



ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

APPLICATION FORM 2F

Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity

DEC Internal Use Only
Facility ID Number

Please submit this form to:

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

Form 2F must be completed by operators of facilities that discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity or by operators of stormwater discharges that DEC is evaluating for designation as a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the U.S. or as contributing to a violation of a water quality standard.

Operators of discharges that are composed entirely of stormwater must complete this form (Form 2F) in conjunction with Form 1. Operators of discharges of stormwater that are combined with nonprocess wastewater (nonprocess wastewater includes noncontact cooling water and sanitary wastes that are not regulated by effluent guidelines of a new source performance standard, except discharges by educational, medical, or commercial chemical laboratories) must complete Form 1, Form 2F, and Form 2E.

Complete instructions for completing this form are located at the end of the document.

SECTION 1 – FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Name:

Physical Address/Location:

SECTION 2 – RESPONSIBLE PARTY INFORMATION
(Person responsible for overall management of the project and the discharge)

Name:

Address:

Phone:

City/State/Zip:

FAX:

Title:

E-mail:

SECTION 3 – OPERATOR OR ON-SITE CONTACT INFORMATION
Check if same as Responsible Party []

Company Name:

Address:

Phone:

City/State/Zip:

FAX:

Representative/Title:

E-mail:

SECTION 4 – BILLING INFORMATION Check if same as Responsible Party []

Company Name:

Address:	Phone:
City/State/Zip:	FAX:
Representative/Title:	E-mail:

SECTION 5 – CONSULTANT (if applicable)

Name:

Address:	Phone:
City/State/Zip:	FAX:

E-mail:

SECTION 6 – OUTFALL LOCATION

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

A. Outfall Number (list)	B. Latitude			C. Longitude			D. Receiving Water (name)
	1. Deg.	2. Min.	3. Sec.	1. Deg.	2. Min.	3. Sec.	

SECTION 7– IMPROVEMENTS

Are you now required by any Federal, State or local authority to meet any implementation schedule for the construction, upgrading or operation of wastewater treatment equipment or practices or any other environmental programs which may affect the discharges described in 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 8)

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

SECTION 8 – SITE DRAINAGE MAP

Attach a site map showing topography (or indicating the outline of drainage areas served by each outfall covered in the application if a topographic map is unavailable) depicting the facility including: each of its intake and discharge structures; the drainage area of each stormwater outfall; paved areas and buildings within the drainage area of each stormwater outfall, each known past or present areas used for outdoor storage or disposal of significant materials, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff, materials loading and access areas, areas where pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners, and fertilizers are applied; each of its hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal units (including each area not required to have a RCRA permit which is used for accumulating hazardous waste under 40 CFR 262.34); each well where fluids from the facility are injected underground, springs, and other surface water bodies which receive storm water discharges from the facility.

SECTION 9 – NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF POLLUTANT SOURCES

A. For each outfall, provide an estimate of the area (include units) of impervious surfaces (including paved areas and building roofs) drained to the outfall and an estimate of the total surface area drained by the outfall.

Outfall Number	Area of Impervious Surface	Total Area Drained	Outfall Number	Area of Impervious Surface	Total Area Drained

B. Provide a narrative description of significant materials that are currently or in the past three years have been treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to stormwater; method of treatment, storage, or disposal; past and present materials management practices employed to minimize contact by these materials with stormwater runoff; materials loading and access areas; and the location, manner, and frequency in which pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers are applied.

C. For each outfall, provide the location and a description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff; and a description of the treatment the stormwater receives, including the schedule and type of maintenance for control and treatment measures and the ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes other than by discharge.

Outfall Number	Treatment	List Codes from Table 2F-1

SECTION 10 – NONSTORMWATER DISCHARGES

Your certification in Section 15 includes affirming that the outfalls covered by this application have been tested or evaluated for the presence of nonstormwater discharges, and that all nonstormwater discharges from these outfalls are identified in either an accompanying Form 2C or Form 2E application for the outfall. Provide a description of the method used, the date of any testing, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during a test.

SECTION 11 – SIGNIFICANT LEAKS AND SPILLS

Provide existing information regarding the history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants at the facility in the last three (3) years, including the approximate date and location of the spill or leak, and the type and amount of material released.

SECTION 12 – DISCHARGE INFORMATION

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

Potential discharges not covered by analysis – is any toxic pollutant listed in Table 2F-2, 2F-3 or 2F-4, 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 pollutants below)

No (go to Section 13)

SECTION 13 – BIOLOGICAL TOXICITY TESTING DATA

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

Yes (Identify the test(s) and describe their purposes below)

No (go to Section 13)

SECTION 14 – CONTRACT ANALYSIS INFORMATION

Were any of the analyses reported in Section 12 performed by a contract laboratory or consulting firm?

Yes (provide details below)

No (go to Section 15)

Name:	Contact Person:
Address:	Title:
City/State/Zip:	Phone:
Pollutant(s) analyzed:	

Name:	Contact Person:
Address:	Title:
City/State/Zip:	Phone:
Pollutant(s) analyzed:	

SECTION 15 – CERTIFICATION

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

Print Name: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

DISCHARGE INFORMATION (Continued from Section 12).

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

Outfall Number: _____

Pollutant	Maximum Values (Include Units)		Average Values (Include Units)		Number of Storm Events Sampled	Sources of Pollutants
	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow- Weighted Composite	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow- Weighted Composite		
Oil and Grease						
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)						
Biological Oxygen Demand (COD)						
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)						
Total Nitrogen						
Total Phosphorus						
pH	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		

Table B. List each pollutant that is limited in an effluent guideline that the facility is subject to or any pollutant listed in the facility's APDES permit for its process wastewater (if the facility is operating under an existing APDES permit). Complete one table for each outfall. See the instructions for additional details and requirements.

Outfall Number: _____

Pollutant and CAS Number (If Available)	Maximum Values (Include Units)		Average Values (Include Units)		Number of Storm Events Sampled	Sources of Pollutants
	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow- Weighted Composite	Grab Sample Taken During First 20 Minutes	Flow- Weighted Composite		

INSTRUCTIONS FOR APDES FORM 2F

Application for Permit to Discharge Stormwater

Associated with Industrial Activity

Who Must File Form 2F

Form 2F must be completed by operators of facilities which discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity or by operators of storm water discharges that DEC is evaluating for designation of a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States, or as contributing to a violation of a water quality standard.

Operators of discharges which are composed entirely of storm water must complete Form 2F (this form) in conjunction with Form 1.

Operators of discharges of storm water which are combined with process wastewater (process wastewater is water that comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, waste product, or wastewater) must complete and submit Form 2F, Form 1, and Form 2C.

Operators of discharges of storm water that are combined with nonprocess wastewater (nonprocess wastewater includes noncontact cooling water and sanitary wastes not regulated by effluent guidelines or a new source performance standard, except discharges by educational, medical, or commercial chemical laboratories) must complete Form 1, Form 2F, and Form 2E.

Operators of new sources or new discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity that will be combined with other nonstormwater new sources or new discharges must submit Form 1, Form 2F, and Form 2D.

Where to File Applications

The application forms should be sent to:

Department of Environmental Conservation
Wastewater Discharge Authorizations Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Or signed electronically and sent to:

DEC.Water.WQPermit@alaska.gov

An electronic signature is defined as an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with a record and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the record.

Completeness

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.

Public Availability of Submitted Information

You may not claim as confidential any information required by this form or Form 1, or Form 2C you may claim as confidential, but claims for information which are effluent data will be denied.

If you do not assert a claim of confidentiality at the time of submitting the information, DEC may make the information public without further notice to you. Claims of confidentiality will be handled in accordance with DEC's 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 in the General Instructions that accompany Form 1.

Identification Number

For existing facilities, enter the Identification Number on Page 1, if known.

Section 1

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

Section 2

Give the name, title, address, work telephone number, and e-mail of the party responsible for operating the facility described in this application. This may or may not be the same name as the facility. The operator of the facility is the legal entity that controls the facility's operation rather than the plant or site manager. All correspondence will be sent to the identified individual at this address.

Section 3

Give the name, title, address, work telephone number, and e-mail of the operator or on-site contact if different from the responsible party identified in Section 2.

Section 4

Give the name, title, address, work telephone number, and e-mail of the billing contact if different from the responsible party identified in Section 2.

Section 5

If a consultant assisted your facility in the preparation of this application, provide their name, title, address, work telephone number, and e-mail.

Section 6

You may use the map you provided for Section 7 of Form 1 to determine the latitude and longitude of each of your outfalls and the name of the receiving water.

Section 7

If you check "yes" to this question, complete all parts of the chart, or attach a copy of any previous submission you have made to DEC containing the same information. You are not required to submit a description of future pollution control projects if you do not wish to or if none is planned.

Section 8

Attach a site map showing topography (or indicating the outline of drainage areas served by the outfall(s) covered in the application if a topographic map is unavailable) depicting the facility including:

- Each of its drainage and discharge structures;

- The drainage area of each storm water outfall;

- Paved areas and buildings within the drainage area of each storm water outfall, each known past or present areas used for outdoor storage or disposal of significant materials, each existing structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, materials loading and access areas, areas where pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers are applied;

- Each of its hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities (including each area not required to have a RCRA permit which is used for accumulating hazardous waste for less than 90 days under 40 CFR 269.34);

- Each well where fluids from the facility are injected underground; and

- Springs, and other surface water bodies which receive storm water discharges from the facility.

Section 9.A.

For each outfall, provide an estimate of the area drained by the outfall that is covered by impervious surfaces. For the purpose of this application, impervious surfaces are surfaces where storm water runs off at rates that are significantly higher than background rates (e.g., predevelopment levels) and include paved areas, building roofs, parking lots, and roadways. Include an estimate of the total area (including all impervious and pervious areas) drained by each outfall. The site map required under Section 8 can be used to estimate the total area drained by each outfall.

Section 9.B.

Provide a narrative description of significant materials that are currently or in the past three years have been treated, stored, or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water; method of treatment, storage or disposal of these materials; past and present

materials management practices employed, in the last three years, to minimize contact by these materials with storm water runoff; materials loading and access areas; and the location, manner, and frequency in which pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners, and fertilizers are applied. Significant materials should be identified by chemical name, form (e.g., powder, liquid, etc.), and type of container or treatment unit. Indicate any materials treated, stored, or disposed of together. "significant materials" includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

Section 9.C.

For each outfall, structural controls include structures which enclose material handling or storage areas, covering materials, berms, dikes, or diversion ditches around manufacturing, production, storage or treatment units, retention ponds, etc. Nonstructural controls include practices such as spill prevention plans, employee training, visual inspections, preventive maintenance, and housekeeping measures that are used to prevent or minimize the potential for releases of pollutants.

Section 10

Provide a certification that all outfalls that should contain storm water discharges associated with industrial activity have been tested or evaluated for the presence of nonstormwater discharges which are not covered by an APDES permit. Tests for such non-storm water discharges may include smoke tests, fluorometric dye tests, analysis of accurate schematics, as well as other appropriate tests. Part B must include a description of the method used, the date of any testing, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during a test. All non-storm water discharges must be identified in a Form 2C or Form 2E which must accompany this application (see beginning of instructions under section titled "Who Must File Form 2F" for a description of when Form 2C and Form 2E must be submitted).

Section 11

Provide a description of existing information regarding the history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants at the facility in the last three years.

Section 12 (including Tables A, B and C)

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

List any toxic pollutant listed in Tables 2F-2, 2F-3, or 2F-4 that you currently use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct. In addition, if you know or have reason to believe that 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) is discharged or if you use or manufacture 2,4,5-trichloro-phenoxy acetic Acid (2,4,5,-T); 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid (Silvex, 2,4,5,-TP); 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) ethyl, 2,2-dichloropropionate (Erbon); O,O-dimethyl O-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate (Ronnel); 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (TCP); or hexachlorophene (HCP); then list TCDD. DEC may waive or modify the requirement if you demonstrate that it would be unduly burdensome to identify each toxic pollutant and DEC has adequate information to issue your permit. You may not claim this information as confidential; however, you do not have to distinguish between the use or production of the pollutants or list the amounts.

General Instructions

Table A requires you to report at least one analysis for each pollutant listed. Tables B and C require you to report analytical data in two ways. For some pollutants addressed in Tables B and C, if you know or have reason to know that the pollutant is present in your discharge, you may be required to list the pollutant and test (sample and analyze) and report the levels of the pollutants in your discharge. For all other pollutants addressed in Tables B and C, you must list the pollutant if you know or have reason to know that the pollutant is present in the discharge, and either report quantitative data for the pollutant or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged. (See specific instructions on the form and below.) Base your determination that a pollutant is present in or absent from your discharge on your knowledge of your raw materials, material management practices, maintenance chemicals, history of spills and releases, intermediate and final products and byproducts, and any previous analyses known to you of your effluent or similar effluent.

Sampling: a person experienced in sampling industrial wastewater or storm water discharges should supervise the collection of the samples for the reported analyses. You may contact DEC for detailed guidance on sampling techniques and for answers to specific questions. Any specific requirements contained in the applicable analytical methods should be followed for sample containers, sample preservation, holding times, the collection of duplicate samples, etc. The time when you sample should be representative, to the extent feasible, of your treatment system operating properly with no system upsets. Samples should be collected from the

center of the flow channel, where turbulence is at a maximum, at a site specified in your present permit, or at any site adequate for the collection of a representative sample.

For pH, temperature, cyanide, total phenols, residual chlorine, oil and grease, and fecal coliform, grab samples taken during the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of the discharge must be used (you are not required to analyze a flow-weighted composite for these parameters). For all other pollutants both a grab sample collected during the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of the discharge and a flow-weighted composite sample must be analyzed. 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.

All samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches and at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. Where feasible, the variance in the duration of the event and the total rainfall of the event should not exceed 50 percent from the average or median rainfall event in that area.

A grab sample shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge (or as soon thereafter as practicable), and a flow-weighted composite shall be taken for the entire event or for the first three hours of the event.

Grab and composite samples are defined as follows:

Grab Sample: An individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected during the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of the discharge. This sample is to be analyzed separately from the composite sample.

Flow-Weighted Composite sample: A flow-weighted composite sample may be taken with a continuous sampler that proportions the amount of sample collected with the flow rate or as a combination of a minimum of three sample aliquots taken in each hour of discharge for the entire event or for the first three hours of the event, with each aliquot being at least 100 milliliters and collected with a minimum period of fifteen minutes between aliquot collections. 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. Where GC/MS Volatile Organic Analysis (VOA) is required, aliquots must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis. Only one analysis for the composite sample 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 that would cause the data to be unrepresentative are significant changes in production level, changes in raw materials, processes, or final products, and changes in storm water treatment. When new analytical methods are promulgated, DEC will provide information as to when you should use the new methods to generate data on your discharges. Of course, DEC may request additional information, including current quantitative data, if they determine it to be necessary to assess your discharges. DEC may allow or establish appropriate site-specific sampling procedures or requirements, including sampling locations, the season in which the sampling takes place, the minimum duration between the previous measurable storm event and the storm event sampled, the minimum or maximum level of precipitation required for an appropriate storm event, the form of precipitation sampled (snow melt or rainfall), protocols for collecting samples, and additional time for submitting data on a case-by-case basis.

Reporting: All levels must be reported as concentration and mass (note: grab samples are reported in terms of concentration). You may report some or all of the required data by attaching separate sheets of paper instead of filling out pages 6 through 8 if the separate sheets contain all the required information in a format which is constant with pages VII-1 and VII-2 in spacing and identification of pollutants and columns. Use the following abbreviations in the columns headed "Units."

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 of 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) DEC 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 grab sample and one flow-weighted composite sample for a given outfall, complete only the "Maximum Values" columns and insert "1" into the "Number of Storm Events Sampled" column. DEC may require you to conduct additional analyses to further characterize your discharges.

If you measure more than one value for a grab sample or a flow-weighted composite sample for a given outfall of those values are representative of your discharge, you must report them. You must describe your method of testing and data analysis. You also must determine the average of all values within the last year and report the concentration and mass under the "Average Values" columns, and the total number of storm events sampled under the "Number of Storm Events Sampled" columns.

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

Table A

Table A must be completed by all applicants for all outfalls who must complete Form 2F.

Analyze a grab sample collected during the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of the discharge and flow-weighted composite samples for all pollutants in this Part, and report the results except use only grab samples for pH and oil and grease. See discussion in General Instructions to Section 12 above for definitions of grab sample collected during the first 30 minutes of discharge and flow-weighted composite sample. The "Average Values" column is not compulsory but should be filled out if data are available.

Table B

List all pollutants that are limited in an effluent guideline which the facility is subject to (see 40 CFR Subchapter N to determine which pollutants are limited in effluent guidelines) or any pollutant listed in the facility's APDES permit for its process wastewater (if the facility is operating under an existing APDES permit). Complete one table for each outfall. See discussion in General Instructions to Section 12 above for definitions of grab sample collected during the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of discharge and flow-weighted composite sample. The "Average Values" column is not compulsory but should be filled out if data are available.

Analyze a grab sample collected during the first 30 minutes of the discharge and flow-weighted composite samples for all pollutants in this Table, and report the results, except as provided in the General Instructions.

Table C

Table C must be completed by all applicants for all outfalls which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity, or that EPA is evaluating for designation as a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States, or as contributing to a violation of a water quality standard. Use both a grab sample and a composite sample for all pollutants you analyze for in this part except use grab samples for residual chlorine and fecal coliform. The "Average Values" column is not compulsory but should be filled out if data are available. Table C requires you to address the pollutants in Tables 2F-2, 2F-3, and 2F-4 for each outfall. Pollutants in each of these Tables are addressed differently.

Table 2F-2: For each outfall, list all pollutants in Table 2F-2 that you know or have reason to believe are discharged (except pollutants previously listed in Table B). If a pollutant is limited in an effluent guideline limitation which the facility is subject to, the pollutant must be analyzed and reported in Table B. If a pollutant in Table 2F-2 is indirectly limited by an effluent guideline limitation through an indicator (e.g., use of TSS as an indicator to control the discharge of iron and aluminum), you must analyze for it and report the data in Table B. For other pollutants listed in Table 2F-2 (those not limited directly or indirectly by an effluent limitation guideline), that you know or have reason to believe are discharged, you must either report quantitative data or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged.

Table 2F-3: For each outfall, list all pollutants in Table 2F-3 that you know or have reason to believe are discharged. For every pollutant in Table 2F-3 expected to be discharged in concentrations of 10 ppb or greater, you must submit quantitative data. For acrolein, acrylonitrile, 2,4 dinitrophenol, and 2-methyl-4,6 dinitrophenol, you must submit quantitative data if any of these four pollutants is expected to be discharged in concentrations of 100 ppb or greater. For every pollutant expected to be discharged in concentrations APDES Form 2F [May 2008]

less than 10 ppb (or 100 ppb for the four pollutants listed above), then you must either submit quantitative data or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged.

Small Business Exemption - If you are a "small business," you are exempt from the reporting requirements for the organic toxic pollutants listed in Table 2F-3. There are two ways in which you can qualify as a "small business." If your facility is a coal mine, and if your probable total annual production is less than 100,000 tons per year, you may submit past production data or estimated future production [such as a schedule of estimated total production under 30 CFR 795.14(c)] instead of conducting analyses for the organic toxic pollutants. If your facility is not a coal mine, and if your gross total annual sales for the most recent three years average less than \$100,000 per year (in second quarter 1980 dollars), you may submit sales data for those years instead of conducting analyses for the organic toxic pollutants. The production or sales data must be for the facility, which is the source of the discharge. The data should not be limited to production or sales for the process or processes that contribute to the discharge, unless those are the only processes at your facility. For sales data, in situations involving intracorporate transfer or goods and services, the transfer price per unit should approximate market prices for those goods and services as closely as possible. Sales figures for years after 1980 should be indexed to the second quarter of 1980 by using the gross national product price deflator (second quarter of 1980=100). This index is available in National Income and Product Accounts of the United States (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic analysis).

Table 2F-4: For each outfall, list any pollutant in Table 2F-4 that you believe to be present in the discharge and explain why you believe it to be present. No analysis is required, but if you have analytical data, you must report them. **Note:** Under 40 CFR 117.12(a)(2), certain discharges of hazardous substances (listed in 40 CFR 177.21 or 40 CFR 302.4) 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 substance(s) 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 that 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, 44 FR 50766, or contact your Regional Office (Table 1 on Form 1, instructions), for further information on exclusions from Section 311.

Table D

If sampling is conducted during more than one storm event, you only need to report the information requested in Table D for the storm event(s) which resulted in any maximum pollutant concentration reported in Tables A, B, or C.

Provide flow measurements or estimates of the flow rate, and the total amount of discharge for the storm event(s) sampled, the method of flow measurement, or estimation. Provide the data and duration of the storm event(s) sampled, rainfall measurements, or estimates of the storm event which generated the sampled runoff and the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event.

Section 13

Self explanatory. DEC may ask you to provide additional details after your application is received.

Section 14

Self explanatory. Provide details on the contract lab or consulting firm that completed the analyses required under Section 12.

Section 15.

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

1. **For a corporation:** By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Part, a responsible corporate officer means:
 - (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or
 - (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which 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 laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
2. **For a partnership or sole proprietorship:** By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
3. **For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency:** By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this Part, a principal executive officer includes
 - (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or
 - (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

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

TABLE 2F-1 CODES FOR TREATMENT UNITS

PHYSICAL TREATMENT PROCESSES

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

CHEMICAL TREATMENT PROCESSES

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

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT PROCESSES

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

OTHER PROCESSES

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

SLUDGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL PROCESSES

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

TABLE 2F-2 CONVENTIONAL AND NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS

Bromide
Chlorine, Total Residual
Color
Fecal Coliform
Fluoride
Nitrate-Nitrite
Nitrogen, Total Organic
Oil and Grease
Phosphorus, Total
Radioactivity
Sulfate
Sulfite
Surfactants
Aluminum, Total
Barium, Total
Boron, Total
Cobalt, Total
Iron, Total
Magnesium, total
Molybdenum, Total
Manganese, Total
Tin, Total
Titanium, Total

TABLE 2F-3 TOXIC POLLUTANTS

Toxic Pollutants and Total Phenol		
Antimony, Total	Copper, Total	Silver, Total
Arsenic, Total	Lead, Total	Thallium, Total
Beryllium, Total	Mercury, Total	Zinc, Total
Cadmium, Total	Nickel, Total	Cyanide, Total
Chromium, Total	Selenium, Total	Phenols, Total
GC/MS Fraction Volatiles Compounds		
Acrolein	Dichlorobromomethane	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Acrylonitrile	1,1-Dichloroethane	Tetrachloroethylene
Benzene	1,2-Dichloroethane	Toluene
Bromoform	1,1-Dichloroethylene	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene
Carbon Tetrachloride	1,2-Dichloropropane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Chlorobenzene	1,3-Dichloropropylene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Chlorodibromomethane	Ethylbenzene	Trichloroethylene
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	Methyl Chloride	Vinyl Chloride
Chloroform	Methylene Chloride	
Acid Compounds		
2-Chlorophenol	2,4-Dinitrophenol	Pentachlorophenol
2,4-Dichlorophenol	2-Nitrophenol	Phenol
2,4-Dimethylphenol	4-Nitrophenol	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
4,6-Dinitro-O-Cresol	p-Chloro-M-Cresol	2-methyl-4,6 dinitrophenol
Base/Neutral		
Acenaphthene	2-Chloronaphthalene	Fluoranthene
Acenaphthylene	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	Fluorene
Anthracene	Chrysene	Hexachlorobenzene
Benzidine	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	Hexachloroethane
Benzo(a)anthracene	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Hexachloroethane
Benzo(a)pyrene	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Isophorone
Benzo(ghi)perylene	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	Napthalene
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Diethyl Phthalate	Nitrobenzene
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	Dimethyl Phthalate	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	Di-N-Butyl Phthalate	N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Phenanthrene
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	Di-N-Octylphthalate	Pyrene
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene)	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Pesticides		
Aldrin	Dieldrin	PCB-1254
Alpha-BHC	Alpha-Endosulfan	PCB-1221
Beta-BHC	Beta-Endosulfan	PCB-1232
Gamma-BHC	Endosulfan Sulfate	PCB-1248
Delta-BHC	Endrin	PCB-1260
Chlordane	Endrin Aldehyde	PCB-1016
4,4'-DDT	Heptachlor	Toxaphene

4,4-DDE
4,4'-DDD

Heptachlor Epoxide
PCB-1242

TABLE 2F-4 TOXIC POLLUTANTS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

TOXIC POLLUTANT	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
Asbestos	Dichlorvos	Naled
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES	Diethyl amine	Napthenic acid
Acetaldehyde	Dimethyl amine	Nitrotoluene
Allyl alcohol	Dinitrobenzene	Parathion
Allyl chloride	Diquat	Phenolsulfonate
Amyl acetate	Disulfoton	Phosgene
Aniline	Diuron	Propargite
Benzonitrile	Epichlorohydrin	Propylene oxide
Benzyl chloride	Ethion	Pyrethrins
Butyl acetate	Ethylene diamine	Quinoline
Butylamine	Ethylene dibromide	Resorcinol
Captan	Formaldehyde	Strontium
Carbaryl	Furfural	Strychnine
Carbofuran	Guthion	Styrene
Carbon disulfide	Isoprene	2,4,5-T (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
Chlorpyrifos	Isopropanolamine	TDE (Tetrachlorodiphenyl ethane)
Coumaphos	Kelthane	2,4,5-TP [2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy)
Cresol	Kepone	propanoic acid]
Crotonaldehyde	Malathion	Trichlorofon
Cyclohexane	Mercaptodimethur	Triethanolamine
2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	Methoxychlor	Triethylamine
Diazinon	Methyl mercaptan	Trimethylamine
Dicamba	Methyl methacrylate	Uranium
Dichlobenil	Methyl parathion	Vanadium
Dichlone	Mevinphos	Vinyl acetate
2,2-Dichloropropionic acid	Mexacarbate	Xylene
	Monoethyl amine	Xylenol
	Monomethyl amine	Zirconium