seasonal if it occurs only during certain parts of the year. Fill in every applicable column in this item for each source of intermittent or seasonal discharges. Base your answers on actual data whenever available; otherwise, provide your best estimate. Report the highest daily value for flow rate and total volume in the "Maximum Daily" columns (*columns 4-a-2 and 4-b-2*). Report the average of all daily values measured during days when discharge occurred within the last year in the "Long Term Average" columns (*columns 4-a-1 and 4-b-1*).

Item III-A

All effluent guidelines promulgated by EPA appear in the Federal Register and are published annually in 40 CFR Subchapter N. A guideline applies to you if you have any operations contributing process wastewater in any subcategory covered by a BPT, BCT, or BAT guideline. If you are unsure whether you are covered by a promulgated effluent guideline, check with your EPA Regional office (*Table 1 in the Form 1 instructions*). You must check "yes" if an applicable effluent guideline has been promulgated, even if the guideline limitations are being contested in court. If you believe that a promulgated effluent guideline has been remanded for reconsideration by a court and does not apply to your operations, you may check "no."

Item III-B

An effluent guideline is expressed in terms of production (*or other measure of operation*) if the limitation is expressed as mass of pollutant per operational parameter; for example, "pounds of BOD per cubic foot of logs from which bark is removed," or "pounds of TSS per megawatt hour of electrical energy consumed by smelting furnace." An example of a guideline not expressed in terms of a measure of operation is one which limits the concentration of pollutants.

Item III-C

This item must be completed only if you checked "yes" to item III-B. The production information requested here is necessary to apply effluent guidelines to your facility and you cannot claim it as confidential. However, you do not have to indicate how the reported information was calculated. Report quantities in the units of measurement used in the applicable effluent guideline. The production figures provided must be based on actual daily production and not on design capacity or on predictions of future operations. To obtain alternate limits under 40 CFR 122.45(b)(2)(ii), you must define your maximum production capability and demonstrate to the Director that your actual production is substantially below maximum production capability and that there is a reasonable potential for an increase above actual production during the duration of the permit.

Item IV-A

If you check "yes" to this question, complete all parts of the chart, or attach a copy of any previous submission you have made to EPA containing same information.

Item IV-B

You are not required to submit a description of future pollution control projects if you do not wish to or if none is planned.

Item V-A, B, C, and D

The items require you to collect and report data on the pollutants discharged for each of your outfalls. Each part of this item addresses a different set of pollutants and must be completed in accordance with the specific instructions for that part. The following general instructions apply to the entire item.

General Instructions

Part A requires you to report at least one analysis for each pollutant listed. Parts B and C require you to report analytical data in two ways. For some pollutants, you may be required to mark "X" in the "Testing Required" column (*column 2-a, Part C*), and test (*sample and analyze*) and report the levels of the pollutants in your discharge whether or not you expect them to be present in your discharge. For all others, you must mark "X" in either the "Believe Present" column or the "Believe Absent" column (*columns 2-a or 2-b, Part B, and columns 2-b or 2-c, Part C*) based on your best estimate, and test for those which you believe to be present. (*See specific instructions on the form and below for Parts A through D.*) Base your determination that a pollutant is present in or absent from your discharge on your

Item V-A, B, C, and D (continued)

knowledge of your raw materials, maintenance chemicals, intermediate and final products and byproducts, and any previous analyses known to you of your effluent or similar effluent. (*For example, if you manufacture pesticides, you should expect those pesticides to be present in contaminated stormwater runoff*.) If you would expect a pollutant to be present solely as a result of its presence in your intake water, you must mark "Believe Present" but you are not required to analyze for that pollutant. Instead, mark an 'X' In the "Intake" column.

A. Reporting. All levels must be reported as concentration and as total mass. You may report some or all of the required data by attaching separate sheets of paper instead of filling out pages V-I to V-9 if the separate sheets contain all the required information in a format which is consistent with pages V-I to V-9 in spacing and in identification of pollutants and columns. (*For example, the data system used in your GC/MS analysis may be able to print data in the proper format.)* Use the following abbreviations in the columns headed "Units" (*column 3, Part A, and column 4, Parts B and C*).

Concentration	**Mass**
ppm…….parts per million	lbs……..…….pounds
mg/l ...milligrams per liter	ton…….....tons *(English tons)*
ppb…….....parts per billion	mg…….....milligrams
ug/l ...micrograms per liter	g…….....grams
	kg……..…….kilograms
	T……..tonnes *(metric tons)*

All reporting of values for metals must be in terms of "total recoverable metal," unless:

(1) An applicable, promulgated effluent limitation or standard specifies the limitation for the metal in dissolved, valent, or total form; or

(2) All approved analytical methods for the metal inherently measure only its dissolved form (e.g., hexavalent chromium); or

(3) The permitting authority has determined that in establishing case-by-case limitations it is necessary to express the limitations on the metal in dissolved, valent, or total form to carry out the provisions of the CWA.

If you measure only one daily value, complete only the "Maximum Daily Values" columns and insert '1' into the "Number of Analyses" column (*columns 2-a and 2-d, Part A, and column 3-a, 3-d, Parts B and C*). The permitting authority may require you to conduct additional analyses to further characterize your discharges. For composite samples, the daily value is the total mass or average concentration found in a composite sample taken over the operating hours of the facility during a 24-hour period; for grab samples, the daily value is the arithmetic or flow-weighted total mass or average concentration found in a series of at least four grab samples taken over the operating hours of the facility during a 24-hour period.

If you measure more than one daily value for a pollutant and those values are representative of your wastestream, you must report them. You must describe your method of testing and data analysis. You also must determine the average of all values within the last year and report the concentration and mass under the "Long Term Average Values" columns (*column 2-c, Part A, and column 3-c, Parts B and C*), and the total number of daily values under the "Number of Analyses" columns (*column 2-d, Part A, and columns 3-d, Parts B and C*). Also, determine the average of all daily values taken during each calendar month, and report the highest average under the "Maximum 30-day Values" columns (*column 2-c, Part A, and column 3-b, Parts B and C*).

B. Sampling: The collection of the samples for the reported analyses should be supervised by a person experienced in performing sampling of industrial wastewater. You may contact your EPA or State permitting authority for detailed guidance on sampling techniques and for answers to specific questions. Any specific requirements contained in the applicable analytical methods should be followed for sample containers, sample preservation, holding times, the collection of duplicate samples, etc. The time when you sample should be representative of your normal operation, to the extent feasible, with all processes which contribute wastewater in normal operation, and with your treatment system operating properly with no system upsets. Samples should be collected from the center of the flow channel, where turbulence is at a maximum, at a site specified in your present permit, or at any site adequate for the collection of a representative sample.

For pH, temperature, cyanide, total phenols, residual chlorine, oil and grease, and fecal coliform, grab samples must be used. For all other pollutants 24-hour composite samples must be used. However, a minimum of one grab sample may be taken for effluents from holding ponds or other impoundments with a retention period of greater than 24 hours. For stormwater discharges a minimum of one to four grab samples may be taken, depending on the duration of the discharge. One grab must be taken in the first hour (*or less*) of discharge, with one additional grab (*up to a minimum of four*) taken in each succeeding hour of discharge for discharges lasting four or more hours. The Director may waive composite sampling for any outfall for which you demonstrate that use of an automatic sampler is infeasible and that a minimum of four grab samples will be representative of your discharge.

Grab and composite samples are defined as follows:

Grab sample: An individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly-selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

Composite sample: A combination of at least 8 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24 hour period. The composite must be flow proportional; either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot must be proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot. Aliquots may be collected manually or automatically. For GC/MS Volatile Organic Analysis (VOA), aliquots must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis. Four (4) (*rather than eight*) aliquots or grab samples should be collected for VOA. These four samples should be collected during actual hours of discharge over a 24-hour period and need not be flow proportioned. Only one analysis is required.

The Agency is currently reviewing sampling requirements in light of recent research on testing methods. Upon completion of its review, the Agency plans to propose changes to the sampling requirements.

Data from samples taken in the past may be used, provided that:

All data requirements are met;

Sampling was done no more than three years before submission; and

All data are representative of the present discharge.

Among the factors which would cause the data to be unrepresentative are significant changes in production level, changes in raw materials, processes, or final products, and changes in wastewater treatment. When the Agency promulgates new analytical methods in 40 CFR Part 136, EPA will provide information as to when you should use the new methods to generate data on your discharges. Of course, the Director may request additional information, including current quantitative data, if she or he determines it to be necessary to assess your discharges.

C. Analysis: You must use test methods promulgated in 40 CFR Part 136; however, if none has been promulgated for a particular pollutant, you may use any suitable method for measuring the level of the pollutant in your discharge provided that you submit a description of the method or a reference to a published method. Your description should include the sample holding time, preservation techniques, and the quality control measures which you used. If you have two or more substantially identical outfalls, you may request permission from your permitting authority to sample and analyse only one outfall and submit the results of the analysis for other substantially identical outfalls. If your request is granted by the

Item V-A, B, C, and D (continued)

permitting authority, on a separate sheet attached to the application form, identify which outfall you did test, and describe why the outfalls which you did not test are substantially identical to the outfall which you did test.

D. Reporting of Intake Data: You are not required to report data under the "Intake" columns unless you wish to demonstrate your eligibility for a "net" effluent limitation for one or more pollutants, that is, an effluent limitation adjusted by subtracting the average level of the pollutant(s) present in your intake water, NPDES regulations allow net limitations only in certain circumstances. To demonstrate your eligibility, under the "Intake" columns report the average of the results of analyses on your intake water (*if your water is treated before use, test the water after it is treated*), and discuss the requirements for a net limitation with your permitting authority.

Part V-A

Part V-A must be completed by all applicants for all outfalls, including outfalls containing only noncontact cooling water or storm runoff. However, at your request, the Director may waive the requirement to test for one or more of these pollutants, upon a determination that available information is adequate to support issuance of the permit with less stringent reporting requirements for these pollutants. You also may request a waiver for one or more of these pollutants for your category or subcategory from the Director, Office of Water Enforcement and Permits. See discussion in General Instructions to item V for definitions of the columns in Part A. The "Long Term Average Values" column (*column 2-c*) and "Maximum 30-day Values" column (*column 2-b*) are not compulsory but should be filled out if data are available.

Use composite samples for all pollutants in this Part, except use grab samples for pH and temperature. See discussion in General Instructions to Item V for definitions of the columns in Part A. The "Long Term Average Values" column (*column 2-c*) and "Maximum 30-Day Values" column (*column 2-b*) are not compulsory but should be filled out if data are available.

Part V-B

Part V-B must be completed by all applicants for all outfalls, including outfalls containing only noncontact cooling water or storm runoff. You must report quantitative data if the pollutant(s) in question is limited in an effluent limitations guideline either directly, or indirectly but expressly through limitation on an indicator (*e.g., use of TSS as an indicator to control the discharge of iron and aluminum*). For other discharged pollutants you must provide quantitative data or explain their presence in your discharge. EPA will consider requests to the Director of the Office of Water Enforcement and Permits to eliminate the requirement to test for pollutants for an industrial category or subcategory. Your request must be supported by data representative of the industrial category or subcategory in question. The data must demonstrate that individual testing for each applicant is unnecessary, because the facilities in the category or subcategory discharge substantially identical levels of the pollutant or discharge the pollutant uniformly at sufficiently low levels. Use composite samples for all pollutants you analyze for in this part, except use grab samples for residual chlorine, oil and grease, and fecal coliform. The "Long Term Average Values" column (*column 3-c*) and "Maximum 30-day Values" column (*column 3-b*) are not compulsory but should be filled out if data are available.

Part V-C

Table 2c-2 lists the 34 "primary" industry categories in the lefthand column. For each outfall, if any of your processes which contribute wastewater falls into one of those categories, you must mark "X" in "Testing Required" column (*column 2-a*) and test for (l) all of the toxic metals, cyanide, and total phenols, and (2) the organic toxic pollutants contained in Table 2c-2 as applicable to your category, unless you qualify as a small business (*see below*). The organic toxic pollutants are listed by GC/MS fractions on pages V-4 to V-9 in Part V-C. For example, the Organic Chemicals Industry has an asterisk in all four fractions; therefore, applicants in this category must test for all organic toxic pollutants in Part V-C. The inclusion of total phenols in Part V-C is not intended to classify total phenols as a toxic pollutant. If you are applying for a permit for a privately owned treatment works, determine your testing requirements on the basis of the industry categories of your contributors. When you determine which industry category you are in to find your testing requirements, you are not determining your category for any other purpose and you are not giving up your right to challenge your inclusion in that category (*for example, for deciding whether an effluent guideline is applicable*) before your permit is issued. For all other cases (secondary industries, nonprocess wastewater outfalls, and nonrequired GC/MS fractions), you must mark "X" in either the "Believed Present" column (*column 2-b*) or the "Believed Absent" column (*column 2-c*) for each pollutant. For every pollutant you know or have reason to believe is present in your discharge in concentrations of 10 ppb or greater, you must report quantitative data. For acrolein, acrylonitrile, 2, 4 dinitrophenol, and 2-methyl-4, 6 dinitrophenol, where you expect these four pollutants to be discharged in concentrations of 100 ppb or greater, you must report quantitative data. For every pollutant expected to be discharged in concentrations less than the thresholds specified above, you must either submit quantitative data or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged. At your request the Director, Office of Water Enforcement and Permits, may waive the requirement to test for pollutants for an industrial category or subcategory. Your request must be supported by data representatives of the industrial category or subcategory in question. The data must demonstrate that individual testing for each applicant is unnecessary, because the facilities in question discharge substantially identical levels of the pollutant, or discharge the pollutant uniformly at sufficiently low levels. If you qualify as a small business (*see below*) you are exempt from testing for the organic toxic pollutants, listed on pages V-4 to V-9 in Part C. For pollutants in intake water, see discussion in General Instructions to this item. The "Long Term Average Values" column (*column 3-c*) and "Maximum 30-day Values" column (*column 3-b*) are not compulsory but should be filled out if data are available. You are required to mark "Testing Required" for dioxin if you use or manufacture one of the following compounds:

(a) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid, (2,4,5-T);

(b) 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid, (Silvex, 2,4,5-TP)

(c) 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate, (Erbon);

(d) 0,0-dimethyl 0-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate, (Ronnel);

(e) 2,4,5,-trichlorophenol, (TCP); or

(f) hexachlorophene, (HCP).

If you mark "Testing Required" or "Believed Present," you must perform a screening analysis for dioxins, using gas chromotography with an electron capture detector. A TCDD standard for quantitation is not required. Describe the results of this analysis in the space provided; for example, "no measurable baseline deflection at the retention time of TCDD" or "a measurable peak within the tolerances of the retention time of TCDD." The permitting authority may require you to perform a quantitative analysis if you report a positive result. The Effluent Guidelines Division of EPA has collected and analyzed samples from some plants for the pollutants listed in Part C in the course of its BAT guidelines development program. If your effluents are sampled and analyzed as part of this program in the last three years, you may use these data to answer Part C provided that the permitting authority approves, and provided that no process change or change in raw materials or operating practices has occurred since the samples were taken that would make the analyses unrepresentative of your current discharge.

Small Business Exemption: If you qualify as a "small business", you are exempt from the reporting requirements for the organic toxic pollutants, listed on pages V-4 to V-9 in Part C. There are two ways in which you can qualify as a "small business." If your facility is a coal mine, and if your probable total annual production is less than 100,000 tons per year, you may submit past production data or estimated future production *(such as a schedule of estimated total production under 30 CFR § 795.14(c))* instead of conducting analyses for the organic toxic pollutants. If your facility is not a coal mine, and if your gross total annual sales for the most recent three years average less than $100,000 per year *(in second quarter 1980*

Item V-A, B, C, and D (continued)

dollars), you may submit sales data for those years instead of conducting analyses for the organic toxic pollutants. The production or sales data must be for the facility which is the source of the discharge. The data should not be limited to production or sales for the process or processes which contribute to the discharge, unless those are the only processes at your facility. For sales data, in situations involving intracorporate transfer of goods and services, the transfer price per unit should approximate market prices for those goods and services as closely as possible. Sales figures for years after 1980 should be indexed to the second quarter of 1980 by using the gross national product price deflator (*second quarter of 1980=100*). This index is available in *National Income and Product Accounts of the United States (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis)*.

Part V-D

List any pollutants in Table 2c-3 that you believe to be present and explain why you believe them to be present. No analysis is required, but if you have analytical data, you must report it.

Note: Under 40 CFR 117.12(a)(2), certain discharges of hazardous substances (*listed in Table 2c-4 of these instructions*) may be exempted from the requirements of section 311 of CWA, which establishes reporting requirements, civil penalties and liability for cleanup costs for spills of oil and hazardous substances. A discharge of a particular substance may be exempted if the origin, source, and amount of the discharged substances are identified in the NDPES permit application or in the permit, if the permit contains a requirement for treatment of the discharge, and if the treatment is in place. To apply for an exclusion of the discharge of any hazardous substance from the requirements of section 311, attach additional sheets of paper to your form, setting forth the following information:

1. The substance and the amount of each substance which may be discharged.
2. The origin and source of the discharge of the substance.
3. The treatment which is to be provided for the discharge by:
    a. An onsite treatment system separate from any treatment system treating your normal discharge;
    b. A treatment system designed to treat your normal discharge and which is additionally capable of treating the amount of the substance identified under paragraph 1 above; or
    c. Any combination of the above.

See 40 CFR §117.12(a)(2) and (c) published on August 29, 1979, in 44 FR 50766, or contact your Regional Office (*Table 1 on Form 1, Instructions*), for further information on exclusions from section 311.

Item VI

This requirement applies to current use or manufacture of a toxic pollutant as an intermediate or final product or byproduct. The Director may waive or modify the requirement if you demonstrate that it would be unduly burdensome to identify each toxic pollutant and the Director has adequate information to issue your permit. You may not claim this information as confidential; however, you do not have to distinguish between use or production of the pollutants or list the amounts.

Item VII

Self explanatory. The permitting authority may ask you to provide additional details after your application is received.

Item IX

The Clean Water Act provides for severe penalties for submitting false information on this application form.

Section 309(c)(2) of the Clean Water Act provides that "Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application,... shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both."

40 CFR Part 122.22 requires the certification to be signed as follows:

(A) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate official. For purposes of this section, a responsible corporate official means (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25,000,000 (*in second-quarter 1980 dollars*), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

Note: EPA does not require specific assignments or delegation of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in §122.22(a)(1)(i). The Agency will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the director to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate position under §122.22(a)(1)(ii) rather than to specific individuals.

(B) *For a partnership or sole proprietorship*: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(C) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal Agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the Agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the Agency (*e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA*). Applications for Group II stormwater dischargers may be signed by a duly authorized representative *(as defined in 40 CFR 122.22(b))* of the individuals identified above.

PHYSICAL TREATMENT PROCESSES

1–A. . . . . Ammonia Stripping
1–B . . . . . Dialysis
1–C . . . . . Diatomaceous Earth Filtration
1–D . . . . . Distillation
1–E . . . . . Electrodialysis
1–F . . . . . Evaporation
1–G . . . . . Flocculation
1–H . . . . . Flotation
1–I . . . . . Foam Fractionation
1–J . . . . . Freezing
1–K . . . . . Gas–Phase Separation
1–L . . . . . Grinding (*Comminutors*)
1–M . . . . . Grit Removal
1–N . . . . . Microstraining
1–O . . . . . Mixing
1–P . . . . . Moving Bed Filters
1–Q. . . . . Multimedia Filtration
1–R . . . . . Rapid Sand Filtration
1–S . . . . . Reverse Osmosis (*Hyperfiltration*)
1–T . . . . . Screening
1–U . . . . . Sedimentation (*Settling*)
1–V . . . . . Slow Sand Filtration
1–W . . . . . Solvent Extraction
1–X . . . . . Sorption

CHEMICAL TREATMENT PROCESSES

2–A . . . . . Carbon Adsorption
2–B . . . . . Chemical Oxidation
2–C . . . . . Chemical Precipitation
2–D . . . . . Coagulation
2–E . . . . . Dechlorination
2–F . . . . . Disinfection (*Chlorine*)
2–G . . . . . Disinfection (*Ozone*)
2–H . . . . . Disinfection (*Other*)
2–I . . . . . Electrochemical Treatment
2–J . . . . . Ion Exchange
2–K . . . . . Neutralization
2–L . . . . . Reduction

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT PROCESSES

3–A . . . . . Activated Sludge
3–B . . . . . Aerated Lagoons
3–C . . . . . Anaerobic Treatment
3–D . . . . . Nitrification–Denitrification
3–E . . . . . Pre-Aeration
3–F . . . . . Spray Irrigation/Land Application
3–G . . . . . Stabilization Ponds
3–H . . . . . Trickling Filtration

OTHER PROCESSES

4–A . . . . . Discharge to Surface Water
4–B . . . . . Ocean Discharge Through Outfall
4–C . . . . . Reuse/Recycle of Treated Effluent
4-D . . . . . Underground Injection

SLUDGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL PROCESSES

5–A . . . . . Aerobic Digestion
5–B . . . . . Anaerobic Digestion
5–C. . . . . Belt Filtration
5–D. . . . . Centrifugation
5–E . . . . . Chemical Conditioning
5–F . . . . . Chlorine Treatment
5–G . . . . . Composting
5–H . . . . . Drying Beds
5–I. . . . . Elutriation
5–J . . . . . Flotation Thickening
5–K . . . . . Freezing
5–L . . . . . Gravity Thickening
5–M . . . . . Heat Drying
5–N . . . . . Heat Treatment
5–O . . . . . Incineration
5–P . . . . . Land Application
5–Q . . . . . Landfill
5–R . . . . . Pressure Filtration
5–S . . . . . Pyrolysis
5–T . . . . . Sludge Lagoons
5–U . . . . . Vacuum Filtration
5–V . . . . . Vibration
5–W . . . . . Wet Oxidation

TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ORGANIC TOXIC POLLUTANTS INDUSTRY CATEGORY*

INDUSTRY CATEGORY	GC/MS FRACTION[1]			
	Volatile	Acid	Base/Neutral	Pesticide
Adhesives and sealants	X	X	X	–
Aluminum forming	X	X	X	–
Auto and other laundries	X	X	X	X
Battery manufacturing	X	–	X	–
Coal mining	X	X	X	X
Coil coating	X	X	X	–
Copper forming	X	X	X	–
Electric and electronic compounds	X	X	X	X
Electroplating	X	X	X	–
Explosives manufacturing	–	X	X	–
Foundries	X	X	X	–
Gum and wood chemicals	X	X	X	X
Inorganic chemicals manufacturing	X	X	X	–
Iron and steel manufacturing	X	X	X	–
Leather tanning and finishing	X	X	X	X
Mechanical products manufacturing	X	X	X	–
Nonferrous metals manufacturing	X	X	X	X
Ore mining	X	X	X	X
Organic chemicals manufacturing	X	X	X	X
Paint and ink formulation	X	X	X	X
Pesticides	X	X	X	X
Petroleum refining	X	X	X	X
Pharmaceutical preparations	X	X	X	–
Photographic equipment and supplies	X	X	X	X
Plastic and synthetic materials manufacturing	X	X	X	X
Plastic processing	X	–	–	–
Porcelain enameling	X	–	X	X
Printing and publishing	X	X	X	X
Pulp and paperboard mills	X	X	X	X
Rubber processing	X	X	X	–
Soap and detergent manufacturing	X	X	X	–
Steam electric power plants	X	X	X	–
Textile mills	X	X	X	X
Timber products processing	X	X	X	X

*See note at conclusion of 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D (1983) for explanation of effect of suspensions on testing requirements for primary industry categories.
[1]The pollutants in each fraction are listed in Item V-C.
X = Testing required.
– = Testing not required.

TOXIC POLLUTANTS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
REQUIRED TO BE IDENTIFIED BY APPLICANTS IF EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT

TOXIC POLLUTANT

Asbestos

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Acetaldehyde
Allyl alcohol
Allyl chloride
Amyl acetate
Aniline
Benzonitrile
Benzyl chloride
Butyl acetate
Butylamine
Captan
Carbaryl
Carbofuran
Carbon disulfide
Chlorpyrifos
Coumaphos
Cresol
Crotonaldehyde
Cyclohexane
2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
Diazinon
Dicamba
Dichlobenil
Dichlone
2,2-Dichloropropionic acid

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

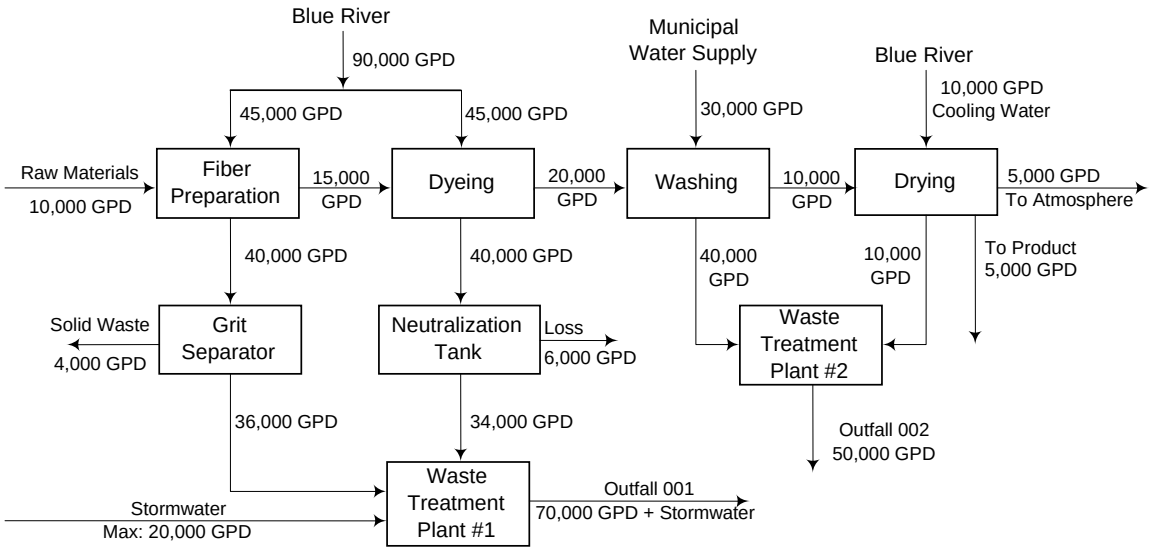
Dichlorvos
Diethyl amine
Dimethyl amine
Dintrobenzene
Diquat
Disulfoton
Diuron
Epichlorohydrin
Ethion
Ethylene diamine
Ethylene dibromide
Formaldehyde
Furfural
Guthion
Isoprene
Isopropanolamine
Kelthane
Kepone
Malathion
Mercaptodimethur
Methoxychlor
Methyl mercaptan
Methyl methacrylate
Methyl parathion
Mevinphos
Mexacarbate
Monoethyl amine
Monomethyl amine

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Naled
Napthenic acid
Nitrotoluene
Parathion
Phenolsulfonate
Phosgene
Propargite
Propylene oxide
Pyrethrins
Quinoline
Resorcinol
Strontium
Strychnine
Styrene
2,4,5-T (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
TDE (Tetrachlorodiphenyl ethane)
2,4,5-TP [2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid]
Trichlorofon
Triethanolamine
Triethylamine
Trimethylamine
Uranium
Vanadium
Vinyl acetate
Xylene
Xylenol
Zirconium

1. Acetaldehyde
2. Acetic acid
3. Acetic anhydride
4. Acetone cyanohydrin
5. Acetyl bromide
6. Acetyl chloride
7. Acrolein
8. Acrylonitrile
9. Adipic acid
10. Aldrin
11. Allyl alcohol
12. Allyl chloride
13. Aluminum sulfate
14. Ammonia
15. Ammonium acetate
16. Ammonium benzoate
17. Ammonium bicarbonate
18. Ammonium bichromate
19. Ammonium bifluoride
20. Ammonium bisulfite
21. Ammonium carbamate
22. Ammonium carbonate
23. Ammonium chloride
24. Ammonium chromate
25. Ammonium citrate
26. Ammonium fluoroborate
27. Ammonium fluoride
28. Ammonium hydroxide
29. Ammonium oxalate
30. Ammonium silicofluoride
31. Ammonium sulfamate
32. Ammonium sulfide
33. Ammonium sulfite
34. Ammonium tartrate
35. Ammonium thiocyanate
36. Ammonium thiosulfate
37. Amyl acetate
38. Aniline
39. Antimony pentachloricle
40. Antimony potassium tartrate
41. Antimony tribromide
42. Antimony trichloride
43. Antimony trifluoride
44. Antimony trioxide
45. Arsenic disulfide
46. Arsenic pentoxide
47. Arsenic trichloride
48. Arsenic trioxide
49. Arsenic trisulfide
50. Barium cyanide
51. Benzene
52. Benzoic acid
53. Benzonitrile
54. Benzoyl chloride
55. Benzyl chloride
56. Beryllium chloride
57. Beryllium fluoride
58. Beryllium nitrate
59. Butylacetate
60. n-Butylphthalate
61. Butylamine
62. Butyric acid
63. Cadmium acetate
64. Cadmium bromide
65. Cadmium chloride
66. Calcium arsenate
67. Calcium arsenite
69. Calcium carbide
69. Calcium chromate
70. Calcium cyanide
71. Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate
72. Calcium hypochlorite
73. Captan
74. Carbaryl
75. Carbofuran
76. Carbon disulfide
77. Carbon tetrachloride
78. Chlordane
79. Chlorine
80. Chlorobenzene
81. Chloroform
82. Chloropyrifos
83. Chlorosulfonic acid
84. Chromic acetate
85. Chromic acid
86. Chromic sulfate
87. Chromous chloride
88. Cobaltous bromide
89. Cobaltous formate
90. Cobaltous sulfamate
91. Coumaphos
92. Cresol
93. Crotonaldehyde
94. Cupric acetate
95. Cupric acetoarsenite
96. Cupric chloride
97. Cupric nitrate
98. Cupric oxalate
99. Cupric sulfate
100. Cupric sulfate ammoniated
101. Cupric tartrate
102. Cyanogen chloride
103. Cyclohexane
104. 2,4-D acid (2,4- Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
105. 2,4-D esters (2,4- Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid esters)
106. DDT
107. Diazinon
108. Dicamba
109. Dichlobenil
110. Dichlone
111. Dichlorobenzene
112. Dichloropropane
113. Dichloropropene
114. Dichloropropene-dichloproropane mix
115. 2,2-Dichloropropionic acid
116. Dichlorvos
117. Dieldrin
118. Diethylamine
119. Dimethylamine
120. Dinitrobenzene
121. Dinitrophenol
122. Dinitrotoluene
123. Diquat
124. Disulfoton
125. Diuron
126. Dodecylbenzesulfonic acid
127. Endosulfan
128. Endrin
129. Epichlorohydrin
130. Ethion
131. Ethylbenzene
132. Ethylenediamine
133. Ethylene dibromide
134. Ethylene dichloride
135. Ethylene diaminetetracetic acid (EDTA)
136. Ferric ammonium citrate
137. Ferric ammonium oxalate
138. Ferric chloride
139. Ferric fluoride
140. Ferric nitrate
141. Ferric sulfate
142. Ferrous ammonium sulfate
143. Ferrous chloride
144. Ferrous sulfate
145. Formaldehyde
146. Formic acid
147. Fumaric acid
148. Furfural
149. Guthion
150. Heptachlor
151. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
152. Hydrochloric acid
153. Hydrofluoric acid
154. Hydrogen cyanide
155. Hydrogen sulfide
156. Isoprene
157. Isopropanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate
158. Kelthane
159. Kepone
160. Lead acetate
161. Lead arsenate
162. Lead chloride
163. Lead fluoborate
164. Lead flourite
165. Lead iodide
166. Lead nitrate
167. Lead stearate
168. Lead sulfate
169. Lead sulfide
170. Lead thiocyanate
171. Lindane
172. Lithium chromate
173. Malathion
174. Maleic acid
175. Maleic anhydride
176. Mercaptodimethur
177. Mercuric cyanide
178. Mercuric nitrate
179. Mercuric sulfate
180. Mercuric thiocyanate
181. Mercurous nitrate
182. Methoxychlor
183. Methyl mercaptan
184. Methyl methacrylate
185. Methyl parathion
186. Mevinphos
187. Mexacarbate
188. Monoethylamine
189. Monomethylamine
190. Naled
191. Naphthalene
192. Naphthenic acid
193. Nickel ammonium sulfate
194. Nickel chloride
195. Nickel hydroxide
196. Nickel nitrate
197. Nickel sulfate
198. Nitric acid
199. Nitrobenzene
200. Nitrogen dioxide
201. Nitrophenol
202. Nitrotoluene
203. Paraformaldehyde
204. Parathion
205. Pentachlorophenol
206. Phenol
207. Phosgene
208. Phosphoric acid
209. Phosphorus
210. Phosphorus oxychloride
211. Phosphorus pentasulfide
212. Phosphorus trichloride
213. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)
214. Potassium arsenate
215. Potassium arsenite
216. Potassium bichromate

217. Potassium chromate
218. Potassium cyanide
219. Potassium hydroxide
220. Potassium permanganate
221. Propargite
222. Propionic acid
223. Propionic anhydride
224. Propylene oxide
225. Pyrethrins
226. Quinoline
227. Resorcinol
228. Selenium oxide
229. Silver nitrate
230. Sodium
231. Sodium arsenate
232. Sodium arsenite
233. Sodium bichromate
234. Sodium bifluoride
235. Sodium bisulfite
236. Sodium chromate
237. Sodium cyanide
238. Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate
239. Sodium fluoride
240. Sodium hydrosulfide
241. Sodium hydroxide
242. Sodium hypochlorite
243. Sodium methylate
244. Sodium nitrite
245. Sodium phosphate (dibasic)
246. Sodium phosphate (tribasic)
247. Sodium selenite
248. Strontium chromate
249. Strychnine
250. Styrene
251. Sulfuric acid
252. Sulfur monochloride
253. 2,4,5-T acid (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
254. 2,4,5-T amines (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid amines)
255. 2,4,5-T esters (2,4,5 Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid esters)
256. 2,4,5-T salts (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid salts)
257. 2,4,5-TP acid (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy propanoic acid)
258. 2,4,5-TP acid esters (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy propanoic acid esters)
259. TDE (Tetrachlorodiphenyl ethane)
260. Tetraethyl lead
261. Tetraethyl pyrophosphate
262. Thallium sulfate
263. Toluene
264. Toxaphene
265. Trichlorofon
266. Trichloroethylene
267. Trichlorophenol
268. Triethanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate
269. Triethylamine
270. Trimethylamine
271. Uranyl acetate
272. Uranyl nitrate
273. Vanadium penoxide
274. Vanadyl sulfate
275. Vinyl acetate
276. Vinylidene chloride
277. Xylene
278. Xylenol
279. Zinc acetate
280. Zinc ammonium chloride
281. Zinc borate
282. Zinc bromide
283. Zinc carbonate
284. Zinc chloride
285. Zinc cyanide
286. Zinc fluoride
287. Zinc formate
288. Zinc hydrosulfite
289. Zinc nitrate
290. Zinc phenolsulfonate
291. Zinc phosphide
292. Zinc silicofluoride
293. Zinc sulfate
294. Zirconium nitrate
295. Zirconium potassium flouride
296. Zirconium sulfate
297. Zirconium tetrachloride



Schematic of Water Flow
Brown Mills, Inc.
City, County, State

Please print or type in the unshaded areas only.

EPA I.D. NUMBER (*copy from Item 1 of Form 1*)

Form Approved.
OMB No. 2040-0086.
Approval expires 3-31-98.

FORM 2C NPDES

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTEWATER
EXISTING MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING AND SILVICULTURE OPERATIONS
Consolidated Permits Program

I. OUTFALL LOCATION

For each outfall, list the latitude and longitude of its location to the nearest 15 seconds and the name of the receiving water.

A. OUTFALL NUMBER (*list*)	B. LATITUDE			C. LONGITUDE			D. RECEIVING WATER (*name*)
	1. DEG.	2. MIN.	3. SEC.	1. DEG.	2. MIN.	3. SEC.	

II. FLOWS, SOURCES OF POLLUTION, AND TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES

A. Attach a line drawing showing the water flow through the facility. Indicate sources of intake water, operations contributing wastewater to the effluent, and treatment units labeled to correspond to the more detailed descriptions in Item B. Construct a water balance on the line drawing by showing average flows between intakes, operations, treatment units, and outfalls. If a water balance cannot be determined (*e.g., for certain mining activities*), provide a pictorial description of the nature and amount of any sources of water and any collection or treatment measures.

B. For each outfall, provide a description of: (1) All operations contributing wastewater to the effluent, including process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, cooling water, and storm water runoff; (2) The average flow contributed by each operation; and (3) The treatment received by the wastewater. Continue on additional sheets if necessary.

1. OUT-FALL NO. (*list*)	2. OPERATION(S) CONTRIBUTING FLOW		3. TREATMENT		
	a. OPERATION (*list*)	b. AVERAGE FLOW (*include units*)	a. DESCRIPTION	b. LIST CODES FROM TABLE 2C-1	

OFFICIAL USE ONLY (*effluent guidelines sub-categories*)

C. Except for storm runoff, leaks, or spills, are any of the discharges described in Items II-A or B intermittent or seasonal?

☐ YES (*complete the following table*) ☐ NO (*go to Section III*)

1. OUTFALL NUMBER (*list*)	2. OPERATION(*s*) CONTRIBUTING FLOW (*list*)	3. FREQUENCY		4. FLOW				
		a. DAYS PER WEEK (*specify average*)	b. MONTHS PER YEAR (*specify average*)	a. FLOW RATE (*in mgd*)		B. TOTAL VOLUME (*specify with units*)		C. DURATION (*in days*)
				1. LONG TERM AVERAGE	2. MAXIMUM DAILY	1. LONG TERM AVERAGE	2. MAXIMUM DAILY	

III. PRODUCTION

A. Does an effluent guideline limitation promulgated by EPA under Section 304 of the Clean Water Act apply to your facility?

☐ YES (*complete Item III-B*) ☐ NO (*go to Section IV*)

B. Are the limitations in the applicable effluent guideline expressed in terms of production (*or other measure of operation*)?

☐ YES (*complete Item III-C*) ☐ NO (*go to Section IV*)

C. If you answered "yes" to Item III-B, list the quantity which represents an actual measurement of your level of production, expressed in the terms and units used in the applicable effluent guideline, and indicate the affected outfalls.

1. AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION			2. AFFECTED OUTFALLS (*list outfall numbers*)
a. QUANTITY PER DAY	b. UNITS OF MEASURE	c. OPERATION, PRODUCT, MATERIAL, ETC. (*specify*)	

IV. IMPROVEMENTS

A. Are you now required by any Federal, State or local authority to meet any implementation schedule for the construction, upgrading or operations of wastewater treatment equipment or practices or any other environmental programs which may affect the discharges described in this application? This includes, but is not limited to, permit conditions, administrative or enforcement orders, enforcement compliance schedule letters, stipulations, court orders, and grant or loan conditions.

☐ YES (*complete the following table*) ☐ NO (*go to Item IV-B*)

1. IDENTIFICATION OF CONDITION, AGREEMENT, ETC.	2. AFFECTED OUTFALLS		3. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	4. FINAL COMPLIANCE DATE	
	a. NO.	b. SOURCE OF DISCHARGE		a. REQUIRED	b. PROJECTED

B. OPTIONAL: You may attach additional sheets describing any additional water pollution control programs (*or other environmental projects which may affect your discharges*) you now have underway or which you plan. Indicate whether each program is now underway or planned, and indicate your actual or planned schedules for construction.

☐ MARK "X" IF DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMS IS ATTACHED

EPA I.D. NUMBER (*copy from Item 1 of Form 1*)

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

V. INTAKE AND EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS

A, B, & C: See instructions before proceeding – Complete one set of tables for each outfall – Annotate the outfall number in the space provided.
NOTE: Tables V-A, V-B, and V-C are included on separate sheets numbered V-1 through V-9.

D. Use the space below to list any of the pollutants listed in Table 2c-3 of the instructions, which you know or have reason to believe is discharged or may be discharged from any outfall. For every pollutant you list, briefly describe the reasons you believe it to be present and report any analytical data in your possession.

1. POLLUTANT	2. SOURCE	1. POLLUTANT	2. SOURCE

VI. POTENTIAL DISCHARGES NOT COVERED BY ANALYSIS

Is any pollutant listed in Item V-C a substance or a component of a substance which you currently use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct?

☐ YES (*list all such pollutants below*) ☐ NO (*go to Item VI-B*)

CONTINUED FROM THE FRONT

VII. BIOLOGICAL TOXICITY TESTING DATA

Do you have any knowledge or reason to believe that any biological test for acute or chronic toxicity has been made on any of your discharges or on a receiving water in relation to your discharge within the last 3 years?

☐ YES (*identify the test(s) and describe their purposes below*) ☐ NO (*go to Section VIII*)

VIII. CONTRACT ANALYSIS INFORMATION

Were any of the analyses reported in Item V performed by a contract laboratory or consulting firm?

☐ YES (*list the name, address, and telephone number of, and pollutants analyzed by, each such laboratory or firm below*) ☐ NO (*go to Section IX*)

A. NAME	B. ADDRESS	C. TELEPHONE (*area code & no.*)	D. POLLUTANTS ANALYZED (*list*)

IX. CERTIFICATION

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

A. NAME & OFFICIAL TITLE (*type or print*)	B. PHONE NO. (*area code & no.*)
C. SIGNATURE	D. DATE SIGNED

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE IN THE UNSHADED AREAS ONLY. You may report some or all of this information on separate sheets (*use the same format*) instead of completing these pages.
SEE INSTRUCTIONS.

EPA I.D. NUMBER (*copy from Item 1 of Form 1*)

V. INTAKE AND EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS *(continued from page 3 of Form 2-C)*

OUTFALL NO.

PART A –You must provide the results of at least one analysis for every pollutant in this table. Complete one table for each outfall. See instructions for additional details.

1. POLLUTANT	2. EFFLUENT							3. UNITS (*specify if blank*)		4. INTAKE (*optional*)		
	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (*if available*)		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (*if available*)		d. NO. OF ANALYSES	a. CONCEN-TRATION	b. MASS	a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		b. NO. OF ANALYSES
	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
a. Biochemical Oxygen Demand *(BOD)*												
b. Chemical Oxygen Demand (*COD*)												
c. Total Organic Carbon (*TOC*)												
d. Total Suspended Solids (*TSS*)												
e. Ammonia (*as N*)												
f. Flow	VALUE		VALUE		VALUE					VALUE		
g. Temperature (*winter*)	VALUE		VALUE		VALUE			°C		VALUE		
h. Temperature (*summer*)	VALUE		VALUE		VALUE			°C		VALUE		
i. pH	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM				STANDARD UNITS				

PART B – Mark "X" in column 2-a for each pollutant you know or have reason to believe is present. Mark "X" in column 2-b for each pollutant you believe to be absent. If you mark column 2a for any pollutant which is limited either directly, or indirectly but expressly, in an effluent limitations guideline, you must provide the results of at least one analysis for that pollutant. For other pollutants for which you mark column 2a, you must provide quantitative data or an explanation of their presence in your discharge. Complete one table for each outfall. See the instructions for additional details and requirements.

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NO. (*if available*)	2. MARK "X"		3. EFFLUENT							4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (*optional*)		
	a. BELIEVED PRESENT	b. BELIEVED ABSENT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (*if available*)		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (*if available*)		d. NO. OF ANALYSES	a. CONCEN-TRATION	b. MASS	a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		b. NO. OF ANALYSES
			(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
a. Bromide (24959-67-9)														
b. Chlorine, Total Residual														
c. Color														
d. Fecal Coliform														
e. Fluoride (16984-48-8)														
f. Nitrate-Nitrite (*as N*)														

ITEM V-B CONTINUED FROM FRONT

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NO. (*if available*)	2. MARK "X"		3. EFFLUENT							4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (*optional*)		
	a. BELIEVED PRESENT	b. BELIEVED ABSENT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (*if available*)		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (*if available*)		d. NO. OF ANALYSES	a. CONCEN-TRATION	b. MASS	a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		b. NO. OF ANALYSES
			(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
g. Nitrogen, Total Organic (*as N*)														
h. Oil and Grease														
i. Phosphorus (as P), Total (7723-14-0)														
j. Radioactivity														
(1) Alpha, Total														
(2) Beta, Total														
(3) Radium, Total														
(4) Radium 226, Total														
k. Sulfate (*as SO_4*) (14808-79-8)														
l. Sulfide (*as S*)														
m. Sulfite (*as SO_3*) (14265-45-3)														
n. Surfactants														
o. Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)														
p. Barium, Total (7440-39-3)														
q. Boron, Total (7440-42-8)														
r. Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)														
s. Iron, Total (7439-89-6)														
t. Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)														
u. Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)														
v. Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)														
w. Tin, Total (7440-31-5)														
x. Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)														

EPA I.D. NUMBER (*copy from Item 1 of Form 1*)	OUTFALL NUMBER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3 OF FORM 2-C

PART C - If you are a primary industry and this outfall contains process wastewater, refer to Table 2c-2 in the instructions to determine which of the GC/MS fractions you must test for. Mark "X" in column 2-a for all such GC/MS fractions that apply to your industry and for ALL toxic metals, cyanides, and total phenols. If you are not required to mark column 2-a (*secondary industries, nonprocess wastewater outfalls, and nonrequired GC/MS fractions*), mark "X" in column 2-b for each pollutant you know or have reason to believe is present. Mark "X" in column 2-c for each pollutant you believe is absent. If you mark column 2a for any pollutant, you must provide the results of at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2b for any pollutant, you must provide the results of at least one analysis for that pollutant if you know or have reason to believe it will be discharged in concentrations of 10 ppb or greater. If you mark column 2b for acrolein, acrylonitrile, 2,4 dinitrophenol, or 2-methyl-4, 6 dinitrophenol, you must provide the results of at least one analysis for each of these pollutants which you know or have reason to believe that you discharge in concentrations of 100 ppb or greater. Otherwise, for pollutants for which you mark column 2b, you must either submit at least one analysis or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged. Note that there are 7 pages to this part; please review each carefully. Complete one table (*all 7 pages*) for each outfall. See instructions for additional details and requirements.

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (*if available*)	2. MARK "X"			3. EFFLUENT							4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (*optional*)		
	a. TESTING REQUIRED	b. BELIEVED PRESENT	c. BELIEVED ABSENT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (*if available*)		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (*if available*)		d. NO. OF ANALYSES	a. CONCEN-TRATION	b. MASS	a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		b. NO. OF ANALYSES
				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
METALS, CYANIDE, AND TOTAL PHENOLS															
1M. Antimony, Total (7440-36-0)															
2M. Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)															
3M. Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)															
4M. Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)															
5M. Chromium, Total (7440-47-3)															
6M. Copper, Total (7440-50-8)															
7M. Lead, Total (7439-92-1)															
8M. Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)															
9M. Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)															
10M. Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)															
11M. Silver, Total (7440-22-4)															
12M. Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)															
13M. Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)															
14M. Cyanide, Total (57-12-5)															
15M. Phenols, Total															
DIOXIN															
2,3,7,8-Tetra-chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (1764-01-6)				DESCRIBE RESULTS											

CONTINUED FROM THE FRONT

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (*if available*)	2. MARK "X"			3. EFFLUENT							4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (*optional*)		
	a. TESTING REQUIRED	b. BELIEVED PRESENT	c. BELIEVED ABSENT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (*if available*)		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (*if available*)		d. NO. OF ANALYSES	a. CONCEN-TRATION	b. MASS	a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		b. NO. OF ANALYSES
				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
GC/MS FRACTION – VOLATILE COMPOUNDS															
1V. Accrolein (107-02-8)															
2V. Acrylonitrile (107-13-1)															
3V. Benzene (71-43-2)															
4V. Bis (*Chloro-methyl*) Ether (542-88-1)															
5V. Bromoform (75-25-2)															
6V. Carbon Tetrachloride (56-23-5)															
7V. Chlorobenzene (108-90-7)															
8V. Chlorodi-bromomethane (124-48-1)															
9V. Chloroethane (75-00-3)															
10V. 2-Chloro-ethylvinyl Ether (110-75-8)															
11V. Chloroform (67-66-3)															
12V. Dichloro-bromomethane (75-27-4)															
13V. Dichloro-difluoromethane (75-71-8)															
14V. 1,1-Dichloro-ethane (75-34-3)															
15V. 1,2-Dichloro-ethane (107-06-2)															
16V. 1,1-Dichloro-ethylene (75-35-4)															
17V. 1,2-Dichloro-propane (78-87-5)															
18V. 1,3-Dichloro-propylene (542-75-6)															
19V. Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)															
20V. Methyl Bromide (74-83-9)															
21V. Methyl Chloride (74-87-3)															

CONTINUE ON PAGE V-5

CONTINUED FROM PAGE V-4

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (*if available*)	2. MARK "X"			3. EFFLUENT							4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (*optional*)		
	a. TESTING REQUIRED	b. BELIEVED PRESENT	c. BELIEVED ABSENT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (*if available*)		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (*if available*)		d. NO. OF ANALYSES	a. CONCEN-TRATION	b. MASS	a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		b. NO. OF ANALYSES
				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
GC/MS FRACTION – VOLATILE COMPOUNDS (*continued*)															
22V. Methylene Chloride (75-09-2)															
23V. 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (79-34-5)															
24V. Tetrachloro-ethylene (127-18-4)															
25V. Toluene (108-88-3)															
26V. 1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (156-60-5)															
27V. 1,1,1-Trichloro-ethane (71-55-6)															
28V. 1,1,2-Trichloro-ethane (79-00-5)															
29V Trichloro-ethylene (79-01-6)															
30V. Trichloro-fluoromethane (75-69-4)															
31V. Vinyl Chloride (75-01-4)															
GC/MS FRACTION – ACID COMPOUNDS															
1A. 2-Chlorophenol (95-57-8)															
2A. 2,4-Dichloro-phenol (120-83-2)															
3A. 2,4-Dimethyl-phenol (105-67-9)															
4A. 4,6-Dinitro-O-Cresol (534-52-1)															
5A. 2,4-Dinitro-phenol (51-28-5)															
6A. 2-Nitrophenol (88-75-5)															
7A. 4-Nitrophenol (100-02-7)															
8A. P-Chloro-M-Cresol (59-50-7)															
9A. Pentachloro-phenol (87-86-5)															
10A. Phenol (108-95-2)															
11A. 2,4,6-Trichloro-phenol (88-05-2)															

CONTINUED FROM THE FRONT

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (*if available*)	2. MARK "X"			3. EFFLUENT							4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (*optional*)		
	a. TESTING REQUIRED	b. BELIEVED PRESENT	c. BELIEVED ABSENT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (*if available*)		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (*if available*)		d. NO. OF ANALYSES	a. CONCEN-TRATION	b. MASS	a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		b. NO. OF ANALYSES
				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
GC/MS FRACTION – BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS															
1B. Acenaphthene (83-32-9)															
2B. Acenaphtylene (208-96-8)															
3B. Anthracene (120-12-7)															
4B. Benzidine (92-87-5)															
5B. Benzo (*a*) Anthracene (56-55-3)															
6B. Benzo (*a*) Pyrene (50-32-8)															
7B. 3,4-Benzo-fluoranthene (205-99-2)															
8B. Benzo (*ghi*) Perylene (191-24-2)															
9B. Benzo (*k*) Fluoranthene (207-08-9)															
10B. Bis (*2-Chloro-ethoxy*) Methane (111-91-1)															
11B. Bis (*2-Chloro-ethyl*) Ether (111-44-4)															
12B. Bis (*2-Chloroisopropyl*) Ether (102-80-1)															
13B. Bis (*2-Ethyl-hexyl*) Phthalate (117-81-7)															
14B. 4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether (101-55-3)															
15B. Butyl Benzyl Phthalate (85-68-7)															
16B. 2-Chloro-naphthalene (91-58-7)															
17B. 4-Chloro-phenyl Phenyl Ether (7005-72-3)															
18B. Chrysene (218-01-9)															
19B. Dibenzo (*a,h*) Anthracene (53-70-3)															
20B. 1,2-Dichloro-benzene (95-50-1)															
21B. 1,3-Di-chloro-benzene (541-73-1)															

CONTINUED FROM PAGE V-6

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (*if available*)	2. MARK "X"			3. EFFLUENT							4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (*optional*)		
	a. TESTING REQUIRED	b. BELIEVED PRESENT	c. BELIEVED ABSENT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (*if available*)		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (*if available*)		d. NO. OF ANALYSES	a. CONCEN-TRATION	b. MASS	a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		b. NO. OF ANALYSES
				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
GC/MS FRACTION – BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (*continued*)															
22B. 1,4-Dichloro-benzene (106-46-7)															
23B. 3,3-Dichloro-benzidine (91-94-1)															
24B. Diethyl Phthalate (84-66-2)															
25B. Dimethyl Phthalate (131 -11-3)															
26B. Di-N-Butyl Phthalate (84-74-2)															
27B. 2,4-Dinitro-toluene (121-14-2)															
28B. 2,6-Dinitro-toluene (606-20-2)															
29B. Di-N-Octyl Phthalate (117-84-0)															
30B. 1,2-Diphenyl-hydrazine (*as Azo-benzene*) (122-66-7)															
31B. Fluoranthene (206-44-0)															
32B. Fluorene (86-73-7)															
33B. Hexachloro-benzene (118-74-1)															
34B. Hexachloro-butadiene (87-68-3)															
35B. Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene (77-47-4)															
36B Hexachloro-ethane (67-72-1)															
37B. Indeno (*1,2,3-cd*) Pyrene (193-39-5)															
38B. Isophorone (78-59-1)															
39B. Naphthalene (91-20-3)															
40B. Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)															
41B. N-Nitro-sodimethylamine (62-75-9)															
42B. N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine (621-64-7)															

CONTINUED FROM THE FRONT

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (*if available*)	2. MARK "X"			3. EFFLUENT							4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (*optional*)		
	a. TESTING REQUIRED	b. BELIEVED PRESENT	c. BELIEVED ABSENT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (*if available*)		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (*if available*)		d. NO. OF ANALYSES	a. CONCEN-TRATION	b. MASS	a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		b. NO. OF ANALYSES
				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
GC/MS FRACTION – BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (*continued*)															
43B. N-Nitro-sodiphenylamine (86-30-6)															
44B. Phenanthrene (85-01-8)															
45B. Pyrene (129-00-0)															
46B. 1,2,4-Tri-chlorobenzene (120-82-1)															
GC/MS FRACTION – PESTICIDES															
1P. Aldrin (309-00-2)															
2P. α-BHC (319-84-6)															
3P. β-BHC (319-85-7)															
4P. γ-BHC (58-89-9)															
5P. δ-BHC (319-86-8)															
6P. Chlordane (57-74-9)															
7P. 4,4'-DDT (50-29-3)															
8P. 4,4'-DDE (72-55-9)															
9P. 4,4'-DDD (72-54-8)															
10P. Dieldrin (60-57-1)															
11P. α-Enosulfan (115-29-7)															
12P. β-Endosulfan (115-29-7)															
13P. Endosulfan Sulfate (1031-07-8)															
14P. Endrin (72-20-8)															
15P. Endrin Aldehyde (7421-93-4)															
16P. Heptachlor (76-44-8)															

CONTINUE ON PAGE V-9

EPA I.D. NUMBER (*copy from Item 1 of Form 1*)	OUTFALL NUMBER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE V-8

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (*if available*)	2. MARK "X"			3. EFFLUENT							4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (*optional*)		
	a. TESTING REQUIRED	b. BELIEVED PRESENT	c. BELIEVED ABSENT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (*if available*)		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (*if available*)		d. NO. OF ANALYSES	a. CONCEN-TRATION	b. MASS	a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		b. NO. OF ANALYSES
				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
GC/MS FRACTION – PESTICIDES (*continued*)															
17P. Heptachlor Epoxide (1024-57-3)															
18P. PCB-1242 (53469-21-9)															
19P. PCB-1254 (11097-69-1)															
20P. PCB-1221 (11104-28-2)															
21P. PCB-1232 (11141-16-5)															
22P. PCB-1248 (12672-29-6)															
23P. PCB-1260 (11096-82-5)															
24P. PCB-1016 (12674-11-2)															
25P. Toxaphene (8001-35-2)															