NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT APPLICATION PACKAGE 2C FOR PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTEWATER EXISTING MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING, AND SILVICULTURAL OPERATIONS

State Form 55637 (R / 9-22)
Approved by State Board of Accounts, 2022
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

NPDES PERMIT APPLICATION FORM 2C
EXISTING DISCHARGERS OF PROCESS WASTEWATER
SUPPLEMENTAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

In order to avoid unnecessary effort, please read all instructions carefully before completing the applications. (For example, small industries should see Small Business Exemption). In addition, you may disregard all reference to the EPA ID number when completing these forms unless an ID number has already been obtained from EPA.

APPLICABILITY

Form 2C is to be completed by industries with a direct discharge of process wastewaters including wastewaters for which a Federal Effluent Limitation Guideline has been promulgated who are applying for renewal of their NPDES permit or who have not yet applied for an NPDES permit for a current discharge of process wastewaters. Additionally, a General Information Form must be completed and submitted with Form 2C. Other forms are available for proposed new and for existing facilities which do not discharge process wastewater (Form 2E) and for those industries with proposed facilities which are new sources or new dischargers of process wastewater (Form 2D). Public Water Supplies with a direct discharge of filter backwash or lime softener wastewater should complete and submit a Public Water Supply Permit Application Package. These application forms may be obtained by calling 317/232-8670.

In addition to the above, an Application for Permit to Discharge Storm Water Associated With Industrial Activity(Form 2F) may need to be submitted. The facilities covered by this requirement are included in the Federal Regulation at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). Form 2F must be submitted if the industry is included in the definition and there are point source discharges which are composed entirely of storm water and/or if storm water is combined with either process or non-process wastewater. For further information and to request the 2F form, call 317/232-8670 and ask for the Storm Water Desk.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Some confusion may exist when completing Part V-C of Form 2C as to whether a particular wastestream should be considered a process wastewater. This distinction is important if your company is in fact one of the 34 primary industries listed in Table 2C-2. For the purpose of completing this application, the IDEM shall consider the following waters to be non-process wastewaters: (1) sanitary wastewater (including restaurant or cafeteria wastes); (2) once-through non-contact cooling waters; (3) cooling tower blowdown (except from those industries for which cooling tower blowdown is considered a process wastewater, i.e. steam electric power plants); (4) water from stone, sand, and gravel quarries; and (5) water used solely for intake screen backwash. If the above wastewaters are contributors to a discharge from a facility which also discharges process wastewater, then you must test for a pollutant in Part V-C only if that pollutant is believed to be present.

Several primary industries have had sampling requirements suspended. If you feel this requirement is inappropriate for your facility, you may contact this office to discuss the matter.

Special care should be taken by all industries when determining whether a pollutant may be present in a discharge. All water additives used at your facility should be examined with respect to their active ingredients. Specifically, the IDEM requests that the information listed on the Application for Approval to Use Water Treatment Additives concerning the usage of any water conditioning or biofouling control agents be submitted as a supplement to your application. If no additives are used, please make a statement to that effect in your transmittal letter.

A flow diagram must be included in accordance with Form 2C Instructions, Item II-A. In addition, a separate narrative description of your manufacturing or materials processing operation should be included to aid the permit writer in preparing the permit. The manufacturing description may be included as a part of Item 13 of the General Information Form. If EPA effluent limitation guidelines are based on production, it is most important to give the production figures asked for in Item III-C of Form 2C. Also include when applicable, the particular EPA effluent limitation guidelines subcategory or subcategories in which the manufacturing operation lies, and the production figures for each subcategory. Except for the Petroleum Refining Category, the production figures are to be representative of actual production rather than a design rate or capacity.

As is the case with some permittees, the expiration date of the current permit may pass before a renewal permit is issued. However, if an application for permit renewal is submitted in a complete and timely manner, the current permit will remain in full force and effect, pursuant to IC 13-18-19-1, and 327 IAC 5-2-6(b), notwithstanding the expiration date, until a renewal permit becomes effective.

ANTIDEGRADATION

327 IAC 2-1.3 outlines the state's Antidegradation Standards and Implementation Procedures. For a proposal or application to trigger antidegradation implementation procedures in Sections 4 thru 7, the following conditions must be met: (1) there must be a proposed new or increased loading; (2) of a regulated pollutant; (3) to a surface water of the state; (4) as a result of a deliberate activity; (5) subject to the Clean Water Act; (6) that will result in a significant lowering of water quality. If an applicant is unsure whether or not antidegradation implementation procedures will be triggered, the IDEM recommends contacting its Office of Water Quality Industrial NPDES Permit Section.

WATER TREATMENT ADDITIVES INFORMATION

The enclosed "Application for Approval to use Water Treatment Additives" State Form 50000 shall be completed for each water treatment additive requested to be approved. Dischargers utilizing water treatment additives in their treatment systems must include the requested information in the Application for Approval to use Water Treatment Additives. This information must also be provided any time water treatment additives are changed during the term of the NPDES permit. Approval from the IDEM is required prior to the use of any water treatment additive.

IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIALLY AFFECTED PERSONS

Please see the enclosed form, Identification of Potentially Affected Persons. Include with the completed application the attached form to fully identify all persons, by name and mailing address, who may be affected by the issuance of this permit (i.e. the discharge from the facility). These parties include adjoining landowners, persons with a proprietary interest, and the first downstream non-adjacent property owner. Identify the county executive, the city executive, or the town council executive that is affected by the permit application. Also, include the name of any fish and wildlife

or conservation groups, downstream marinas, etc., which may be potentially affected, and persons who have expressed concern regarding the discharge.

FEE INFORMATION FOR NPDES PERMIT APPLICATIONS

(1) When an application is filed with the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), concerning a NPDES Permit action an application fee must be remitted. A permit action includes an application for an initial permit, the renewal of a permit, the modification of a permit, or a variance of a permit or permit limitation. If the application fee is not remitted the IDEM shall deny the permit application.

(2) The permittee will remit the fee at the time the application, or a request for modification is filed with the IDEM. No fee will be assessed for permit modifications initiated by the IDEM.

(3) For a new application or a renewal application, a fee of one hundred dollars ($100) shall be submitted with the application. For a modification request or a variance request, a fee of fifty dollars ($50) shall be submitted with the application or request. These fees are in accordance with 327 IAC 5-3-17.

(4) **The fees specified above will be payable to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management.** Any fee submitted will not be refundable once substantive processing of the permit application has commenced.

Additionally, the issuance of (or existence of) a NPDES Permit will require the permittee to pay an annual fee for which billing will be made by the IDEM. These fees are in accordance with 327 IAC 5-3-17.

Please send the completed forms and appropriate fee together with a cover letter to:

Indiana Department of Environmental
Management Office of Water Quality – Mail
Code 65-42 NPDES Permits Section
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

Reset Form

APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL TO USE WATER TREATMENT ADDITIVES

State Form 50000 (R4 / 2-15)
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Indiana Dept. of Environmental Management
Office of Water Quality - Permits Section
100 N. Senate Avenue, IGCN Rm 1255
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
Telephone: (317) 232-8603 or
1-800-451-6027 (Indiana Residents Only)
http://www.in.gov/idem/5157.htm#owq_wastewater

NOTE:

- This form must be submitted to the IDEM, Office of Water Quality, Industrial NPDES Permits Section when applying for a new or renewal NPDES permit or permit modification.

The information required by this form must be submitted for each additive submitted for review.

INTRODUCTION

All dischargers are required to disclose information on the water treatment additives in use and to demonstrate that such additives will not be harmful to aquatic life.

To assure that all discharges from treatment systems using water treatment chemicals meet Indiana Water Quality Standards, the following information must be submitted to the IDEM, Office of Water Quality, Industrial NPDES Permits Section when applying for a new or renewal NPDES permit or permit modification. During the preparation of the NPDES permit or modification, this information may be used to establish permit limitations which comply with all Indiana Water Quality Standards. Additionally, if a permittee changes water treatment additives during the term of their NPDES permit, the following information must be submitted to the Industrial NPDES Permits Section, and approval of the change must be received prior to use of the new product(s).

The information required by this form must be submitted for each additive submitted for review. Some of this information may come from the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the additive and should be included with this application. It should also be noted that biomonitoring of the effluent for the affected outfall(s) may be required. Please provide the following information for each additive.

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name of authorized official *(first, last)*:

2. Name of facility:

3. Mailing address *(number and street)*:

City:	State:	ZIP code:

➡ CONTACT PERSON

4. Name of primary contact person *(first, last)*:

5. Telephone number:	**6.** E-mail address *(optional)*:

➡ FACILITY

7. Facility address *(number and street)*:

City:	State:	ZIP code:	County:

8. Telephone number: ( )	**9.** **E**-mail address *(optional)*:

10. NPDES Permit Number *(if facility has an existing permit)*:

(Continued on page 2)

PART B: ADDITIVE DETAILS

11. Name of water treatment additive:

☐ New ☐ Previously Approved

12. Chemical composition of the water treatment additive[1]:

13. What is the feed or dosage rate in grams/24 hr. period. *(This may be provided in fluid ounces)*:

14. If more than one Outfall is covered by this permit, which Outfall does the use of this water treatment additive affect?:

15. Name any ingredient(s) that may be present and may cause toxicity at the proposed Outfall. If known, provide the discharge concentration of the ingredients *(mg/l)*:

16. Provide the location where the additive is put into use[2]:

17. Provide the duration of use for the additive *(hours per day and days per year)*:

_____hours/day _____days/year

PART C: ADDITIVE CONCENTRATION

18. Concentration *(mg/l)* of the water treatment additive used in the treatment system:

19. The concentration *(mg/l)* of the water treatment additive used in the final discharge *(if known)*:

20. Discharge concentration of the water treatment additive *(mg/l)*:

21. Please explain how the final discharge concentration stated for item #20 was arrived at[2]:

22. Provide a description and method used to control the use of the water treatment additive. What are the procedures on how to maintain this concentration within the system[2]?:

(Continued on page 3)

[1] Proprietary information may be submitted separately by the manufacturer or distributor and will be kept confidential.
[2] If necessary, this information may be provided on supplementary attachments.

PART D: SYSTEM & DISCHARGE DETAILS

23. Provide the hardness of the discharge water:

24. The temperature of the treatment system using the water treatment additive *(specify ºF or ºC)*: ☐ºF ☐ºC

25. The Blowdown Rate *(MGD)* from the treatment system using the water treatment additive:

26. The average flow *(MGD)* of all waste streams being discharged through the affected Outfall:

27. The pH of the treatment system using the water treatment additive:

PART E: CHEMICAL PROPERTIES/TOXICITY DATA

➡ For determining safe concentrations of the water treatment additives, the following information should also be submitted or addressed. Submit the supporting documentation (i.e., Material Safety Data Sheets) as attachments to this application.

28. Toxicity (LC_{50}) of the additive[3]:

29. Test species[4]:

30. Please explain, or provide attachments to explain, the relation of toxicity topH:

31. Please explain, or provide attachments to explain the relationship of toxicity to water hardness:

(Continued on page 4)

[3] As determined by 96-hour flow through bioassays for fish (preferably fathead minnow *(Pimephales promelas)* or bluegill *(Lepomis macrochirus)* for warmwater species or rainbow trout *(Salmo gairdneri)* for coldwater species) and a 48-hour static renewal for invertebrates (preferably of the genera Daphnia or Ceriodaphnia). Testing procedures to determine LC_{50} values should follow U.S. EPA Guidelines. Static bioassays are acceptable only if the treatment chemical is persistent. The test temperature should be maintained at 20º Celsius (68º Fahrenheit) for coldwater species and at 30º Celsius (86º Fahrenheit) for warmwater species (higher test temperatures are chosen in order to simulate worst case conditions. Lower test temperatures may be used only if the thermal tolerance of the chosen representative aquatic species is below the recommended test temperatures).

[4] The test species selected should be characteristic of the more sensitive representative aquatic species in the receiving stream.

PART E: CHEMICAL PROPERTIES/TOXICITY DATA *(continued)*

➡ Product persistence in the environment and N Octanol-Water Partition Coefficient and Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) *(if available).*

32. Provide the decay rate of the product, if known. This should be stated at apH level within ½ pH standard unit within the handling system[5]. (Please provide copies of the sources of this data as attachments to this application.):

33. Provide any additional information or attach any additional documentation to help in evaluating the use of this water treatment additive:

PART F: SIGNATURE

This information will be reviewed and permission to use the water treatment additive may be granted either by letter, permit limitations, or permit modification, if the discharger has supplied the requested product information and toxicity data that will enable IDEM to establish permissible concentrations in each individual case. If the initial information is not sufficient to allow for the establishment of a safe concentration, additional information will be requested.

Proprietary information regarding the chemical composition of any water treatment additive will be kept confidential in accordance with the terms of 327 IAC 12.1. Claims of confidentiality must be made at the time of submittal; the information must be properly marked, segregated and secured at the time of submittal; and the person or company requesting confidentiality must provide justification as to why the information meets the criteria for it to be maintained as a trade secret, privileged information or confidential in accordance with 327 IAC 12.1 .

This application should include the following and must be signed by a person in responsible charge to be valid. This signature attests to the following:

"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."

_____ (Printed Name)

_____ (Title)

_____ (Signature)

_____ (Date Signed) *(mm / dd / yyyy)*

[5] The half life is the time required for the initial product to degrade to half of its original concentration.

Reset Form

IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIALLY AFFECTED PARTIES
State Form 49456 (R3 / 9-22)

IDEM
Office of Water Quality, Permits Branch
100 North Senate Ave.
MC 65-42PS
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251

The Administrative Orders and Procedures Act (AOPA) IC 4-21.5-3-5(b), requires that the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) give notice of its decision on your application to the following persons:

a) Each person to whom the decision is specifically directed;
b) Each person to whom a law requires notice to be given;
c) Each competitor who has applied to the IDEM for a mutually exclusive license, if issuance is the subject of the decision and the competitor's application has not been denied in an order for which all rights to judicial review have been waived or exhausted;
d) Each person who has provided the IDEM with a written request for notification of the decision;
e) Each person who has a substantial and direct proprietary interest in the issuance of the (permit/variance);
f) Each person whose absence as a party in the proceeding concerning the (permit/variance) decision would deny another party complete relief in the proceeding or who claims an interest related to the issuance of the (permit/variance) and is so situated that the disposition of the matter, in the person's absence may:
    1) As a practical matter impair or impede the person's ability to protect that interest, or
    2) Leave any other person who is a party to a proceeding concerning the permit subject to a substantial risk of incurring multiple or otherwise an inconsistent obligation by reason of the person's claimed interest.

IC 4-21.5-3-5(f) provides that we may request your assistance in identifying these people.

Additionally, IC 13-15-3-1 requires IDEM to send notice that the permit application has been received by the department to the following:

a) The board of county commissioners of a county affected by the permit application and
b) The mayor of a city that is affected by the permit application, or
c) The president of a town council of a town affected by the permit application.

Please provide on the following form the names of those persons affected by these statutes, and include mailing labels with your application. These mailing labels should have the names and addresses of the affected parties along with our mailing code (65-42PS) listed above each affected party listing.

Example: 65-42PS
John Doe
111 Circle Drive
City, State, Zip Code

I. Identification of Potentially Affected Persons

Please list here any and all persons whom you have reason to believe have a substantial or proprietary interest in this matter, or could otherwise be considered to be potentially affected under the law. Failure to notify any person who is later determined to be potentially affected could result in voiding our decision on procedural grounds. To ensure conformance with AOPA and to avoid reversal of a decision, please list all such parties. The letter attached to this form will further explain the requirements under the AOPA. Attach additional names and addresses on a separate sheet of paper, as needed. Please indicate below the type of action you are requesting.

Name:		Name:
Street address:		Street address:
City/State/ZIP code:		City/State/ZIP code:
Name:		Name:
Street address:		Street address:
City/State/ZIP code:		City/State/ZIP code:
Name:		Name:
Street address:		Street address:
City/State/ZIP code:		City/State/ZIP code:
Name:		Name:
Street address:		Street address:
City/State/ZIP code:		City/State/ZIP code:
Name:		Name:
Street address:		Street address:
City/State/ZIP code:		City/State/ZIP code:
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Street address:		Street address:
City/State/ZIP code:		City/State/ZIP code:
Name:		Name:
Street address:		Street address:
City/State/ZIP code:		City/State/ZIP code:

II. Please complete this form by signing the following statement.

I certify to the best of my knowledge I have listed all potentially affected parties, as defined by IC 4-21.5.		
Signature:		
Printed name:		Date *(month, day, year)*:
Name of facility:		
Address of facility *(number and street)*:		
City of facility:	State of facility:	ZIP code:

III. Type of Action (check one)

☐ NPDES Permit-327 IAC 5
☐ Pretreatment Permit -327 IAC 5
☐ Construction Permit-327 IAC 3

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

We request that you fill in the blanks on this form and return it along with your NPDES PERMIT application. The information provided will be helpful in our personal contact with officials of your municipality, industry or other facility in assuring prompt delivery of correspondence, etc. Thank you for your cooperation.

I. Current NPDES Permit Number _____
(New applicants will be assigned a number later)

II. WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY LOCATION ADDRESS

Name of Facility: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ ZIP code: _____
Telephone: _____ E-mail: _____

III. DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR) MAILING ADDRESS (ADDRESS WHERE IDEM IS TO SEND PRE-PRINTED DMRS)

Name: _____ Title: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ ZIP code: _____
Telephone: _____ E-mail: _____
Cognizant Official (Representative responsible for completing DMR):
_____ Title: _____

IV. OWNER ADDRESS

Name of Owner: _____ Title: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ ZIP code: _____
Telephone: _____ E+mail: _____

V. WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT OPERATOR/SUPERINTENDENT ADDRESS

Name of Operator: _____ Certificate Number _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ ZIP code: _____
Telephone: Work: _____ E-mail: _____

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA INFORMATION REQUEST

If your facility has been reporting effluent data for non-conventional parameters (metals and other taxies) in your current permit, especially for a future reasonable potential determination, IDEM requests at a minimum, the most recent thirty-six (36) months of concentration data be submitted with the renewal application. (Specifically, for Mercury include the most recent sixty (60) months of concentration data.) This data should be submitted in a Microsoft Excel-type spreadsheet format on CD or as a paper copy and should include, for each parameter:

- the date the sample was taken,
- the concentration data value, and
- the concentration unit as required in the permit (ex. mg/1, ug/1, etc.).

(Regarding *less than* values, depict a "<" before the concentration data value if the data value is *less than* the limit of detection (ex.< 2 ug/1).) Individual concentration data values are requested; computation and submittal of averages is not necessary.

Regarding parameters having water quality based effluent limits in your current permit; this concentration data is not required to be submitted unless you request reconsideration of an effluent limitation. (For facilities in which a pollutant is present in the influent and the facility is meeting the water quality based effluent limit through treatment, a "no reasonable potential to exceed" based upon treated effluent data may not be sufficient to have the effluent limitation removed from the permit.)

Effluent Data for [Facility Name] WWTP

Date mid/year	[parameter name] [unit]	[parameter name]]tmit]	[parameter name] [unit]	Remarks

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

OWNER/OPERATOR AFFIDAVIT TO DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE NPDES PERMITTEE(S)

327 IAC 5-2-3(c) requires the operator to apply for and obtain the NPDES permit for the NPDES discharge, unless the operator is an employee of the owner of the facility (in which case it is the owner's responsibility to apply for and obtain the NPDES permit). This is consistent with the federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.21(b). Additionally, pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-6(c), the permittee is required to notify the IDEM if there is a change in either the ownership or the operation of the wastewater treatment plant.

When an NPDES permittee contracts with a private firm to operate its wastewater treatment plant, and the contractual agreement is one in which the private entity is not an employee of the owner, the permit should be issued to the private firm. Some contractual arrangements may have been made without knowledge of this rule requirement, and the contract may not have been adequately set up to reflect the private firm as the sole permittee. Or the private contractor may not want to be the sole permittee. Therefore, in such instances EPA has suggested that the permit be issued to both the owner and to the private contractor, as co-permittees.

In order to help us to determine who should be listed on the NPDES permit as the permittee(s), please complete the following information:

1. Name of Facility: _____

2. NPDES Permit Number: _____

3. Name of Owner: _____
(individual or legal business name)

   Mailing Address of Owner: _____

4. Name of Operator: _____
(individual or legal business name)

   Mailing Address of Operator: _____

5. Is the operator an employee of the owner? ☐ YES ☐ NO

6. If the answer to #5 is "No", is the operator willing to be the sole permittee?

   ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A

7. If the answer to #6 is "No", the NPDES permit will be issued to both the owner and operator as co-permittees.

"*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.*"

_____ _____

(Signature of Owner) (Signature of Operator)

Please complete this form and return it to the IDEM, Office of Water Quality, Municipal NPDES Permits Section 100 North Senate Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46204

NPDES INDUSTRIAL PERMIT INFORMATION APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS GENERAL INFORMATION

State Form 51952 (R / 4-12)
Approved by State Board of Accounts, 2012
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

(Replaces EPA General Form 1 Instructions)

Item 1-Facility Name:

Provide the facility's official or legal name as it is to appear on the permit.

Item 2-Facility Contact:

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 the Indiana Department of Environmental Management.

Item 3-Certified Operator:

Give the name, Address, and Certification information, for the operator of the facility being permitted. Information concerning operator certification should be directed to this office at 317/233-0419.

Item 4-Facility Mailing Address:

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 5-Facility Location:

Give the address or location of the facility identified in Item 1 of this form. If the facility lacks a street name or route number, give the most accurate alternative geographic information (i.e., section number or quarter section number from county records or at an intersection of Streets or County Roads.)

Item 6-Type of Permit Action:

Specify the type of application. If the facility has never had an NPDES permit mark new. If it is to renew or modify the existing permit mark accordingly.

Item 7-EPA I.D. Number:

Give the EPA I.D. number if one has been obtained from the EPA. If an I.D. number has not been obtained from EPA, you may disregard this section.

Items 8, 9 and 10-Applicable Permit Applications:

Answer each question to determine which form you need to fill out. If you answer yes to any of these questions, you must fill out and submit the appropriate form.

Item 11-SIC Code(s):

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.

Item 12-Existing Environmental Permits:

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.

Item 13-Nature of Business:

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

Item 14-Map:

Provide a topographic map or maps as explained in the application.

Item 15-Signature Block:

The General Information Form must be signed by a person legally responsible for the facility.

Glossary

NOTE: This Glossary includes terms used in the instructions and in Forms 2C, 2D and 2E. 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.

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 Sate 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 well 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 schedule 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 a 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 the waters of the United States through a manmade ditch, flushing system or other similar manmade device ("manmade" means constructed by man and used for the purpose of transporting waste); or Pollutants are discharged directly into the waters of the United States which originate outside of and pass over, across, or through the facility or otherwise come into direct contact with the animals confined in the operation.

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

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 Salimonidae 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, Cetrarchidae, 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 (formally 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 channeled by man; Discharges through pipes, sewers or other conveyances owned by a State, mmunicipality, 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 contiguous 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 canceled 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 surfaces 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 the 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 any 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 nay 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 a 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 et 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 401 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 menas 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) menas 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” menas 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 wastes 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 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 nonhazardous, 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 groundwater 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 preventative 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 and foreign commerce,

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

D. All impoundments of water 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 requirement 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.

Reset Form

INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)

GENERAL INFORMATION FORM

(TO BE SUBMITTED WITH FORMS 2C, 2D AND 2E)

(Replaces EPA General Form 1)

State Form 51952 (R / 4-12)

1. Name of Facility: _____

2. Facility Contact

Name: _____

Address: _____

City or Town: _____ State: _____ ZIP Code: _____

County: _____

Telephone: Work: (_____)_____-_____ Email: _____

3. Certified Operator

Name: _____

Certification Number: _____ Classification: _____

Address: _____

City or Town: _____ State: _____ ZIP Code: _____

Telephone: Work: (_____)_____-_____ Email: _____

4. Facility Mailing Address

Street or P.O. Box: _____

City or Town: _____ State: _____ ZIP Code: _____

5. Facility Location

Street, Route Number,County,Other Specific Identifier:
_____

6. Type of Permit Action:

☐ New ☐ Renewal ☐ Modification

7. EPA Identification Number: _____

8. 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 state? (Form 2B)

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Form Attached

9. Is this a facility which currently results in discharges to waters of the state other than described in 8? (Form 2C-Process Wastewater or Form 2E-Nonprocess Wastewater)

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Form Attached

10. Is this a proposed facility (other than described in 8) which will result in a discharge to waters of the state? (Form 2D)

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Form Attached

11. SIC Codes ***(4-digit, in order of priority)***

First: __ __ __ __ Specify: _____
Second: __ __ __ __ Specify: _____
Third: __ __ __ __ Specify: _____
Fourth: __ __ __ __ Specify: _____

12. Existing Environmental Permits ***(Identification number)***

NPDES (Discharges to Surface Waters):_____

UIC (Underground Injection of Fluids):_____

RCRA (Hazardous Wastes): _____

PSD (Air Emissions from Proposed Sources):_____

Other: _____Specify: _____

Other: _____Specify: _____

13. Nature of Business ***(Provide a Brief Description)***

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

14. 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 fluid underground. Include all springs, rivers and other surface water bodies in the map area.

15. Signature Block:

This application must be signed by a person in responsible charge to be valid. This signature attests to the following:

"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".

_____	_____
Printed Name	Title
_____	_____
Signature	Date Signed *(month, day, year)*

Return Completed Application, Fee and Associated Materials to:
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Cashiers Office – Mail Code 50-10C
100 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2251

- [ ] If applicable, supplemental data (see Supplement Data Information Request form)
- [ ] Line drawing showing the flow of water into, through and out of the various processes that generate the wastewater.
- [ ] List of outfalls showing the outfall number, Lat./Long., and receiving stream.
- [ ] List of outfalls showing the outfall number, the operation(s) contributing flow to that outfall, the average flow from that outfall, a description of the treatment applied to the wastewater generated from that outfall with the corresponding code from Table 2c-1 of the application.

List of intermittent or seasonal discharges per outfall which includes:

- [ ] The outfall number
- [ ] A description of the process contributing the wastewater flow
- [ ] The frequency of the flow in days/week and months/year
- [ ] The flow rate long term average and daily maximum
- [ ] The total volume of flow long term average and daily maximum
- [ ] The duration of the discharge in days

- [ ] The production rate which is applicable to a process which is subject to an effluent guideline that is calculated based on the production rate.
- [ ] A listing of treatment facility improvements which are required by any federal, state or local authority. The improvements are described by: the condition or agreement to be achieved, the affected outfall(s), the source of the discharge by outfall, a brief description of the project, and the required and expected compliance dates.
- [ ] A list of the pollutant listed in Table 2C-3 of the application which the applicant knows or has reason to believe is discharged or may be discharged through an outfall. The applicants shall state why the pollutant to be present. (Most applicants don't provide this information)
- [ ] A list of pollutants listed in Item V-C which is used or manufactured as an intermediate or final product or byproduct. (Most applicants don't provide this information)
- [ ] A description of any biological toxicity tests which have been performed on any outfall or the receiving stream within the previous three years.
- [ ] The name, address, phone number and list of pollutants analyzed by a contract lab for the analytical results listed in Item V of the application.
- [ ] Name, title, phone number, email address, signature and date signed by a responsible corporate officer or other authorized person who is filing the application.

- [ ] The applicant must provide analytical results for all pollutants listed in Part A.
- [ ] The applicant must provide analytical results for all pollutants listed in Part B which they know or have reason to believe are present or for pollutants which are limited in an applicable effluent guideline.
- [ ] The applicant must follow the instructions for Part C on page V-3 to determine if they must provide analytical results for the pollutants listed in Part C.

Intake and Effluent Characteristics which include the following information:

- [ ] Effluent analytical results for each pollutant describing the Maximum daily value, the maximum 30 day average, and the long term average including the number of analyses and the units of measure for concentration and mass.
- [ ] Influent analytical results for each pollutant describing the long term averages for concentration and mass along with the number of analyses. (This is most useful when the applicant is applying for NET limits)

INSTRUCTIONS-FORM 2C

Application for Permit to Discharge Wastewater

Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, And Silvicultural Operations

This form must be completed by all applicants who check "yes" to item 8 in the General Information Form.

Public Availability of Submitted Information.
Your application will not be considered complete unless you answer every question on this form and on the General Information Form. 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 the General Information Form, 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 Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) which goes beyond that required by this form or the General Information Form 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, the IDEM may make the information public without further notice to you. Claims of confidentiality will be handled in accordance with IDEM's public records, confidential information, and confidentiality agreements at 327 IAC 12.1., and 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 the General Information Form.

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 7 of the General Information Form.

Item I
You may use the map you provided for Item 14 of the General Information Form to determine the latitude and longitude of each outfall 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 storm water 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-I 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 data are available. For storm water 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 shut-downs 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 the Office of Water Quality - Industrial NPDES Permit Section (Table I in the General Information Form 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 Commissioner 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 the IDEM 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 outfall. 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 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-1 to V-9 if the separate sheets contain all the required information in a format which is consistent with pagesV-1 toV-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
ng/l..... nanograms per liter	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 IDEM 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 IDEM 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 the IDEM 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 storm water 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 Commissioner 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.

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 EPA promulgates new analytical methods in 40 CFR Part 136, the IDEM will provide information as to when you should use the new methods to generate data on your discharges. Of course, the Commissioner may request additional information, including current quantitative data, if she or he determines it to be necessary to assess your discharges.

Mercury Sampling: Mercury sampling shall be conducted utilizing EPA Test Method 1631, Revision E and the clean sampling methodology as contained in EPA Method 1669. If EPA Test Method 1631, Revision E or EPA Method 1669 are further revised during the term of this permit, the permittee and/or its contract laboratory is required to utilize the most current revision to the test method(s) immediately after approval by U.S. EPA. The alternative methods of 245.1 and 245.2 have not demonstrated adequate sensitivity in order to prevent censored reporting data and cannot be approved for use.

The IDEM is aware of the sample collection and analytical costs of Method 1631. The less expensive method, Method 245.7, currently undergoing EPA♠s approval process, may be used in its unapproved form in place of Method 1631 for the purpose of gathering mercury data. If mercury levels above the level of quantitation (5 ng/L) are found, Method 1631 will not need to be used. If mercury is not detected with Method 245.7, Method 1631 will need to be used prior to submitting this application form. However, Method 1631 shall always be required for compliance purposes within the NPDES permit.

Mercury is intended to be analyzed by a test method which will measure the quantity of acid-soluble metal present, however, an approved analytical method for acid-soluble metal is not yet available. The permittee shall measure and report this parameter as total recoverable metal until such a test method is approved which measures acid-soluble metal. The submitted sampling regime shall include a lab QA/QC package with chain of custody, lab calibration, matrix spike/matrix duplicates, surrogates (if applicable), lab duplicates, etc. In addition, field blanks, equipment blanks, and field duplicates shall be taken at a frequency of 10% of all samples. Sites used for the duplicates shall include both the receiving stream and raw samples. EPA Method 1669 should be used for QA/QC guidance.

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 the Commissioner 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 Commissioner, 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.

Part V-A

Part V-A must be completed by all applicants for all outfalls, including outfalls containing only non-contact cooling water or storm runoff. However, at your request, the Commissioner 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. 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 non-contact 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 of the discharge of iron and aluminum). For other discharged pollutants you must provide quantitative data or explain their presence in your discharge. The IDEM will consider requests 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 left-hand 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 (1) 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, non-process wastewater outfalls, and non-required 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 Commissioner, 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) O, O-dimethyl O-(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 chromatography 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 Commissioner 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 Commissioner 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 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 = 1 00). 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 substances 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 l17.12(a)(2) and (c), published on August 29, 1979, in 44 FR 50766, or contact your Regional Office (Table I on the General Information Form 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 Commissioner may waive or modify the requirement if you demonstrate that it would be unduly burdensome to identify each toxic pollutant and the Commissioner 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 Commissioner may ask you to provide additional details after your application is received.

Item IX
IC 13-30 and 327 IAC 5-2-8(14) provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 180 days per violation, or by both.

Pursuant to 327 IAC 5-2-22 and 327 IAC 5-2-8(14):

All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Commissioner shall be signed and certified by a person described below or by a duly authorized representative of that person:

(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 Federal, State, or local governmental body or any agency or political subdivision thereof:
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 storm water dischargers may be signed by a duly authorized representative (as defined in 40 CFR 122.22(b)) of the individuals identified above.

TABLE 2C-1
CODES FOR TREATMENT UNITS

PHYSICAL TREATMENT PROCESSES

1-A.....Ammonia Stripping
1-B.....Dialysis
1-C.....Diatomaceous Earth Filtration
1-D.....Distillation
l-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
1-0.....Mixing
1-P.....Moving Bed Filters
l-Q.....Multimedia Filtration
1-R.....Rapid Sand Filtration
1-S.....ReverseOsmosis (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
5-0.....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

TABLE 2C-2
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

INDUSTRY CATEGORY	GC/MS FRACTION [1] Volatile	Acid	Base/Neutral	Pesticide
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.

TABLE 2C-3
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 (Tetrachlorodiphenylethane)
2,4,5-TP [2,(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy)propanoic acid]
Trichlorofon
Triethanolamine
Triethylamine
Trimethylamine
Uranium
Vanadium
Vinyl acetate
Xylene
Xylenol
Zirconium

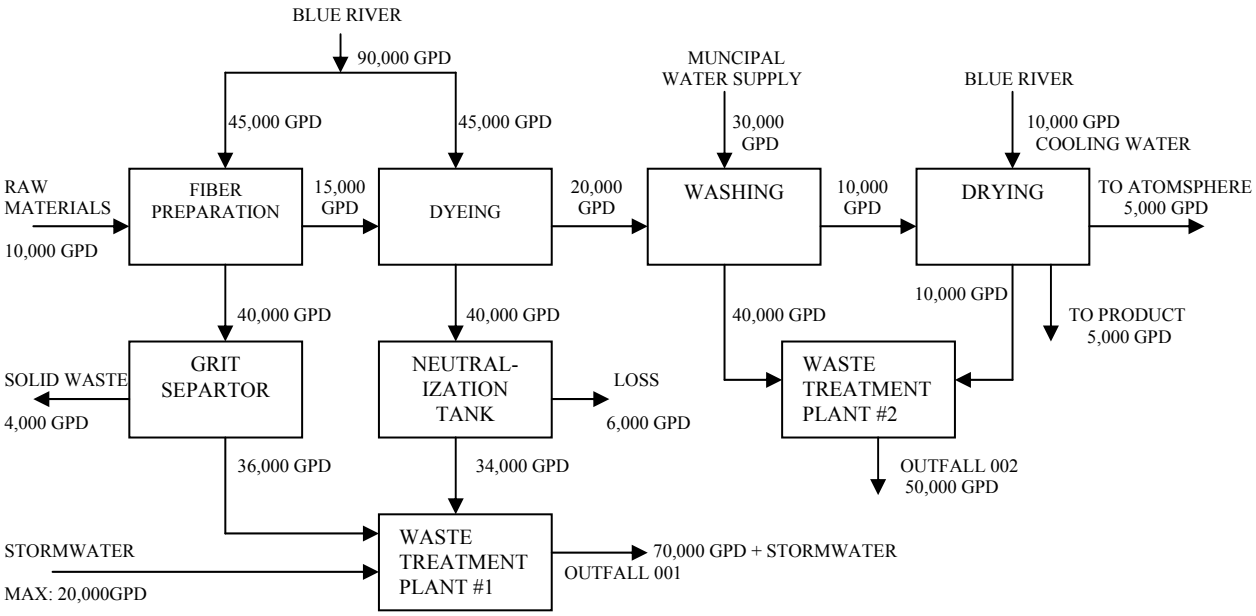
TABLE 2C-4
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

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 fluoborate
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 pentachloride
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
68. 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. Chlorosulfonic acid
83. Chlorpyrifos
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
105. 2,4-D Esters
106. DDT
107. Diazinon
108. Dicamba
109. Dichlobenil
110. Dichlone
111. Dichlorobenzene
112. Dichloropropane
113. Dichloropropene
114. Dichloropropene-Dichloro propane (mixture)
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. Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid
127. Endosulfan
128. Endrin
129. Epichlorohydrin
130. Ethion
131. Ethylbenzene
132. Ethylenediamine
133. Ethylenediamine-tetraacetic acid (EDTA)
134. Ethylene dibromide
135. Ethylene dichloride
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 dodecycl-benzenesulfonate
158. Kelthane
159. Kepone
160. Lead acetate
161. Lead arsenate
162. Lead chloride

163. Lead fluoborate
164. Lead fluorite
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-Trichlorophe-noxy acetic acid esters)
256. 2,4,5-T salts (2,4,5-Trichlorophe-noxy acetic acid salts)
257. 2,4,5-TP acid (2,4,5-Trichlorophe-noxy 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 pentoxide
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

LINE DRAWING

2C-1



SCHEMATIC OF WATER FLOW
BROWN MILLS, INC.
CITY, COUNTY, STATE

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APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTEWATER EXISTING MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING, AND SILVICULTURAL OPERATIONS

State Form 55637 (R / 9-22)

(OWQ Industrial NPDES Application 2C)

EPA Identification Number *(copy from Item 1 of Form 1)*

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	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. OUTFALL NUMBER	2. OPERATION(S) CONTRIBUTING FLOW		3. TREATMENT		
	a. OPERATION	b. AVERAGE FLOW *(Include units)*	a. DESCRIPTION	b. LIST CODES FROM TABLE 2C-1	
OFFICAL USE ONLY *(effluent guidelines sub-categories)*					

EPA Identification Number *(copy from Item 1 of Form 1*

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	2. OPERATION(s) CONTRIBUTING FLOW	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 guidelines, 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 operation of wastewater treatment equipment or practices or any other environmental programs which may affect the discharges described in the 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 Section IV)*

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 pollutant 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 Identification Number *(copy from Item 1 of Form 1)*

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-10.

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)*

EPA Identification Number *(copy from Item 1 of Form 1)*

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 purpose below)* ☐ NO *(go to Section VIII)*

VIII. CONTRACT ANALYSIS INFORMATION

Were any of the analysis 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. POLLUTANT ANALYZED

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 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. Telephone Number *(area code)*
C. Signature	D. Date Signed *(month, day, year)*

EPA Identification Number (copy from Item 1 of Form 1)

V. INTAKE AND EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS (Continued from page 3)	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)*			5. ANALYTICAL METHOD *(list method used and detection limit achieved by lab.)*	
	a. Maximum Daily Values		b. Maximum 30 Day Values *(if available)*		c. Long Term Average *(if available)*		d. No. of Analysis	a. Concentration	b. Mass	a. Long Term Average Value *(if available)*		b. No. of Analysis	a. Method	b. Detection Limit
	(1) Concentration	(2) Mass	(1) Concentration	(2) Mass	(1) Concentration	(2) Mass				(1) Concentration	(2) Mass			
a. Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Carbonaceous Cas No. E10106														
b. Escherichia coli (E-coli - units in count/100ml) Cas No. I-1000														
Fecal coliform (units in count/100 ml) Cas No. I-1000														
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) Cas No. E10107														
Dissolved Oxygen (DO) Cas No. E-14539														
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Cas No. E-10173														
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) Cas No. E-10195														
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) Cas No. E-10162														
Ammonia (as N) Cas No. 7664-41-7														
Flow	VALUE		VALUE		VALUE					VALUE				
Temperature (Winter) (Cent.) Cas No. E-14540	VALUE		VALUE		VALUE			EC		VALUE				
Temperature (Summer) (Cent.) Cas No. E-14540	VALUE		VALUE		VALUE			EC		VALUE				
Hardness, Total (as (CaCO3) Cas No. E-11778														
pH (S.U.) Cas No. E-10139	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM				STANDARD UNITS						

EPA Identification Number *(copy from Item 1 of Form 1)*	Outfall Number

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. Pollutants for which you mark column 2-a , you must provide a minimum of twelve (12) samples (three (3) samples per month for a period of four (4) months). You must use, or require your contract laboratory to use, an analytical method with detection level low enough to provide a detectable value for the pollutant of concern. Please provide the method used and detection limit achieved by the laboratory. You must provide data or an explanation for the presence of the pollutant in your discharge. Complete one table for each outfall. See the instructions for additional details and requirements.

1. POLLUTANT	2. MARK (*X*)		3. EFFLUENT							4.UNITS *(specify if blank)*		5. INTAKE *(optional)*			6. ANALYTICAL METHOD *(list method used and detection limit achieved by lab.)*	
	a. Be-lieved Pre-sent	b. Be-lieved Ab-sent	a. Maximum Daily Values (1) Concentration	a. Maximum Daily Values (2) Mass	b. Maximum 30 Day Values *(if available)* (1) Concentration	b. Maximum 30 Day Values *(if available)* (2) Mass	c. Long Term Average *(if available)* (1) Concentration	c. Long Term Average *(if available)* (2) Mass	d. No. of Analysis	a. Concentration	b. Mass	a. Long Term Average Value *(if available)* (1) Concentration	a. Long Term Average Value *(if available)* (2) Mass	b. No. of Analysis	a. Method	b. Detection Limit
Bromide Cas No. 7726-95-6																
Chloride Cas No. 1688-70-6																
Chlorine, Total Residual Cas No. 7782-50-5																
Color (C.U.) Cas No. E-11712																
Fluoride Cas No. 16984-48-8																
Nitrate/Nitrite (as N) Cas No. E-10128																
Nitrogen, Total Organic (as N) Cas No. 7727-37-9																
Oil & Grease Cas No. E-10140																
Phosphorus, Total Cas No. 7723-14-0																
Radioactivity																
(1) Radioactivity: Alpha, Total (pCi/L) Cas No. 12587-46-1																
(2) Radioactivity: Beta, Total (pCi/L) Cas No. 12587-47-2																
(3) Radioactivity: Radium ,Total (pCi/L) Cas No. 13982-63-3																
(4) Radioactivity: Radium 226,Total (pCi/L) Cas No. 13982-63-3																
Sulfate (as SO4) Cas No. 14808-79-8																
Sulfide (as S) Cas No. 18496-25-8																
Sulfite (as SO3) Cas No. 14264-45-3																
Surfactants (MBAS) Cas No. 61-73-4																
Aluminum Cas No. 7429-90-5																
Barium Cas No. 7440-39-3																
Boron Cas No. 7440-42-8																
Cobalt Cas No. 7440-48-4																
Iron Cas No. 7439-89-6																
Magnesium Cas No. 7439-95-4																
Molybdenum Cas No. 7439-98-7																

EPA Identification Number *(copy from Item 1 of Form 1)*										Outfall Number						
1. POLLUTANT	2. MARK *(X)*		3. EFFLUENT							4.UNITS *(specify if blank)*		5. INTAKE *(optional)*			6. ANALYTICAL METHOD *(list method used and detection limit achieved by lab.)*	
	a. Be-lieved Pre-sent	b. Be-lieved Ab-sent	a. Maximum Daily Values		b. Maximum 30 Day Values *(if available)*		c. Long Term Average *(if available)*		d. No. of Analysis	a. Concentration	b. Mass	a. Long Term Average Value		b. No. of Analysis	a. Method	b. Detection Limit
			(1) Concentration	(2) Mass	(1) Concentration	(2) Mass	(1) Concentration	(2) Mass				(1) Concentration	(2) Mass			
Manganese Cas No. 7439-96-5																
Tin Cas No. 74400-31-5																
Titanium Cas No. 7440-32-6																
OTHER CONVENTIONAL																
Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Total Cas No. E-10264																
Nitrate Cas No. 14797-55-8																
Nitrite Cas No. 14797-65-0																

EPA Identification Number *(copy from Item 1 of Form 1)*

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. Pollutants for which you mark column 2-a or 2-b, you must provide a minimum of twelve (12) samples (three (3) samples per month for a period of four (4) months). You must use, or require your contract laboratory to use, an analytical method with detection level low enough to provide a detectable value for the pollutant of concern. Please provide the method used and the detection limit achieved by the laboratory. You must provide data or an explanation for the presence of the pollutant in your discharge. 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	2. MARK *(X)*			3. EFFLUENT							4.UNITS *(specify if blank)*		5. INTAKE *(optional)*			6. ANALYTICAL METHOD *(list method used and detection limit achieved by lab.)*	
	a. Testing Required	b. Believed Present	c. Believed Absent	a. Maximum Daily Values (1) Concentration	a. Maximum Daily Values (2) Mass	b. Maximum 30 Day Values *(if available)* (1) Concentration	b. Maximum 30 Day Values *(if available)* (2) Mass	c. Long Term Average *(if available)* (1) Concentration	c. Long Term Average *(if available)* (2) Mass	d. No. of Analysis	a. Concentration	b. Mass	a. Long Term Average Value *(if available)* (1) Concentration	a. Long Term Average Value *(if available)* (2) Mass	b. No. of Analysis	a. Method	b. Detection Limit
METALS																	
Antimony Cas No. 7440-36-0																	
Arsenic Cas No. 7440-38-2																	
Beryllium Cas No. 7440-41-7																	
Cadmium Cas No. 7440-43-9																	
Chromium Cas No. 7440-47-3																	
Chromium, Hex. (dissolved) Cas No. 18540-29-9																	
Copper Cas No. 7440-50-8																	
Lead Cas No. 7439-92-1																	
Mercury Cas No. 7439-97-6																	
Nickel Cas No. 7440-02-0																	
Selenium Cas No. 7782-49-2																	
Silver Cas No. 7440-22-4																	
Thallium Cas No. 7440-28-0																	
Vanadium Cas No. 7440-62-2																	
Zinc Cas No. 7440-66-6																	
CYANIDE																	
Cyanide, Free Cas No. 57-12-5																	
Cyanide, Total Cas No. 57-12-5																	
TOTAL PHENOLS																	
Phenols, Total (4AAP) Cas No. E-10253																	
DIOXIN																	
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin Cas No. 1746-01-6																	

EPA Identification Number *(copy from Item 1 of Form 1)*											Outfall Number						
1. POLLUTANT	2. MARK *(X)*			3. EFFLUENT							4. UNITS *(specify if blank)*		5. INTAKE *(optional)*			6. ANALYTICAL METHOD *(list method used and detection limit achieved in lab.)*	
	a. Test-ing Re-quir-ed	b. Be-lieved Pre-sent	c. Be-lieved Ab-sent	a. Maximum Daily Values (1) Concentration	a. Maximum Daily Values (2) Mass	b. Maximum 30 Day Values *(if available)* (1) Concentration	b. Maximum 30 Day Values *(if available)* (2) Mass	c. Long Term Average *(if available)* (1) Concentration	c. Long Term Average *(if available)* (2) Mass	d. No. of Analy-sis	a. Concentration	b. Mass	a. Long Term Average Value *(if available)* (1) Concentration	a. Long Term Average Value *(if available)* (2) Mass	b. No. of Analy-sis	a. Method	b. Detection Limit
OTHER																	
4-Methylphenol Cas No. 106-44-5																	
Acetaldehyde Cas No. 75-07-0																	
Bis(chloromethyl)ether Cas No. 542-88-1																	
Dibutyl amine * Cas No. 111-92-2																	
Dimethylpropyl phenol * Cas No. 80-46-6																	
Formaldehyde Cas No. 5-00-0																	
Tributyl tin oxide * Cas No. 56-35-9																	
VOLATILE ORGANIC																	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane Cas No. 79-34-5																	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane Cas No. 79-00-5																	
l,l,l-Trichloroethane Cas No. 71-55-6																	
1,1-Dichloroethane Cas No. 75-34-3																	
1,1-Dichloroethene Cas No. 75-35-4																	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene Cas No. 95-63-6																	
1,2-Dichlorethane Cas No. 107-06-2																	
1,2-Dichloroethene, Trans Cas No. 156-60-5																	
1,2-Dichloropropane Cas No. 78-87-5																	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene Cas No. 108-67-8																	
1,3-Dichloropropane Cas No. 142-28-9																	
1,3-Dichloropropene, Cis Cas No. 10061-01-5																	
1,3-Dichloropropene, Trans Cas No. 10061-02-6																	
1,3-Dichloropropylene Cas No. 542-75-6																	
2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone) Cas No. 78-93-3																	
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether Cas No. 110-75-8																	
Acetone Cas No. 67-64-1																	
Acrolein Cas No. 1070-20-8																	
Acrylonitrile Cas No. 107-13-1																	
Benzene Cas No. 71-43-2																	
Bromoform Cas No. 75-25-2																	

EPA Identification Number *(copy from Item 1 of Form 1)*											Outfall Number						
1. POLLUTANT	2. MARK *(X)*			3. EFFLUENT							4. UNITS *(specify if blank)*		5. INTAKE *(optional)*			6. ANALYTICAL METHOD *(list method used and detection limit achieved in lab.)*	
	a. Test-ing Re-quir-ed	b. Be-lieved Pre-sent	c. Be-lieved Ab-sent	a. Maximum Daily Values		b. Maximum 30 Day Values *(if available)*		c. Long Term Average *(if available)*		d. No. of Analy-sis	a. Concentration	b. Mass	a. Long Term Average Value *(if available)*		b. No. of Analy-sis	a. Method	b. Detection Limit
				(1) Concentration	(2) Mass	(1) Concentration	(2) Mass	(1) Concentration	(2) Mass				(1) Concentration	(2) Mass			
Carbon disulfide Cas No. 75-15-0																	
Carbon Tetrachloride Cas No. 56-23-5																	
Chlorobenzene Cas No. 108-90-7																	
Chlorodibromomethane Cas No. 124-48-1																	
Chloroethane Cas No. 75-00-3																	
Dichlorobromomethane Cas No. 75-27-4																	
Dichlorodifluoromethane Cas No. 75-71-8																	
Ethylbenzene Cas No. 100-41-4																	
Ethylene glycol Cas No. 107-21-1																	
Methanol Cas No. 67-56-1																	
Methyl Bromide (Bromomethane) Cas No. 74-83-9																	
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane) Cas No. 74-87-3																	
Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) Cas No. 1634-04-4																	
Methylamine * Cas No. 74-89-5																	
Methylene chloride Cas No. 75-09-2																	
Propylene glycol Cas No. 57-55-6																	
Tetrachloroethene Cas No. 127-18-4																	
Trichloroethene Cas No. 79-01-6																	
Trichlorofluoromethane Cas No. 75-69-4																	
Toluene Cas No. 108-88-3																	
Vinyl chloride Cas No. 75-01-4																	
Xylene Cas No. 1330-20-7																	
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC-ACID																	
2,4-Dichlorophenol Cas No. 120-83-2																	
2,4-Dimethylphenol Cas No. 105-67-9																	
2,4-Dinitrophenol Cas No. 51-28-5																	
2,4.6-Trichlorophenol Cas No. 88-06-2																	

EPA Identification Number *(copy from Item 1 of Form 1)*											Outfall Number						
1. POLLUTANT	2. MARK *(X)*			3. EFFLUENT							4.UNITS *(specify if blank)*		5. INTAKE *(optional)*			6. ANALYTICAL METHOD *(list method used and detection Limit achieve in lab.)*	
	a. Testing Required	b. Believed Present	c. Believed Absent	a. Maximum Daily Values (1) Concentration	a. Maximum Daily Values (2) Mass	b. Maximum 30 Day Values *(if available)* (1) Concentration	b. Maximum 30 Day Values *(if available)* (2) Mass	c. Long Term Average *(if available)* (1) Concentration	c. Long Term Average *(if available)* (2) Mass	d. No. of Analysis	a. Concentration	b. Mass	a. Long Term Average Value *(if available)* (1) Concentration	a. Long Term Average Value *(if available)* (2) Mass	b. No. of Analysis	a. Method	b. Detection Limit
2-Chlorophenol Cas No. 95-57-8																	
2-Nitrophenol Cas No. 88-75-5																	
4-Nitrophenol Cas No. 100-02-7																	
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol (2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol) Cas No. 534-52-1																	
Benzoic acid Cas No. 65-85-0																	
p-Chloro-m-cresol (4-chloro-3-methylphenol) Cas No. 59-50-7																	
Pentachlorophenol Cas No. 87-86-5																	
Phenol Cas No. 108-95-2																	
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC-BASE																	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene Cas No. 120-82-1																	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene Cas No. 95-50-1																	
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine Cas No. 122-66-7																	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene Cas No. 541-73-1																	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene Cas No. 106-46-7																	
2-Chloronaphthalene Cas No. 91-58-7																	
2-Methylnaphthalene Cas No. 91-57-6																	
2.4-Dinitrotoluene Cas No. 121-14-2																	
2.6-Dinitrotoluene Cas No. 606-20-2																	
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine Cas No. 91-94-1																	
3,4-Benzofluoranthene (benzo(b)fluoranthene) Cas No. 205-99-2																	
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether Cas No. 101-55-3																	
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether Cas No. 7005-72-3																	
Acenaphthene Cas No. 83-32-9																	
Acenaphthylene Cas No. 208-96-8																	
Anthracene Cas No. 120-12-7																	
Benzidine Cas No. 92-87-5																	
Benzo(a)anthracene Cas No. 56-55-3																	
Benzo(a)pyrene Cas No. 50-32-8																	

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1. POLLUTANT	2. MARK *(X)*			3. EFFLUENT							4.UNITS *(specify if blank)*		5. INTAKE *(optional)*			6. ANALYTICAL METHOD *(list method used and detection Limit achieved in lab.)*	
	a. Testing Required	b. Believed Present	c. Believed Absent	a. Maximum Daily Values (1) Concentration	a. Maximum Daily Values (2) Mass	b. Maximum 30 Day Values *(if available)* (1) Concentration	b. Maximum 30 Day Values *(if available)* (2) Mass	c. Long Term Average *(if available)* (1) Concentration	c. Long Term Average *(if available)* (2) Mass	d. No. of Analysis	a. Concentration	b. Mass	a. Long Term Average Value *(if available)* (1) Concentration	a. Long Term Average Value *(if available)* (2) Mass	b. No. of Analysis	a. Method	b. Detection Limit
Benzo(ghi)perylene Cas No. 191-24-2																	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene Cas No. 207-06-9																	
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane Cas No. 111-91-1																	
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether Cas No. 111-44-4																	
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether Cas No. 108-60-1																	
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate Cas No. 117-81-7																	
Butyl benzyl phthalate Cas No. 85-68-7																	
Chrysene Cas No. 218-01-9																	
Di-n-butyl phthalate Cas No. 84-74-2																	
Di-n-octyl phthalate Cas No. 117-84-0																	
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene Cas No. 53-70-3																	
Dibenzofuran Cas No. 132-64-9																	
Diethylphthalate Cas No. 84-66-2																	
Dimethylphthalate Cas No. 131-11-3																	
Fluoranthene Cas No. 206-44-0																	
Fluorene Cas No. 86-73-7																	
Hexachlorobenzene Cas No. 118-74-1																	
Hexachlorobutadiene Cas No. 87-68-3																	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene Cas No. 77-47-4																	
Hexachloroethane Cas No. 67-72-1																	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene Cas No. 193-39-5																	
Isophorone Cas No. 78-59-1																	
N-nitrosodi-n-propyl amine Cas No. 621-64-7																	
N-nitrosodimethyl amine Cas No. 62-75-9																	
N-nitrosodiphenyl amine Cas No. 86-30-6																	
Naphthalene Cas No. 91-20-3																	
Nitrobenzene Cas No. 98-95-3																	
Phenanthrene Cas No. 85-01-8																	
Pyrene Cas No. 129-00-0																	

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1. POLLUTANT	2. MARK *(X)*			3. EFFLUENT							4.UNITS *(specify if blank)*		5. INTAKE *(optional)*			6. ANALYTICAL METHOD *(list method used and detection Limit achieved in lab.)*	
	a. Testing Required	b. Believed Present	c. Believed Absent	a. Maximum Daily Values (1) Concentration	a. Maximum Daily Values (2) Mass	b. Maximum 30 Day Values *(if available)* (1) Concentration	b. Maximum 30 Day Values *(if available)* (2) Mass	c. Long Term Average *(if available)* (1) Concentration	c. Long Term Average *(if available)* (2) Mass	d. No. of Analysis	a. Concentration	b. Mass	a. Long Term Average Value *(if available)* (1) Concentration	a. Long Term Average Value *(if available)* (2) Mass	b. No. of Analysis	a. Method	b. Detection Limit
Styrene Cas No. 100-42-5																	
PESTICIDES																	
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid Cas No. 94-75-7																	
Alachlor Cas No. 15972-60-8																	
Aldrin Cas No. 309-00-2																	
Atrazine Cas No. 1912-24-9																	
BHC-Alpha Cas No. 319-84-6																	
BHC-Beta Cas No. 319-85-7																	
BHC-Gamma (Lindane) Cas No. 58-89-9																	
BHC-Delta Cas No. 319-86-8																	
Chlordane Cas No. 57-74-9																	
DDD Cas No. 72-54-8																	
DDE Cas No. 72-55-9																	
DDT Cas No. 50-29-3																	
Dieldrin Cas No. 60-57-1																	
Endosulfan Sulfate Cas No. 1031-07-8																	
Endosulfan, Alpha Cas No. 959-98-8																	
Endosulfan, Beta Cas No. 33213-65-9																	
Endrin Cas No. 72-20-8																	
Endrin Aldehyde Cas No. 7421-93-4																	
Heptachlor Cas No. 76-44-8																	
Heptachlor Epoxide Cas No. 1024-57-3																	
Methoxychlor Cas No. 72-43-5																	
Metolachlor Cas No. 51218-45-2																	
Mirex Cas No. 2385-85-5																	
Parathion ethyl Cas No. 56-38-2																	
Parathion methyl Cas No. 56-38-2																	
Simazine Cas No. 122-34-9																	