ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

APPLICATON FORM 2C

Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Operations

Please submit this form to:

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Wastewater Discharge Authorizations Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501
DEC.Water.WQPermit@alaska.gov

Form 2C must be completed for an applicant that is an existing industrial facility, including manufacturing facilities, mining activities, and silvicultural activities. This form must be completed by an applicant who checked "yes" to Section 6-B in APDES Form 1. Form 2C must be completed in conjunction with Form 1. Instructions for completing this form are attached.

SECTION 1 – FACILITY INFORMATION

(This information must match the facility information entered in Section 1 on Form 1.)

Facility Name: _____

Physical Address/Location:

SECTION 2 – OUTFALL LOCATION

List the latitude and longitude of each outfall location to the sixth decimal place and the name of the receiving water.

Outfall Number	Latitude	Longitude	Receiving Water

Lat/Long Coordinate Source: ☐ Internet ☐ Map ☐ GPS/Survey ☐ Other: _____

Source Map Scale (if applicable): _____

Horizontal Accuracy: _____ Horizontal Datum: _____

SECTION 3 – FLOWS, SOURCES OF POLLUTION, AND TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES

A: Sources of Pollution

For each outfall, provide a description of: All operations contributing wastewater to the effluent from that outfall, including process wastewater, sanitary wastes, cooling water, and storm water runoff; the average flow contributed by each operations; and the treatment received by the wastewater. Copy this page and attach additional sheets as necessary.

1. Outfall #	2. Operations Contributing Flow		3. Treatment		
	Process, Operation, or Production Area	Average Flow	Treatment	List Codes from Table 2C-1	

OFFICIAL USE ONLY (effluent guidelines sub categories)

For a privately owned treatment works, provide the identity of each user of the treatment works. The average flow of point sources composed of storm water may be estimated. Provide the basis for the rainfall event with the method of estimation.

Users of the Treatment Works	Average Flow of Point Sources Composed of Storm Water	Basis for Rainfall Event	Method of Estimation

B: Line Drawing

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 Section 3-A. 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. See Figure 2C-1 in the instructions for an example line drawing.

C: Intermittent Discharges

Except for storm runoff, leaks, or spills, are any of the discharges described in line drawing or the table above intermittent or seasonal?

☐ Yes (*complete the following table*) ☐ No (*go to Section 4*)

Outfall #	Operations Contributing Flow	Frequency		Flow				
		Days Per Week (*specify average)*	Months per Year (*specify average*)	Flow Rate (*in mgd*)		Total Volume (*specify with units*)		Duration *(in days)*
				Long Term Average	Maximum Daily	Long Term Average	Maximum Daily	

SECTION 4 – PRODUCTION

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

☐ Yes (*complete Section 4B*) ☐ No (*go to Section 5*)

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

☐ Yes (*complete Section 4C*) ☐ No (*go to Section 5)*

C: If you answered "yes" to question 4-B, list the quantity which represents an actual measurement of your level of production, expressed in the terms and units used in the applicable effluent guideline and indicate the affected outfalls.

AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION			Affected Outfalls (*list outfall numbers*)
Quantity Per Day	Units of Measure	Operation, Product, Material, Etc. *(specify)*	

SECTION 5 – IMPROVEMENTS

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

☐ Yes (*complete the following table*) ☐ No (*go to Section B*)

Identification of condition, agreement, etc.	Affected Outfalls		Brief Description of Project	Final Compliance Date	
	No.	Source of Discharge		Required	Projected

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

☐ Check this box if a description of additional control programs is attached.

SECTION 6 – INTAKE AND EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS

A, B, and C: See instructions for completing Tables 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C before proceeding. Complete one set of tables for each outfall. Annotate the outfall number in the space provided. Tables 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C are included on separate sheets following the instructions for this form.

D. Use the space below to list any of the pollutants, listed in Table 2C-3 following the instructions for this form, 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 quantitative data in your possession.

Pollutant	Source

SECTION 7 – POTENTIAL DISCHARGES NOT COVERED BY ANALYSIS

Is any pollutant listing in Table 6-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 (continue to Section 8)

Pollutants	Pollutants (continued)

SECTION 8 – 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) ☐ No (continue to Section 9)

Test(s)	Description of Purpose

SECTION 9 – CONTRACT ANALYSIS INFORMATION

Were any of the analyses reported in Section 6 performed by a contract laboratory or consulting firm?

☐ Yes (complete the following table) ☐ No (continue to Section 10)

Laboratory or Firm Name	Address	Telephone (*area code & no.*)	Pollutants Analyzed (*list)*

SECTION 10 – CERTIFICATION

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

Right to Enter Premises

By submitting this application, the applicant hereby consents to entry upon the premises by representatives of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation in order to: 1) have access to and copy any records that permit conditions require the applicant to keep; 2) inspect any facilities, equipment, including monitoring and control equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under a permit; and 3) sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387 (Clean Water Act).

Printed Name of Authorized Official: Title:

Signature of Authorized Official: Date:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR APDES FORM 2C
Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining and Silvicultural Operations

In addition to the information reported on the application form, you shall provide to the department, at the department's request, any other information that the department may reasonably require to assess the discharges of the facility and to determine whether to issue an APDES permit. The additional information may include additional quantitative data and bioassays to assess the relative toxicity of discharges to aquatic life and information required to determine the cause of toxicity. See Form 1 General Instructions for additional information.

Who Must File Form 2C

Form 2C must be completed in conjunction with Form 1. This form must be completed by all applicants who check "yes" to Section 6-B in APDES Form 1. This form should not be used for discharges of storm water runoff, except for an existing discharge of storm water combined with other non-storm water discharges from a manufacturing, commercial, mining, or silivicultural operation.

Public Availability of Submitted Information

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

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

Any information you submit to ADEC which goes beyond that required by this form or Form 1 you may claim as confidential, but claims for information which is effluent data will be denied. If you do not assert a claim of confidentiality at the time of submitting the information, ADEC may make the information public without further notice to you. Claims of confidentiality will be handled in accordance with ADEC's business confidentiality regulations at 18 AAC 83.165.

Definitions

All significant terms used in these instructions and in the form are defined in the glossary found at the end of these instructions.

Section 1 – Facility Information

Enter the facility's official or legal name and physical address or location. Do not use a colloquial name.

Section 2 – Outfall Location

Indicate the latitude and longitude of each outfall to the sixth decimal place, as well as the name of the receiving water. For latitude and longitude information interpolated from a hardcopy map, the fourth decimal place is acceptable and the source map scale must be provided. Name all waters to which discharge is made and that flow into significant receiving waters. For example, if the discharge is made to a ditch that flows into an unnamed tributary which in turn flows into a named river, provide the name or description (if no name is available) of the ditch, the tributary, and the river. The preferred location information will be provided as the latitude and longitude in decimal degrees, Alaska Albers Projection, North American Datum of 1983. The preferred source of the coordinates will be by a GPS unit, but other methods will be accepted, including survey, internet (such as Topozone.com), and printed map. Clearly identify the horizontal accuracy and unit of measurement (e.g. 10 meters) and horizontal datum.

Section 3 – Flows, Sources of Pollution, and Treatment Technologies

Section 3-A: Sources of Pollution

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 the codes column for each treatment unit. Insert "XX" into the column 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 the second table. Provide additional copies of this section as necessary.

Section 3-B: Line Drawing

An example of an acceptable line drawing appears in Figure 2C-1 in these instructions. The line drawing should show the route generally 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 Section 3-A. 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.

Section 3-C: Intermittent Discharges

Fill in every applicable column in this section for each source of intermittent or seasonal discharges. A discharge is intermittent if it occurs with interruptions during the operating hours of the facility, except for routine shutdowns for maintenance, process changes, or other similar activities. A discharge is seasonal if it occurs only during certain parts of the year. Report the highest daily value for flow rate and total volume in the "Maximum Daily" columns under "Flow Rate" and "Total Volume." Report the average of all daily values measured during days when discharge occurred within the last year in the "Long Term Average" columns under "Flow Rate" and "Total Volume." Base your answers on actual data whenever available; otherwise, provide your best estimate.

Section 4- Production

Section 4-A: All effluent guidelines promulgated under 33 U.S.C. 1314 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 ADEC. 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."

Section 4-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.

Section 4-C: The Average Daily Production table must be completed only if you checked "yes" in Section 4-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 18 AAC 83.520(b) – (d), you must define your maximum production capability and demonstrate to the Department 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.

Section 5 – Improvements

Section 5-A

If you are subject to any present requirements or compliance schedules for construction, upgrading, or operation of waste treatment equipment, fill in the table to provide an identification of the abatement requirement, a description of the abatement project, and a listing of the required and projected final compliance dates. You may attach a copy of any previous submission you have made to ADEC containing the same information.

Section 5-B (Optional)

You may attach additional sheets describing any additional water pollution control programs (or other environmental projects which may affect your discharges) you now have underway or which you plan. Indicate whether each program is now underway or planned and indicate your actual or planned schedules for construction. You are not required to submit a description of future pollution control projects if you do not wish to or if none are planned.

Section 6 – Intake and Effluent Characteristics

Tables 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C require you to collect and report data on the pollutants discharged for each of your outfalls. Each part of this section 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 section.

General Instructions for Section 6

Table 6-A requires you to report at least one analysis for each pollutant listed. Tables 6-B and 6-C require you to report analytical data in two ways. For some pollutants in Table 6-C, you may be required to mark "X" in the "Testing Required" column and test and report the levels of the pollutants in your discharge whether or not you expect them to be present. For all other pollutants in Tables 6-B and 6-C, you must mark "X" in either the "Believe Present" column or the "Believe Absent" column based on your best estimate, and test for those which you believe to be present. 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 a similar effluent. 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 sample and analyze for that pollutant. Instead, mark an 'X' anywhere in the "Intake" column.

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 the tables as long as all the required information is submitted in a format which is consistent with the tables 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" in each table.

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

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

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

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

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

If you measure only one daily value, complete only the "Maximum Daily Values" columns and insert '1' into the "Number of Analyses" column. ADEC 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 waste stream, you must report those values. Submit a description of 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" and the total number of daily values under the "Number of Analyses" columns. 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.

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 ADEC for detailed guidance on sampling techniques and for answers to specific questions. Any specific requirements contained in the applicable analytical methods in 40 CFR Part 136, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.310(f), should be followed for sample containers, sample preservation, holding times, the collection of duplicate samples, etc. You should sample at a time when the flow is representative of your normal operation, to the extent feasible, with all processes which contribute wastewater during 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 information regarding pH, temperature, cyanide, total phenols, residual chlorine, oil and grease, fecal coliform, and fecal streptococcus, 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 sample must be taken within the first hour (or less) of discharge, with one additional sample taken in each succeeding hour of discharge, up to a minimum of four samples for discharges lasting four or more hours. For discharges other than storm water discharges, the Department 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 (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 proportional. 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. ADEC may request additional information, including current quantitative data, if it is determined to be necessary to assess your discharges.

Analysis

You must analyze effluent samples with analytical methods approved in 40 CFR Part 136, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010(f); 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 on an attached separate sheet. 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 ADEC to sample and analyze only one outfall and submit the results of the analysis for other substantially identical outfalls. If your request is granted, 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.

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. APDES regulations allow net limitations only in certain circumstances. To demonstrate your eligibility, under the "Intake" columns, report the average of the results of analyses on your intake water (*if your water is treated before use, test the water after it is treated*), and discuss the requirements for a net limitation with your permitting authority.

Section 6, Table 6-A

Table 6-A must be completed by all applicants for all outfalls, including outfalls containing only noncontact cooling water or storm water runoff. However, at your request, ADEC may waive the requirement to test for one or more of these pollutants, upon a determination that available information is adequate to support issuance of the permit with less stringent reporting requirements for these pollutants. You may also request a waiver for one or more of these pollutants for your category or subcategory from the Director, ADEC Division of Water. The "Long Term Average Values" column and "Maximum 30-Day Values" column are not compulsory but should be filled out if data is available. Use composite samples for all pollutants in this table, except use grab samples for pH and temperature.

Section 6, Table 6-B

Table 6-B must be completed by all applicants for all outfalls, including outfalls containing only noncontact cooling water or storm water runoff. You must report quantitative data if the pollutant(s) in question is limited in an effluent limitations guideline either directly, or indirectly but expressly through limitation on an indicator (*e.g., use of TSS as an indicator to control the discharge of iron and aluminum*). For other discharged pollutants you must provide quantitative data or explain their presence in your discharge. ADEC 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 and "Maximum 30-day Values" column are not compulsory but should be filled out if data is available. You do not

have to provide quantitative data for these pollutants if you know or have reason to believe that the pollutant is present in a discharge solely as the result of its presence in intake water; however, you must report that these pollutants are present by simply writing "present" under the "Intake" column.

Section 6, Table 6-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 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 organized by GC/MS fractions n Table 6-C. For example, the Organic Chemicals Industry has an "X" in all four fractions in Table 2C-2; therefore, applicants in this category must test for all organic toxic pollutants in Table 6-C. The inclusion of total phenols in Table 6-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 that you fall within an industrial category for the purpose of testing requirements, that determination does not establish your category for any other purpose and you are not giving up your right to challenge your inclusion in that category (for example, for deciding whether an effluent guideline is applicable) before your permit is issued.

For all other cases (secondary industries, nonprocess wastewater outfalls, and nonrequired GC/MS fractions), you must mark "X" in either the "Believed Present" column or the "Believed Absent" column 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. You must report quantitative data for acrolein, acrylonitrile, 2, 4 dinitrophenol, and 2-methyl-4, 6 dinitrophenol if you expect these four pollutants to be discharged in concentrations of 100 ppb or greater. 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, ADEC may waive 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 question discharge substantially identical levels of the pollutant or discharge the pollutant uniformly at sufficiently low levels. If you quality as a small business (*see below*) you are exempt from testing for the organic toxic pollutants. For pollutants in intake water, see discussion in General Instructions to this section. You do not have to provide quantitative data for these pollutants if you know or have reason to believe that the pollutant is present in a discharge solely as the result of its presence in intake water; however, you shall report that these pollutants are present by simply writing "present" under the "Intake" column. The "Long Term Average Values" column and "Maximum 30-day Values" column are not compulsory but should be filled out if data is available.

You are required to mark "Testing Required" for dioxin if you use or manufacture one of the following compounds:

- 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid, (2,4,5,-T);
- 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid (Silvex, 2,4,5,-TP);
- 2-(2,4,- trichlorophenoxy) ethyl, 2,2-dichloropropionate (Erbon);
- 0,0-dimethyl 0-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate (Ronnel);
- 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (TCP); or
- hexachlorophene (HCP).

If you mark "Testing Required" or "Believed Present," you must perform a screening analysis for dioxins, using gas chromatography with an electron 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." ADEC 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 Table 6-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 Table 6-C provided that ADEC 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**:**

A facility qualifies as a "small business" and is exempt from the quantitative data requirements for the organic toxic pollutants listed in Table 6-C if:

1) the facility is a coal mine with an expected total annual production of less than 100,000 tons per year; you may submit past productions 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.

2) the facility is not a coal mine, and has a gross total annual sales averaging less than $233,000 per year in 2003 dollars, you may submit sales data for those years instead of conducting analyses for the organic toxic pollutants.

The production of 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.

Section 6, Table 6-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 the 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 APDES permit application or in the permit, if the permit contains a requirement for treatment of the discharge, and if the treatment is in place. To apply for an exclusion of the discharge of any hazardous substance from the requirements of Section 311, attach additional sheets of paper to your form, setting forth the following information:

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

See 40 CFR §117.12(a)(2) and (c) published on August 29, 1979, in 44 FR 50766, or contact ADEC for further information on exclusions from Section 311.

Section 7 – Potential Discharges Not Covered By Analysis

This requirement applies to current use or manufacture of a toxic pollutant as an intermediate or final product or byproduct. ADEC may waive or modify the requirement if you demonstrate that it would be unduly burdensome to identify each toxic pollutant and if ADEC 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.

Section 8 – Biological Toxicity Testing Data

Provide information on all biological toxicity testing data. Additional details may be requested after the application is received. Enter the test(s) performed and provide a description of their purpose in the table provided. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Section 9 – Contract Analysis Information

If any analysis reported in Section 6 were performed by a contract laboratory or consulting firm, complete the table in this section. Provide the laboratory or firm name, address, telephone, and list the pollutants analyzed in the appropriate columns.

Section 10 – Certification

Alaska Statute 46.03.790 provides for severe penalties for submitting false information on this application form. State regulations at 18 AAC 83.385 require this application be signed and certified as follows:

1. **For a corporation**, a responsible corporate officer shall sign the application; in this subsection, a responsible corporate officer means:
    (A) 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
    (B) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if
        (i) the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental statutes and regulations;
        (ii) the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and
        (iii) authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
2. **For a partnership or sole proprietorship**, the general partner or the proprietor, respectively, shall sign the application; and
3. **For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency**, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official shall sign the application; in this subsection, a principal executive officer of an agency means
    (A) the chief executive officer of the agency or
    (B) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.

Include the name and title of the person signing the form and the date of signing.

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GLOSSARY

NOTE: This Glossary includes terms used in the instructions and in Forms 1, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, and 2F. If you have any questions concerning the meaning of any of these terms, please contact ADEC.

ADEC means the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

ADMINSTRATOR means the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or an authorized representative.

ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM or APDES means the state's program, approved by EPA under 33.U.S.C. 1342(b), for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under 33 U.S.C. 1317, 1328, 1342, and 1345.

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

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

1) 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

2) 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 a submission of required information on (A) the EPA standard national forms for applying for an NPDES permit, or (B) the Department equivalent forms adopted by the state for use in the APDES program and approved by EPA for use by the state, including any approved modifications or revisions.

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

AQUACULTURE PROJECT means a defined managed water area which uses discharges of pollutants into that designated area for the maintenance or production of harvestable freshwater, estuarine, or marine plants or animals. "Designated project 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.

AVERAGE MONTHLY DISCHARGE LIMITATION means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all the daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

AVERAGE WEEKLY DISCHARGE LIMITATION means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all the daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

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

BIOLOGICAL MONITORING TEST or BIOMONITORING 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.

COMMISSIONER means the commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATION (CAFO) 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) Large CAFO: As many as or more than the numbers of animals specified in any of the following categories are stabled or confined:

1. 700 mature dairy cows, whether milked or dry cows;
2. 1,000 veal calves;
3. 1,000 cattle other than mature dairy cows or veal calves;
4. 2,500 swine each weighing 55 pounds or more;
5. 10,000 swine each weighing less than 55 pounds;
6. 500 horses;
7. 10,000 sheep or lambs;
8. 55,000 turkeys;
9. 30,000 laying hens or broilers, if the AFO uses a liquid manure handling system;
10. 125,000 chickens (other than laying hens), if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system;
11. 82,000 laying hens, if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system;
12. 30,000 ducks, if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system; or
13. 5,000 ducks, if the AFO uses a liquid manure handling system.

(B) Medium CAFO: The type and number of animals falls within any of the ranges listed below, *and* if pollutants are discharged into the waters of the United States

through a man-made ditch, flushing system, or other similar man-made device; *or* if pollutants are discharged directly into waters of the United States which originate outside of and pass over, across, or through the facility or otherwise come into contact with the animals confined in the operation:

1. 200 to 699 mature dairy cows, whether milked or dry cows;
2. 300 to 999 veal calves;
3. 300 to 999 cattle other than mature dairy cows or veal calves;
4. 750 to 2,499 swine each weighing 55 pounds or more;
5. 3,000 to 9,999 swine each weighing less than 55 pounds;
6. 150 to 499 horses;
7. 3,000 to 9,999 sheep or lambs;
8. 16,500 to 54,999 turkeys;
9. 9,000 to 29,999 laying hens or broilers, if the AFO uses a liquid manure handling system;
10. 37,500 to 124,999 chickens (other than laying hens), if the AFP uses other than a liquid manure handling system;
11. 25,000 to 81,999 laying hens, if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system;
12. 10,000 to 29,999 ducks, if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system; or
13. 1,500 to 4,999 ducks, if the AFO uses a liquid manure handling system.

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

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

1. Facilities which produce less than 9,090 harvest weight kilograms (approximately 20,000 pounds) of aquatic animals per year; and
2. Facilities which feed less than 2,272 kilograms (approximately 5,000 pounds) of food during the calendar month of maximum feeding.

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

1. Closed ponds which discharge only during periods of excess runoff; or
2. Facilities which produce less than 45,454 harvest weight kilograms (approximately 100,000 pounds) of aquatic animals per year.

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

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

CONTINUOUS DISCHARGE means a discharge that occurs without interruption throughout the operating hours of the facility, except for infrequent shutdowns for maintenance, process changes, or other similar activities.

CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA) means the federal law codified at 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387, also known or referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.

DAILY DISCHARGE means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling; the daily discharge is calculated for a pollutant with limitations expressed in (A) unit of mass, as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day, and (B) other units of measurement, as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

DEPARTMENT means the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

DIRECT DISCHARGE means the discharge of a pollutant.

DIRECTOR means the commissioner or the commissioner's designee assigned to administer the APDES Program or a portion of it, unless the context identifies an EPA director.

DISCHARGE when used without qualification means the discharge of a pollutant.

DISCHARGE (OF A POLLUTANT)

A) means any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants

   i) to waters of the United States from any point source; or

   ii) to waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft that is being used as a means of transportation;

B) includes any addition of pollutants into waters of the United States from

   (i) surface runoff that is collected or channeled by humans;

   (ii) discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a state, municipality, or other person that do not lead to a treatment works; and

C) does not include an addition of pollutants by any indirect discharger.

DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT(DMR) means the EPA uniform national form, adopted by reference in 18 AAC 83.410(d), for the self-monitoring results by permittees, including any department equivalent modified to substitute the Department's name address, logo, and other similar information, as appropriate, in place of information pertaining to EPA.

DRAFT PERMIT means a document prepared under 18 AAC 83.115, indicating the Department's tentative decision to issue or deny, modify, revoke and reissue, terminate, or reissue a permit.

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

EFFLUENT LIMITATION GUIDELINES means a regulation published by the administrator under 33 U.S.C. 1314(b) to adopt or revise effluent limitations.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY or EPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

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

FACILITY or ACTIVITY means any point source or any other facility or activity, including land or appurtenances, that is subject to regulation under the APDES program.

FEDERAL INDIAN RESERVATION means all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and including rights-of-way running through the reservation.

GENERAL PERMIT means an APDES permit issued under 18 AAC 83.205, or an NPDES permit issued by EPA under 40 CFR §122.28 before the state's acceptance of delegation of the NPDES program, authorizing a category of discharges under 33 U.S.C. 1251 – 1387 within a geographical area.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE means any of the substances designated under 40 CFR Part 116 in accordance with 33 U.S.C. 1321. (*NOTE: These substances are listed in Table 2C-4 of the instructions to Form 2C*)

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

INDIAN TRIBE means any Indian tribe, band, group, or community recognized by the United States Secretary of the Interior and exercising governmental authority over a federal Indian reservation.

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

INDIVIDUAL CONTROL STRATEGY means a final APDES permit with supporting documentation showing that effluent limits are consistent with an approved wasteload allocation or other documentation which shows that applicable water quality standards with be met no later than three years after the individual control strategy is established.

INTERSTATE AGENCY means an agency of two or more states established by or under an agreement or compact approved by the United States Congress, or any other agency of two or more states having substantial powers or duties pertaining to the control of pollution as determined and approved by the administrator under 33 U.S.C 1251 – 1387 and regulations adopted under those provisions.

LOG SORTING AND LOG STORAGE FACILITIES means facilities where discharges result from the holding of unprocessed wood, such as logs or roundwood with bark or after removal of bark held in self-contained bodies of water such as mill ponds or log ponds or stored on land for wet decking where water is applied intentionally on the logs.

MAJOR FACILITY means any NPDES facility or activity classified as a major facility by the regional administrator, or any APDES facility or activity classified as a major facility by the regional administrator in conjunction with the Department.

MAXIMUM DAILY DISCHARGE LIMITATION means the highest allowable daily discharge.

MGD means millions of gallons per day.

MINOR FACILITY means any facility that is not a major facility.

MUNICIPALITY means a city, village, town, borough, 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 [33 U.S.C. 1288].

MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM or MS4 has the meaning given in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(4) and (b)(7), adopted by reference in 18 AAC 83.010.

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM or NPDES (A) 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 [33 U.S.C 1317, 1328, 1342, and 1345]; (B) includes the APDES program, as approved by EPA.

NEW DISCHARGER (A) means any building, structure, facility, or installation

(i) from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants;

(ii) that did not commence the discharge of pollutants at a particular site before August 13, 1979;

(iii) that is not a new source; and

(iv) that has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site;

(B) includes

(i) an indirect discharger that commenced or commences discharging into waters of the United States after August 13, 1979;

(ii) any existing mobile point source other than an offshore or coastal oil and gas exploratory drilling rig or a coastal oil and gas development drilling rig such as a seafood processing rig, seafood processing vessel, or aggregate plant, that begins discharging at a site for which it does not have a permit; and

(iii) any offshore or coastal mobile oil and gas exploratory drilling rig or coastal mobile oil and gas developmental rig that commenced or commences the discharge of pollutants after August 13, 1979, at a site under EPA's permitting jurisdiction for which it is not covered by an individual or general permit and which is located in an area determined by the regional administrator in the issuance of a final permit to be an area of biological concern considering the factors specific in 40 CFR §125.122(a)(1) – (10), adopted by reference in 18 AAC 83.010;

(iv) an offshore or coastal mobile exploratory drilling rig or coastal mobile developmental drilling rig will be considered a new discharger only for the duration of its discharge in an area of biological concern.

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

(i) after promulgation of standards of performance under Section 306 of CWA [33 U.S.C. 1316] that are applicable to a new source; or
(ii) after proposal of standards of performance in accordance with Section 306 of CWA [33 U.S.C. 1316] that are applicable to a new source, but only if the standards are promulgated in accordance with Section 306 of CWA [33 U.S.C 1316] within 120 days of their proposal;

(B) except as otherwise provided in an applicable new source performance standard, is a source that

(i) is constructed at a site at which no other source is located;
(ii) totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or
(iii) has processes which are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site, considering such factors as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source.

(C) for purposes of (A) and (B), is a new source only if a new source performance standard is independently applicable to it; if there is no independently applicable standard, the source is a new discharger;

(D) is construction of a new source that has commenced if the owner or operator has

(i) begun, or caused to begin as part of a continuous on-site construction program, any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment or significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities that is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or
(ii) entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of a facilities or equipment intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time; options to purchase or contracts that can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, contracts for feasibility engineering and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation;

(E) does not include construction on a site that results in a modification to an existing source subject to 18 AAC 83.130, if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility, or installation meeting the criteria in (A) – (D) of this paragraph, but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.

(F) as used in (A)-(E) of this paragraph:
(i) "existing source" means any source that is not a new source or a new discharger;
(ii) "facility or equipment" means any building, structure, process or production equipment or machinery which form a permanent part of the new source and which will be used in its operation, if the facility or equipment is of such value as to represent a substantial commitment to construct, but does not include any facility or equipment used in connection with feasibility, engineering, and design studies regarding the source or water pollution treatment for the source;

(iii) "source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a discharge of pollutants;

NONCONTACT 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.

ON-SITE CONTACT means the person who is thoroughly familiar with the operation of the facility and with the facts reported in this application and who can be contacted by reviewing offices if necessary.

OPERATOR means the party responsible for the overall operation of a facility. *(See "Responsible Party")*

OUTFALL means a point source.

OWNER means the owner of any facility subject to regulation under the APDES program.

PERMIT (A) means an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by the Department to implement the requirements of the APDES Program and 18 AAC 83; (B) includes an APDES general permit and an EPA-issued NPDES general permit.

PERSON means an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, state or federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof.

POINT SOURCE (A) means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged; (B) does not include return flows from irrigated agricultural storm water runoff.

POLLUTANT (A) means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical waste, biological materials, radioactive materials except those regulated under 42 U.S.C. 2011, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rocks, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, or agriculture waste discharged into water;

(B) does not include sewage from vessels or water, gas, or other material that 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

(i) is used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes

(ii) is approved by authority of the Department, and

(iii) if the Department determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources.

PRELIMINARY DRAFT PERMIT means a draft permit that the Department intends to provide notice of under 18 AAC 83.120 and that is provided in advance to the applicant under 18 AAC 83.115(e).

PRETREATMENT has the meaning given in 40 CFR §403.3(q), adopted by reference in 18 AAC 83.010.

PRIMARY INDUSTRY CATEGORY means any industry category listed in Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 122, adopted by reference in 18 AAC 83.010.

PRIVATELY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS means any device or system that is used to treat wastes from any facility whose operator is not the operator of the treatment works and is 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.

PROPOSED FINAL PERMIT means a permit, prepared after the public comment period and any public hearing and administrative appeal, that may be sent to EPA for review before final issuance by the Department.

PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS or POTW (A) means a treatment works as defined by 33 U.S.C. 1292 that is owned by a state or municipality; municipality includes a municipality that has jurisdiction over the indirect discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works;

(B) includes

(i) any device and system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature; and

(ii) any sewer, pipes, and other conveyances that conveys wastewater to a POTW treatment plant.

RECOMMENCING DISCHARGER means a source that recommences discharge after terminating operations.

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR means the regional administrator of EPA Region 10 or the authorized representative of the regional administrator.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY means the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity responsible for the overall operation of the facility. This may or may not be the same name as the facility. The responsible party is the legal entity which controls the facility's operation rather than the plant or site manager and receives all correspondence from the Department.

ROCK CRUSHING OR GRAVEL WASHING FACILITIES means facilities that process crushed and broken stone, gravel, and riprap.

SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE means a schedule of remedial measures in a permit, including an enforceable sequence of interim requirements such as actions, operations, or milestone events, leading to compliance with 33 U.S.C. 1251 – 1387 and 18 AAC 83.

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

SEPTAGE means the liquid and solid material pumped from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar domestic sewage treatment system, or a holding tank when the system is cleaned or maintained.

SEVERE PROPERTY DAMAGE means substantial physical damage to property, damage to treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass; in this paragraph, “severe property damage” does not include economic loss caused by delays in production.

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 [33 U.S.C. 1322].

SEWAGE SLUDGE (A) means any solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of municipal wastewater or domestic sewage; (B) includes solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment, scum, **septage**, portable toilet pumpings, type III marine sanitation device pumpings under 33 CFR Part 159, and sewage sludge products; (C) does not include grit, screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge.

SEWAGE SLUDGE USE OR DISPOSAL PRACTICE means the collection, storage, treatment, transportation, processing, monitoring, use, or disposal of sewage sludge.

SILVICULTURAL POINT SOURCE (A) means any discernable, confined, and discrete conveyance related to rock crushing and gravel washing, log sorting, or log storage facilities that are operated in connection with silvicultural activities and from which pollutants are discharged into waters of the United States; (B) does not include non-point 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 require a CWA Section 404 permit.

SITE means the land or water area where any facility or activity is physically located or conducted, including adjacent land used in connection with the facility or activity.

STATE means the State of Alaska.

STATE AND EPA AGREEMENT means an agreement between the regional administrator and the state that coordinates EPA and state activities, responsibilities, and programs, including those under 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387.

STORM WATER means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

STORM WATER DISCHARGE ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY means the discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying storm water and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant.

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.

TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS means the total dissolved solids as determined by use of the method specified in 40 CFR Part 136, adopted by reference in 18 AAC 83.010.

TOXIC POLLUTANT means any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307(a)(1) of CWA [33 U.S.C. 1317(a)(1)].

TREATMENT WORKS TREATING DOMESTIC SEWAGE (TWTDS) means a POTW or any other sewage sludge or waste water treatment devices or systems, regardless of ownership (including federal facilities), used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated for the disposal of sewage sludge.

UNDERGROUND INJECTION means well injection.

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; upset does not include the following: (A) noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error; (B) improperly designed or installed treatment

facilities: (C) inadequate treatment facilities; (D) lack of preventive maintenance; (E) careless or improper operation.

VARIANCE (A) means any mechanism or provision under 33 U.S.C. 1311 or 1326 or under 18 AAC 83.160, or in the applicable effluent limitations guidelines, that allows a modification or waiver of the generally applicable effluent limitation requirements or time deadlines of 33 U.S.C 1251 – 1387; (B) includes provisions that allow the establishment of alternative limitations based on fundamentally different factors or based upon 33 U.S.C. 1311(c), (g) – (i), or 1326(a).

WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES or WATERS OF THE U.S. (A) means:

(i) all waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

(ii) all interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;

(iii) all other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams, including intermittent streams, mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce, including any such waters that are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or that are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

(iv) all impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States;

(v) tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (i) – (iv);

(vi) the territorial sea; and

(vii) wetlands adjacent to waters, other than waters that are themselves wetlands, identified in paragraphs (i) - (vi).

(B) does not include

(i) waste treatment systems including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of 33 U.S.C. 1251 – 1387 (CWA), other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR §423.11(m), adopted by reference in 18 AAC 83.010 that also meet the criteria of this paragraph;

(ii) prior converted cropland; however, notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any federal agency other than EPA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with EPA.

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, and generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY means the aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly by a toxicity test.

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Table 6-A

Provide the results of at least one analysis for each pollutant in this table. Complete a separate table for each outfall. See instructions for additional details.

OUTFALL NO: _____

Pollutant	Effluent							Units (*specify if blank*)		Intake (*optional*)		
	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30-Day Value (*if available*)		Long Term Average Value (*if available*)		No. of Analyses	Concentration	Mass	Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
	Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass				Concentration	Mass	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand *(BOD)*												
Chemical Oxygen Demand (*COD*)												
Total Organic Carbon (*TOC*)												
Total Suspended Solids (*TSS*)												
Ammonia (*as N*)												
Flow	Value		Value		Value					Value		
Temperature (*winter*)	Value		Value		Value			°C		Value		
Temperature (*summer*)	Value		Value		Value			°C		Value		
pH	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum				Standard Units				

Table 6-B

Mark "X" in the appropriate column for each pollutant you know or have reason to believe is present or you believe to be absent. For any pollutant you believe present which is limited either directly or indirectly but expressly in an effluent limitations guideline (e.g., use of TSS as an indicator to control the discharge of iron and aluminum), you must provide the results of at least one analysis for that pollutant. For other pollutants which you believe present, you must provide quantitative data or an explanation of their presence in your discharge. Complete a separate table for each outfall. See the instructions for additional details and requirements.

OUTFALL NO: _____

Pollutant and CAS No. *(if available)*	Mark "X"		Effluent							Units		Intake (*optional*)		
	Believed Present	Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30-Day Value *(if available)*		Long Term Average Value *(if available)*		No. of Analyses	Concentration	Mass	Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
			Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass				Concentration	Mass	
Bromide (24959-67-9)														
Chlorine, Total Residual														
Color														
Fecal Coliform														
Fluoride (18984-48-8)														
Nitrate-Nitrite (*as N*)														
Nitrogen, Total Organic (*as N*)														
Oil and Grease														
Phosphorus (*as P*), Total (7723-14-0)														
Radioactivity														
(1) Alpha, Total														
(2) Beta, Total														
(3) Radium, Total														

Table 6-B Continued… OUTFALL NO: _____

Pollutant and CAS No. *(if available)*	Mark "X"		Effluent							Units		Intake (*optional*)		
	Believed Present	Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30-Day Value *(if available)*		Long Term Average Value *(if available)*		No. of Analyses	Concentration	Mass	Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
			Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass				Concentration	Mass	
(4) Radium 226, Total														
Sulfate (*as SO_4*) (14808-79-8)														
Sulfide (*as S*)														
Sulfite (*as SO_3*) (14265-45-3)														
Surfactants														
Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)														
Barium, Total (7440-39-3)														
Boron, Total (7440-42-8)														
Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)														
Iron, Total (7439-89-6)														
Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)														
Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)														
Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)														
Tin, Total (7440-31-5)														
Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)														

Table 6-C

If you have processes that qualify in one or more of the primary industry categories listed in Table 2C-2, you must reference this table to determine which of the GC/MS fractions you must test for. Mark "X" in the "Testing Required" column for all such GC/MS fractions that apply to your industry and for ALL toxic metals, cyanides, and total phenols present in your effluent. If you are not required to mark the "Testing Required" (secondary industries, nonprocess wastewater outfalls, and nonrequired GC/MS fractions), mark "X" in the "Believed Present" for each pollutant you know or have reason to believe is present.Mark "X" in the "Believed Absent" column for each pollutant you believe is absent. If you mark "Testing Required" for any pollutant, you must provide the results of at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark "Believed Present" for any pollutant, you must provide the results of at least one analysis for that pollutant if you know or have reason to believe it will be discharged in concentrations of 10 ppb or greater. If you mark "Believed Present" for acrolein, acrylonitrile, 2,4 dinitrophenol, or 2-methyl-4, 6 dinitrophenol, you must provide the results of at least one analysis for each of these pollutants which you know or have reason to believe that you discharge in concentrations of 100 ppb or greater. Otherwise, for pollutants for which you mark "Believed Present", you must either submit at least one analysis or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged.Complete a separate table for each outfall. See instructions for additional details and requirements for reporting and analyses.

OUTFALL NO: _____

Pollutants and CAS No. *(if available)*	Mark "X"			Effluent							Units		Intake (*optional*)		
	Testing Required	Believed Present	Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30-Day Value (*if available*)		Long Term Average Value *(if available)*		No. of Analyses	Concentration	Mass	Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
				Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass				Concentration	Mass	
TOXIC METALS, CYANIDE, AND TOTAL PHENOLS															
1M. Antimony, Total (7440-36-0)															
2M. Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)															
3M. Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)															
4M. Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)															
5M. Chromium, Total (7440-47-3)															
6M. Copper, Total (7440-50-8)															
7M. Lead, Total (7439-92-1)															
8M. Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)															
9M. Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)															
10M. Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)															
11M. Silver, Total (7440-22-4)															
12M. Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)															

Table 6-C Continued… OUTFALL NO: _____

Pollutants and CAS No. *(if available)*	Mark "X"			Effluent							Units		Intake (*optional*)		
	Testing Required	Believed Present	Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30-Day Value *(if available)*		Long Term Average Value *(if available)*		No. of Analyses	Concentration	Mass	Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
				Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass				Concentration	Mass	
TOXIC METALS, CYANIDE, AND TOTAL PHENOLS cont.															
13M. Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)															
14M. Cyanide, Total (57-12-5)															
15M. Phenols, Total															
DIOXIN															
2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (1764-01-6)				Describe results:											
GC/MS FRACTION – VOLATILES															
1V. acrolein (107-02-8)															
2V. acrylonitrile (107-13-1)															
3V. benzene (71-43-2)															
4V. bis (*chloromethyl*) Ether (542-88-1)															
5V. bromoform (75-25-2)															
6V. carbon tetrachloride (56-23-5)															
7V. chlorobenzene (106-90-7)															
8V. chlorodibromo-methane (124-48-1)															
9V. chloroethane (75-00-3)															
10V. 2-chloro-ethylvinyl ether (100-75-8)															

Table 6-C Continued… OUTFALL NO: _____

Pollutants and CAS No. *(if available)*	Mark "X"			Effluent							Units		Intake (*optional*)		
	Testing Required	Believed Present	Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30-Day Value *(if available)*		Long Term Average Value *(if available)*		No. of Analyses	Concentration	Mass	Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
				Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass				Concentration	Mass	
GC/MS FRACTION – VOLATILES cont.															
11V. chloroform (67-66-3)															
12V. dichloro-bromomethane (75-27-4)															
13V. dichloro-bromomethane (75-71-8)															
14V. 1,1-dichloroethane (75-34-3)															
15V. 1,2-dichloroethane (107-06-2)															
16V. 1,1-dichloroethylene (75-35-4)															
17V. 1,2-dichloropropane (78-87-5)															
18V. 1,3-dichloropropy-lene (542-75-8)															
19V. ethylbenzene (100-41-4)															
20V. methyl bromide (74-83-9)															
21V. methyl chloride (74-87-3)															
22V. methylene chloride (75-09-2)															
23V. 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-ethane (79-34-5)															
24V. tetrachloro-ethylene (127-18-4)															
25V. toluene (108-88-3)															

Table 6-C Continued… OUTFALL NO: _____

Pollutants and CAS No. *(if available)*	Mark "X"			Effluent							Units		Intake (*optional*)		
	Testing Required	Believed Present	Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30-Day Value (*if available*)		Long Term Average Value (*if available*)		No. of Analyses	Concentration	Mass	Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
				Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass				Concentration	Mass	
GC/MS FRACTION – VOLATILES cont.															
26V. 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene (156-60-5)															
27V. 1,1,1-trichloroethane (71-55-6)															
28V. 1,1,2-trichloroethane (79-00-5)															
29V tri-chloroethylene (79-01-6)															
30V. Trichloro-fluoromethane (75-69-4)															
31V. vinyl chloride (75-01-4)															
GC/MS FRACTION – ACID COMPOUNDS															
1A. 2-chlorophenol (95-57-8)															
2A. 2,4-dichlorophenol (120-83-2)															
3A. 2,4-dimethylphenol (105-67-9)															
4A. 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (534-52-1)															
5A. 2,4-dinitrophenol (51-28-5)															
6A. 2-nitrophenol (88-75-5)															
7A. 4-nitrophenol (100-02-7)															
8A. p-chloro-m-cresol (59-50-7)															
9A. penta-chlorophenol (87-86-5)															
10A. phenol (108-95-2)															

Table 6-C Continued… OUTFALL NO: _____

Pollutants and CAS No. *(if available)*	Mark "X"			Effluent							Units		Intake (*optional*)		
	Testing Required	Believed Present	Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30-Day Value *(if available)*		Long Term Average Value *(if available)*		No. of Analyses	Concentration	Mass	Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
				Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass				Concentration	Mass	
GC/MS FRACTION – ACID COMPOUNDS cont.															
11A. 2,4,6-trichlorophenol (88-05-2)															
GC/MS FRACTION – BASE/NEUTRAL															
1B. acenaphthene (83-32-9)															
2B. acenaphthylene (208-96-8)															
3B. anthracene (120-12-7)															
4B. benzidine (92-87-5)															
5B. benzo(a)anthracene (56-55-3)															
6B. benzo(a)pyrene (50-32-8)															
7B. 3,4-benzofluoranthene (205-99-2)															
8B. benzo(ghi)perylene (191-24-2)															
9B. benzo(k)fluoranthene (207-08-9)															
10B. bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane (111-91-1)															
11B. bis(2-chloroethyl)ether (111-44-4)															
12B. bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether (102-80-1)															
13B. bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (117-81-7)															

Table 6-C Continued… OUTFALL NO: _____

Pollutants and CAS No. *(if available)*	Mark "X"			Effluent							Units		Intake (*optional*)		
	Testing Required	Believed Present	Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30-Day Value *(if available)*		Long Term Average Value *(if available)*		No. of Analyses	Concentration	Mass	Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
				Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass				Concentration	Mass	
GC/MS FRACTION – BASE/NEUTRAL cont.															
14B. 4-bromophenyl pheynl ether (101-55-3)															
15B. butylbenzyl phthalate (85-68-7)															
16B. 2-chloronaph-thalene (91-58-7)															
17B. 4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether (7005-72-3)															
18B. chrysene (218-01-9)															
19B. dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene (53-70-3)															
20B. 1,2-dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)															
21B. 1,3-dichlorobenzene (541-73-1)															
22B. 1,4-dichlorobenzene (106-46-7)															
23B. 3,3'-dichloroben-zidine (91-94-1)															
24B. diethyl phthalate (84-66-2)															
25B. dimethyl phthalate (131 -11-3)															
26B. di-n-butyl phthalate (84-74-2)															
27B. 2,4-dinitrotoluene (121-14-2)															

Table 6-C Continued… OUTFALL NO: _____

Pollutants and CAS No. *(if available)*	Mark "X"			Effluent							Units		Intake (*optional*)		
	Testing Required	Believed Present	Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30-Day Value *(if available)*		Long Term Average Value *(if available)*		No. of Analyses	Concentration	Mass	Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
				Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass				Concentration	Mass	
GC/MS FRACTION – BASE/NEUTRAL cont.															
28B. 2,6-dinitrotoluene (606-20-2)															
29B. di-n-octyl phthalate (117-84-0)															
30B. 1,2-diphenyl-hydrazine (as azobenzene) (122-66-7)															
31B. fluororanthene (206-44-0)															
32B. fluorene (86-73-7)															
33B. hexachloro-benzene (118-74-1)															
34B. hexachloro-butadiene (87-68-3)															
35B. hexachloro-cyclopentadiene (77-47-4)															
36B hexachloro-ethane (67-72-1)															
37B. indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (193-39-5)															
38B. isophorone (78-59-1)															
39B. naphthalene (91-20-3)															
40B. nitrobenzene (98-95-3)															

Table 6-C Continued… OUTFALL NO: _____

Pollutants and CAS No. *(if available)*	Mark "X"			Effluent							Units		Intake (*optional*)		
	Testing Required	Believed Present	Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30-Day Value *(if available)*		Long Term Average Value *(if available)*		No. of Analyses	Concentration	Mass	Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
				Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass				Concentration	Mass	
GC/MS FRACTION – BASE/NEUTRAL cont.															
41B. N-nitrosodimethyl-amine (62-75-9)															
42B. N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine (621-64-7)															
43B. N-nitrosodi-phenylamine (86-30-6)															
44B. phenanthrene (85-01-8)															
45B. pyrene (129-00-0)															
46B. 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene (120-82-1)															
GC/MS FRACTION – PESTICIDES															
1P. aldrin (309-00-2)															
2P. alpha-BHC (319-84-6)															
3P. beta-BHC (319-85-7)															
4P. gamma-BHC (58-89-9)															
5P. delta-BHC (319-86-8)															
6P. chlordane (57-74-9)															
7P. 4,4'-DDT (50-29-3)															
8P. 4,4'-DDE (72-55-9)															
9P. 4,4'-DDD (72-54-8)															

Table 6-C Continued… OUTFALL NO: _____															
Pollutants and CAS No. *(if available)*	Mark "X"			Effluent							Units		Intake (*optional*)		
	Testing Required	Believed Present	Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30-Day Value *(if available)*		Long Term Average Value *(if available)*		No. of Analyses	Concentration	Mass	Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
				Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass	Concentration	Mass				Concentration	Mass	
GC/MS FRACTION – PESTICIDES cont.															
10P. dieldrin (60-57-1)															
11P. alpha-enosulfan (115-29-7)															
12P. beta-endosulfan (115-29-7)															
13P. endosulfan sulfate (1031-07-8)															
14P. endrin (72-20-8)															
15P. endrin aldehyde (7421-93-4)															
16P. heptachlor (76-44-8)															
17P. heptachlor epoxide (1024-57-3)															
18P. PCB-1242 (53469-21-9)															
19P. PCB-1254 (11097-69-1)															
20P. PCB-1221 (11104-28-2)															
21P. PCB-1232 (11141-16-5)															
22P. PCB-1248 (12672-29-6)															
23P. PCB-1260 (11096-82-5)															
24P. PCB-1016 (12674-11-2)															
25P. toxaphene (8001-35-2)															

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

CHEMICAL TREATMENT PROCESSES

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

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT PROCESSES

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

OTHER PROCESSES

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

SLUDGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL PROCESSES

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

TABLE 2C-2. TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ORGANIC TOXIC POLLUTANTS BY INDUSTRY CATEGORY[1]

INDUSTRY CATEGORY	GC/MS FRACTION[2]			
	Volatile	Acid	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	–	–	–	–
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[3]	X	X	X	X
Gum and wood chemicals[4]	X	X	X	X
Inorganic chemicals manufacturing	X	X	X	–
Iron and steel manufacturing	X	X	X	–
Leather tanning and finishing	X	X	X	–
Mechanical products manufacturing	X	X	X	–
Nonferrous metals manufacturing	X	X	X	X
Ore mining (Aluminum Ore only)	–	X	–	–
Organic chemicals manufacturing	X	X	X	X
Paint and ink formulation	X	X	X	–
Pesticides	X	X	X	X
Petroleum refining	X	–	–	–
Pharmaceutical preparations	X	X	X	–
Photographic equipment and supplies	X	X	X	–
Plastic and synthetic materials manufacturing	X	X	X	X
Plastic processing	X	–	–	–
Porcelain enameling	–	–	–	–
Printing and publishing[5]	*	X	*	X
Printing and publishing[6]	*	X	*	*
Printing and publishing[7]	X	X	*	X
Printing and publishing[8]	X	X	*	*
Printing and publishing[9]	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	–	–
Textile mills (except 40 C.F.R. Part 410 Subpart C)	X	X	X	–
Timber products processing	X	X	X	X

[1] See Note 1 in 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010(b)(9), for an explanation of the effect of suspensions on testing requirements for certain industrial categories.
[2] The pollutants in each fraction are listed in Table 6-C.
[3] Pertaining to 40 C.F.R. Part 454 Subpart A, "Char and Charcoal Briquets," Subpart B, "Gum Rosin and Turpentine," Subpart C, "Wood Rosin, Turpentine and Pine Oil," and Subpart E, "Essential Oils"
[4] Pertaining to 40 C.F.R. Part 454 Subpart D, "Tall Oil Rosin, Pitch and Fatty Acids" and Subpart F, "Rosin-Based Derivatives"
[5] Pertaining to 40 C.F.R. Part 430 Subpart A, "Dissolving Kraft"
[6] Pertaining to 40 C.F.R. Part 430 Subpart B, "Bleached Papergrade Kraft and Soda", Subpart C, "Unbleached Kraft," Subpart D, "Dissolving Sulfite," and Subpart R, "?"
[7] Pertaining to 40 C.F.R. Part 430 Subpart E, "Papergrade Sulfite," Subpart Q, "?," Subpart S, "?," and Subpart T, "?"
[8] Pertaining to 40 C.F.R. Part 430 Subpart F, "Semi-Chemical," Subpart G, "Mechanical Pulp," Subpart H, "Non-Wood Chemical Pulp," Subpart I, "Secondary Fiber Deink," Subpart K, "Fine and Lightweight Papers From Purchased Pulp," Subpart L, "Tissue, Filter, Non-Woven, and Paperboard From Purchased Pulp," Subpart M, "?," Subpart N, "?," Subpart O, "?" and Subpart P, "?"
[9] Pertaining to 40 C.F.R. Part 430 Subpart J, "Secondary Fiber Deink" and Subpart K, "?"
X = Testing required
– = Testing not required
* = Do not test unless "reson to believe" it is discharged

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

220. Potassium permanganate
221. Propargite
222. Propionic acid
223. Propionic anhydride
224. Propylene oxide
225. Pyrethrins
226. Quinoline
227. Resorcinol
228. Selenium oxide
229. Silver nitrate
230. Sodium
231. Sodium arsenate
232. Sodium arsenite
233. Sodium bichromate
234. Sodium bifluoride
235. Sodium bisulfite
236. Sodium chromate
237. Sodium cyanide
238. Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate
239. Sodium fluoride
240. Sodium hydrosulfide
241. Sodium hydroxide
242. Sodium hypochlorite
243. Sodium methylate
244. Sodium nitrite
245. Sodium phosphate (dibasic)
246. Sodium phosphate (tribasic)
247. Sodium selenite
248. Strontium chromate
249. Strychnine
250. Styrene
251. Sulfuric acid
252. Sulfur monochloride
253. 2,4,5-T acid (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
254. 2,4,5-T amines (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid amines)
255. 2,4,5-T esters (2,4,5 Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid esters)
256. 2,4,5-T salts (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid salts)
257. 2,4,5-TP acid (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy propanoic acid)
258. 2,4,5-TP acid esters (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy propanoic acid esters)
259. TDE (Tetrachlorodiphenyl ethane)
260. Tetraethyl lead
261. Tetraethyl pyrophosphate
262. Thallium sulfate
263. Toluene
264. Toxaphene
265. Trichlorofon
266. Trichloroethylene
267. Trichlorophenol
268. Triethanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate
269. Triethylamine
270. Trimethylamine
271. Uranyl acetate
272. Uranyl nitrate
273. Vanadium 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

Figure 2C-1. Example Line Drawing