ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

PROPOSED FINAL INDIVIDUAL PERMIT

Permit Number: AK0053481

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq*., as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, this permit is issued under provisions of Alaska Statutes (AS) 46.03; the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) as amended; and other applicable State laws and regulations. The

Kodiak Island Borough

is authorized to discharge from the Kodiak Island Borough Landfill Leachate Treatment facility at 1203 Monashka Bay Road, Kodiak, Alaska at the following location:

Outfall	Receiving Water or Body	Latitude	Longitude
001	Unnamed wetland	57° 48’ 49” N	152° 24’ 27” W

In accordance with the discharge point effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth herein:

This permit and authorization shall become effective [insert date]

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, [insert date]

The permittee shall reapply for a permit reissuance on or before [insert date], 180 days before the expiration of this permit if the permittee intends to continue operations and discharge(s) at the facility beyond the term of this permit.

The permittee shall post or maintain a copy of this permit to discharge at the facility and make it available to the public, employees, and subcontractors at the facility.

DRAFT

Signature	Date
Wade Strickland	Program Manager

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SCHEDULE OF SUBMISSIONS

The Schedule of Submissions summarizes some of the required submissions and activities the permittee must complete and/or submit to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) during the term of this permit. The permittee is responsible for all submissions and activities even if they are not summarized below.

Table 1: Schedule of Submissions

Permit Part	Submittal or Completion	Frequency	Due Date	Submit to[a]
Appendix A, 3.2	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	Must be postmarked on or before 15th day of the following month	Compliance
1.3	Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing	2/Year	With the DMR for the month following sample collection	Compliance
1.3.3.1, 1.3.3.2	Written notice of exceedance of chronic toxicity trigger	As Necessary	Within 14 days of receipt of WET test results.	Compliance
1.3.5	APDES Application Form 2D Effluent Monitoring	1/permit cycle	Within two years of commencing discharge	Compliance & Permitting
1.3.6	APDES Application Form 2C Effluent Monitoring	1/permit cycle	With application for permit reissuance	Permitting
2.1	Written notification that the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) has been developed and implemented	1/permit cycle	Within 120 days after the effective date of the final permit	Compliance
2.2	Written notification that the Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan has been developed and implemented	1/permit cycle	Within 180 days after the effective date of the final permit	Compliance
Appendix A, 1.3	Application for Permit Reissuance	1/permit cycle	180 days before expiration of the final permit	Permitting
Appendix A, 3.4	Oral notification of noncompliance	As Necessary	Within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances of noncompliance	Compliance
Appendix A, 3.4	Written documentation of noncompliance	As Necessary	Within 5 days after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances	Compliance
a) See Appendix A 1.1 for addresses				

1.0 LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1.1 Discharge Authorization

1.1.1 During the effective period of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge pollutants from Outfall 001 specified herein to an unnamed wetland, within the limits and subject to conditions set forth herein. This permit authorizes discharge of only those pollutants resulting from facility processes, waste streams, and operations clearly identified in the permit application process.

1.2 Effluent Limits and Monitoring

1.2.1 The permittee must limit and monitor discharges from Outfall 001 as specified in Table 2. All values represent maximum effluent limits, unless otherwise indicated. The permittee must comply with effluent limitations in the table(s) at all times unless otherwise indicated, regardless of monitoring frequency or reporting required by other provisions of this permit.

Table 2 Outfall 001: Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Monthly Average	Units	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Total Discharge Flow	N/A	288,000[a]	Report	Gallons Per Day (GPD)	Continuous	Recorded
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	N/A	140	37	Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
		336.3	88.9	Pounds per Day (lbs/day)[b]		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	N/A	88	27	mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
		211.4	64.9	lbs/day		
pH	6.5	8.5	N/A	Standard Units (SU)	1/Quarter	Grab
Alpha-Terpineol	N/A	33	16	Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
		0.08	0.04	lbs/day		
Benzoic Acid	N/A	120	71	µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
		0.29	0.17	lbs/day		
Total Zinc	N/A	32	32	µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
		0.07	0.07	lbs/day		
Total Ammonia, as N	N/A	10	4.9	mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
		24	11.8	lbs/day		
Phenol	N/A	26	15	µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
		0.06	0.04	lbs/day		
p-Cresol	N/A	25	14	µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
		0.06	0.03	lbs/day		
Nitrate, as N	N/A	Report	N/A	µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Metals[c]	N/A	Report	N/A	µg/L	1/Quarter[d]	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	N/A	Report	N/A	mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Priority Pollutants[e]	N/A	Report	N/A	N/A	2/Permit Cycle[f]	Grab
Whole Effluent Toxicity	N/A	Report	N/A	Toxic Units, Chronic (TU_c)	2/Year[g]	Grab

a) The wastewater discharge volume shall not exceed the maximum hydraulic design flow rate approved in the Final Approval to Operate issued by the Department. Final Approval to Operate means that the Department has reviewed and approved the wastewater treatment works engineered plans submitted to the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 72.210 through 18 AAC 72.285 or as amended.

b) Loading in lbs/day = [(flow in million gallons per day (mgd)) x (concentration in mg/L) x 8.34]; (8.34 is a conversion factor; one gallon of water weighs 8.34 pounds).

c) Metals include those identified as Compounds 1-13 by the National Toxics Rule at 40 CFR § 131.36 (Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium III & VI, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Silver, Thallium, and Zinc). Results for metals shall be reported as total recoverable metal.

d) Metals monitoring shall occur on the same day as Whole Effluent Toxicity and Priority Pollutant monitoring.

e) Priority pollutants are those pollutants identified as Compound Nos. 1-126 by the National Toxics Rule at 40 CFR § 131.36. Monitoring for the metals, which shall be sampled quarterly, need not be duplicated.

f) Twice per permit cycle means one sample taken in year two of the permit in the summer months (May1-September 30) and one taken in year four of the permit during the winter months (October 1-April 30).

g) Twice per year consists of one sample taken in the summer months (May 1– September 30) and one sample taken in the winter (October 1- April 30).

1.2.2 The permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment unit before discharge into receiving waters. The point of compliance is the end-of-pipe, before the effluent is discharged into the wetlands.

1.2.3 Sampling of the discharge for total residual chlorine shall occur when the membranes are being cleaned, so that total residual chlorine sampling is representative of the discharge.

1.2.4 For all effluent monitoring, the permittee must use a test method that can achieve a method detection limit (MDL) less than the effluent limit. For a parameter without an effluent limit, the permittee must use the most sensitive MDL from an EPA-approved analytical test method necessary for compliance monitoring.

1.2.5 For purposes of reporting on the discharge monitoring report (DMR) for a single sample, if a value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report "less than [numeric value of MDL]" and if a value is less than a minimum level (ML), the permittee must report "less than [numeric value of ML]."

1.2.6 For purposes of calculating a monthly average, one half (1/2) the value of the MDL may be assigned for a value less than the MDL, and the [numeric value of MDL] may be assigned for a value between the MDL and the ML. If the average value is less than the MDL, the permittee must report "less than [numeric value of MDL]" and if the average value is less than the ML, the permittee must report "less than [numeric value of ML]." If a value is equal to or greater than the ML, the permittee must report and use the actual value. The resulting average value must be compared to the compliance level, ML, in assessing compliance.

1.3 Additional Monitoring

1.3.1 Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements- Chronic Toxicity

1.3.1.1 The permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples from Outfall 001.Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Parts 1.3.1 through 1.3.4.

1.3.1.2 Toxicity testing must be performed on grab samples of effluent two times per calendar year. One sample shall be taken in the summer months (May 1– September 30) and one sample taken in the winter (October 1- April 30).

1.3.1.3 Samples shall be collected the same day as priority pollutant and metals sampling.

1.3.1.4 The presence of chronic toxicity shall be estimated as specified in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, 4th Edition, October* 2002 EPA/821-R-02-013 (or as updated or superseded during the permit term).

1.3.1.5 Results must be reported in TU_c (toxic units, chronic) where TU_c = 100/No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC).

1.3.1.6 A minimum of two test species with approved test protocols shall be used. The test species shall include the fathead minnow *(Pimephales promelas*), and the water flea *(Ceriodaphnia dubia).* The permittee shall use the critical life stage toxicity tests specified in Table 3 to measure chronic toxicity (TU_c).

Table 3: Approved Whole Effluent Toxicity Tests and Species

Species	Test
Fathead Minnow (*Pimephales promelas*)	Survival and Growth
Water Flea *(Ceriodaphnia dubia)*	Survival and Reproduction

1.3.1.7 If the permittee proposes an alternative species to be used for chronic toxicity testing, the permittee shall perform screening first and provide the results of the screening to DEC for review and written approval prior to implementing the use of the new test species.

1.3.1.8 Toxicity testing on each organism must include a series of five test dilutions and a control. This dilution series shall consist of effluent concentrations of 100%, 75%, 50%, 25%, 13% and a control.

1.3.2 Whole Effluent Toxicity- Quality Assurance

1.3.2.1 All quality assurance criteria and statistical analyses used for chronic tests and reference toxicant tests must be in accordance with *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, 4th Edition, October* 2002 EPA/821-R-02-013 and the individual test protocol. In addition to those quality assurance measures specified in the methodology, the following quality assurance procedures must be implemented:

1.3.2.1.1 The permittee shall make every effort to have the toxicity tests initiated within thirty-six hours of grab sample collection. If this is not possible, the permittee must document that the delivery time cannot be met. In no case should more than seventy-two hours elapse between sample collection and use of the grab sample. The grab sample must be held at 0-6 ° Celsius.

1.3.2.1.2 If organisms are not cultured in-house, concurrent testing with reference toxicants must be conducted. If organisms are cultured in-house, monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests must be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests.

1.3.2.1.3 If either one of the reference toxicant tests or the effluent tests does not meet all test acceptability criteria as specified in the test methods manual, the permittee must re-sample and re-test within 14 days of receipt of the test results.

1.3.2.1.4 Control and lab dilution water must be collected from the receiving water or lab water, as appropriate and as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control, using culture water, must also be used. Receiving water may be used as control and dilution water upon notification and approval of DEC. In no case shall water that has not met test acceptability criteria be used for either dilution or control.

1.3.3 Whole Effluent Toxicity- Accelerated Testing

1.3.3.1 If chronic toxicity exceeding the trigger value of the permit (1.0 TU_c) occurs, the permittee must provide written notification to DEC within 14 days of receipt of test results. The notice must include the following information:

1.3.3.1.1 A description of any actions the permittee has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of the toxicity; and

1.3.3.1.2 Where no actions have been taken, a discussion of the reasons for not taking action.

1.3.4 Toxicity Reporting

1.3.4.1 Toxicity test results shall be reported according to the guidance and must include all relevant test information described for report preparation in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, 4th Edition, October* 2002 EPA/821-R-02-013.

1.3.5 APDES Application Form 2D Effluent Monitoring

1.3.5.1 The permittee shall conduct the effluent monitoring required in the instructions of APDES permit application Form 2D and submit the results to DEC within two years of commencing discharge.

1.3.6 APDES Application Form 2C Effluent Monitoring

1.3.6.1 The permittee shall conduct the effluent monitoring required by APDES permit application Form 2C and submit the results to DEC with the application for permit reissuance. The application for reissuance must be submitted 180 days prior to the expiration date of the permit. The effluent monitoring must have occurred in the three years prior to submittal of the monitoring data.

2.0 SPECIAL CONDITIONS

2.1 Quality Assurance Project Plan

2.1.1 The permittee must develop a QAPP for all monitoring required by this permit. The permittee must submit written notice to DEC that the QAPP has been developed and implemented within 120 days of the effective date of this permit.

2.1.2 The QAPP must be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of effluent and receiving water samples in support of the permit and to help explain data anomalies whenever they occur.

2.1.3 The permittee may use either the generic DEC Wastewater Treatment Facility Quality Assurance Project Plan (DEC QAPP) or may develop a facility-specific QAPP. Some facility specific information is required to complete the QAPP when using the generic DEC QAPP.

2.1.4 Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee must use DEC-approved QA/QC and chain-of-custody procedures, as described in the *Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/R-5) and *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/G-5). The QAPP must be prepared in the format specified in these documents.

2.1.5 At a minimum, a QAPP must include:

2.1.5.1 Details on number of samples, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, analytical methods, analytical detection and quantitation limits for each target compound, type and number of quality assurance field samples, precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements;

2.1.5.2 Maps indicating the location of each sampling point;

2.1.5.3 Qualification and training of personnel; and

2.1.5.4 Name, address, and telephone number of all laboratories used by or proposed to be used by the permittee.

2.1.6 The permittee must amend the QAPP whenever sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedure addressed by the QAPP is modified.

2.1.7 Copies of the QAPP must be kept on site and made available to DEC upon request.

2.2 Best Management Practices Plan

2.2.1 Through implementation of the Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan, the permittee must prevent or minimize the generation and potential for release of pollutants from the facility to waters of the U.S. through normal and ancillary activities.

2.2.2 The permittee must develop and implement a BMP Plan which achieves the objectives and the specific requirements listed below. The permittee must submit written notice to DEC that the BMP Plan has been developed and implemented within 180 days of the effective date of the permit. Any existing BMP Plan may be modified for compliance with this Part.

2.2.3 Objectives. The permittee must develop and amend the BMP Plan consistent with the following objectives for the control of pollutants.

2.2.3.1 The number and quantity of pollutants and the toxicity of effluent generated, discharged, or potentially discharged at the facility must be minimized by the permittee to the extent feasible by managing each waste stream in the most appropriate manner.

2.2.3.2 Under the BMP Plan, and especially within any standard operating procedures in the BMP Plan, the permittee must ensure proper operation and maintenance of water management and wastewater treatment systems. BMP Plan elements must be developed in accordance with good engineering practices.

2.2.3.3 Each facility component or system must be examined for its waste minimization opportunities and its potential for causing a release of significant amounts of pollutants to lands and waters of the U.S. due to equipment failure, improper operation, natural phenomena such as rain or snowfall, etc. The examination must include all normal operations and ancillary activities including material storage areas, storm water, in-plant transfer, material handling and process handling areas, loading or unloading operations, spillage or leaks, sludge and waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

2.2.4 Elements of the BMP Plan. The BMP Plan must be consistent with the objectives of Part 2.2.3 and the general guidance contained in *Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices* (EPA 833-B-93-004, October 1993) and *Storm Water Management for Industrial Activities, Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices* (EPA 832-R-92-006), or any subsequent revision to these guidance documents.

2.2.4.1 Plan Components. The BMP Plan must include, at a minimum, the following items:

2.2.4.1.1 At a minimum, the BMP Plan must contain the planning, development and implementation, and evaluation/reevaluation components discussed in *Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices* (BMPs) (USEPA, 1993) or any subsequent revisions to the guidance document.

2.2.4.1.2 Final constructed site plans, drawings, and maps (including detailed storm water outfall/culvert configurations).

2.2.4.2 Specific Best Management Practices. The BMP Plan must establish specific BMPs or other measures to achieve the objectives under Part 2.3, which ensure that the following specific requirements are met:

2.2.4.2.1 Solids, sludge, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of water and wastewaters must be disposed of in a manner to prevent any pollutant from such materials from entering waters of the U.S.

2.2.4.2.2 Ensure proper management of solid and hazardous waste in accordance with regulations promulgated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Management practices required under RCRA regulations must be referenced in the BMP Plan.

2.2.5 Review and Certification. The BMP must be reviewed and certified as follows:

2.2.5.1 Annual review by the plant manager and BMP Committee.

2.2.5.2 Certified statement that the review required by Part 2.2.5.1 was completed and the BMP Plan fulfills the requirements set forth in this permit. The statement must be certified by the dated signatures of each BMP Committee member.

2.2.6 Documentation. The permittee must maintain a copy of the BMP at the facility and make it available to DEC or an authorized representative upon request.

2.2.7 BMP Plan Modification

2.2.7.1 The permittee must amend the BMP Plan whenever a change in the facility or in the operation of the facility materially increases the generation of pollutants or their release or potential release to receiving waters.

2.2.7.2 The permittee must amend the BMP Plan whenever the plan is found to be ineffective in achieving the general objective of preventing and minimizing the generation and the potential for the release of pollutants from the facility to waters of the U.S.

2.2.7.3 Any changes to the BMP Plan must be consistent with the objectives and specific best management practices of Part 2.2.3 and Part 2.2.4.2, respectively.

2.3 Removed Substances

Collected screenings, grit, solids, scum, and other facility residuals, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of water and wastewaters shall be disposed of in a Department approved manner and method in accordance with 18 AAC 60, such as to prevent any pollution from such materials from entering navigable waters.

APPENDIX A

STANDARD CONDITIONS

APDES PERMIT

NONDOMESTIC DISCHARGES

September 2011

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Appendix A of the permit contains standard regulatory language that must be included in all APDES permits. These requirements are based on the regulations and cannot be challenged in the context of an individual APDES permit action. The standard regulatory language covers requirements such as monitoring, recording, reporting requirements, compliance responsibilities, and other general requirements. Appendix A, Standard Conditions is an integral and enforceable part of the permit. Failure to comply with a Standard Condition in this Appendix constitutes a violation of the permit and is subject to enforcement.

1.0 Standard Conditions Applicable to All Permits

1.1 Contact Information and Addresses

1.1.1 Permitting Program

Documents, reports, and plans required under the permit and Appendix A are to be sent to the following address:

State of Alaska
Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone (907) 269-6285
Fax (907) 269-3487
Email: DEC.Water.WQPermit@alaska.gov

1.1.2 Compliance and Enforcement Program

Documents and reports required under the permit and Appendix A relating to compliance are to be sent to the following address:

State of Alaska
Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Water
Compliance and Enforcement Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone Nationwide (877) 569-4114
Anchorage Area / International (907) 269-4114
Fax (907) 269-4604
Email: dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov

1.2 Duty to Comply

A permittee shall comply with all conditions of the permittee's APDES permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of 33 U.S.C 1251-1387 (Clean Water Act) and state law and is grounds for enforcement action including termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification of a permit, or denial of a permit renewal application. A permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under 33 U.S.C. 1317(a) for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those effluent standards or prohibitions even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

1.3 Duty to Reapply

If a permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after its expiration date, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. In accordance with 18 AAC 83.105(b), a permittee with a currently effective permit shall reapply by submitting a new application at least 180 days before the existing permit expires, unless the Department has granted the permittee permission to submit an application on a later date. However, the Department will not grant permission for an application to be submitted after the expiration date of the existing permit.

1.4 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

In an enforcement action, a permittee may not assert as a defense that compliance with the conditions of the permit would have made it necessary for the permittee to halt or reduce the permitted activity.

1.5 Duty to Mitigate

A permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

1.6 Proper Operation and Maintenance

1.6.1 A permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control and related appurtenances that the permittee installs or uses to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. The permittee's duty to operate and maintain properly includes using adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. However, a permittee is not required to operate back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that a permittee installs unless operation of those facilities is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

1.6.2 Operation and maintenance records shall be retained and made available at the site.

1.7 Permit Actions

A permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause as provided in 18 AAC 83.130. If a permittee files a request to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate a permit, or gives notice of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, the filing or notice does not stay any permit condition.

1.8 Property Rights

A permit does not convey any property rights or exclusive privilege.

1.9 Duty to Provide Information

A permittee shall, within a reasonable time, provide to the Department any information that the Department requests to determine whether a permittee is in compliance with the permit, or whether cause exists to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate the permit. A permittee shall also provide to the Department, upon request, copies of any records the permittee is required to keep under the permit.

1.10 Inspection and Entry

A permittee shall allow the Department, or an authorized representative, including a contractor acting as a representative of the Department, at reasonable times and on presentation of credentials establishing authority and any other documents required by law, to:

1.10.1 Enter the premises where a permittee's regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where permit conditions require records to be kept;

1.10.2 Have access to and copy any records that permit conditions require the permittee to keep;

1.10.3 Inspect any facilities, equipment, including monitoring and control equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under a permit; and

1.10.4 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).

1.11 Monitoring and Records

A permittee must comply with the following monitoring and recordkeeping conditions:

1.11.1 Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity.

1.11.2 The permittee shall retain records in Alaska of all monitoring information for at least three years, or longer at the Department's request at any time, from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. Monitoring records required to be kept include:

1.11.2.1 All calibration and maintenance records,

1.11.2.2 All original strip chart recordings or other forms of data approved by the Department for continuous monitoring instrumentation,

1.11.2.3 All reports required by a permit,

1.11.2.4 Records of all data used to complete the application for a permit,

1.11.2.5 Field logbooks or visual monitoring logbooks,

1.11.2.6 Quality assurance chain of custody forms,

1.11.2.7 Copies of discharge monitoring reports, and

1.11.2.8 A copy of this APDES permit.

1.11.3 Records of monitoring information must include:

1.11.3.1 The date, exact place, and time of any sampling or measurement;

1.11.3.2 The name(s) of any individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement(s);

1.11.3.3 The date(s) and time any analysis was performed;

1.11.3.4 The name(s) of any individual(s) who performed any analysis;

1.11.3.5 Any analytical technique or method used; and

1.11.3.6 The results of the analysis.

1.11.4 Monitoring Procedures

Analyses of pollutants must be conducted using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010, for pollutants with approved test procedures, and using test procedures specified in the permit for pollutants without approved methods.

1.12 Signature Requirement and Penalties

1.12.1 Any application, report, or information submitted to the Department in compliance with a permit requirement must be signed and certified in accordance with 18 AAC 83.385. Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other document filed or required to be maintained under a permit, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be subject to penalties under 33 U.S.C. 1319(c)(4), AS 12.55.035(c)(1)(B), (c)(2) and (c)(3), and AS 46.03.790(g).

1.12.2 In accordance with 18 AAC 83.385, an APDES permit application must be signed as follows:

1.12.2.1 For a corporation, a responsible corporate officer shall sign the application; in this subsection, a responsible corporate officer means:

1.12.2.1.1 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

1.12.2.1.2 The manager of one of more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if

1.12.2.1.2.1 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;

1.12.2.1.2.2 The manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and

1.12.2.1.2.3 Authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

1.12.2.2 For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by the general partner or the proprietor, respectively, shall sign the application.

1.12.2.3 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:

1.12.2.3.1 The chief executive officer of the agency; or

1.12.2.3.2 A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.

1.12.3 Any report required by an APDES permit, and a submittal with any other information requested by the Department, must be signed by a person described in Appendix A, Part 1.12.2, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1.12.3.1 The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Appendix A, Part 1.12.2;

1.12.3.2 The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, including the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility; or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and

1.12.3.3 The written authorization is submitted to the Department to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

1.12.4 If an authorization under Appendix A, Part 1.12.3 is no longer effective because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.12.3 must be submitted to the Department before or together with any report, information, or application to be signed by an authorized representative.

1.12.5 Any person signing a document under Appendix A, Part 1.12.2 or Part 1.12.3 shall certify as follows:

"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."

1.13 Proprietary or Confidential Information

1.13.1 A permit applicant or permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality for proprietary or confidential business information by stamping the words “confidential business information” on each page of a submission containing proprietary or confidential business information. The Department will treat the stamped submissions as confidential if the information satisfies the test in 40 CFR §2.208, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010, and is not otherwise required to be made public by state law.

1.13.2 A claim of confidentiality under Appendix A, Part 1.13.1 may not be asserted for the name and address of any permit applicant or permittee, a permit application, a permit, effluent data, sewage sludge data, and information required by APDES or NPDES application forms provided by the Department, whether submitted on the forms themselves or in any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

1.13.3 A permittee’s claim of confidentiality authorized under Appendix A, Part 1.13.1 is not waived if the Department provides the proprietary or confidential business information to the EPA or to other agencies participating in the permitting process. The Department will supply any information obtained or used in the administration of the state APDES program to the EPA upon request under 40 CFR §123.41, as revised as of July 1, 2005. When providing information submitted to the Department with a claim of confidentiality to the EPA, the Department will notify the EPA of the confidentiality claim. If the Department provides the EPA information that is not claimed to be confidential, the EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice.

1.14 Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any action or relieve a permittee

from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject to under state laws addressing oil and hazardous substances.

1.15 Cultural and Paleontological Resources

If cultural or paleontological resources are discovered because of this disposal activity, work that would disturb such resources is to be stopped, and the Office of History and Archaeology, a Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/parks/oha/), is to be notified immediately at (907) 269-8721.

1.16 Fee

A permittee must pay the appropriate permit fee described in 18 AAC 72.

1.17 Other Legal Obligations

This permit does not relieve the permittee from the duty to obtain any other necessary permits from the Department or from other local, state, or federal agencies and to comply with the requirements contained in any such permits. All activities conducted and all plan approvals implemented by the permittee pursuant to the terms of this permit shall comply with all applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

2.0 Special Reporting Obligations

2.1 Planned Changes

2.1.1 The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alteration or addition to the permitted facility if:

2.1.1.1 The alteration or addition may make the facility a “new source” under one or more of the criteria in 18 AAC 83.990(44); or

2.1.1.2 The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged if those pollutants are not subject to effluent limitations in the permit or to notification requirements under 18 AAC 83.610.

2.1.2 If the proposed changes are subject to plan review, then the plans must be submitted at least 30 days before implementation of changes (see 18 AAC 15.020 and 18 AAC 72 for plan review requirements). Written approval is not required for an emergency repair or routine maintenance.

2.1.3 Written notice must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.2 Anticipated Noncompliance

2.2.1 A permittee shall give seven days’ notice to the Department before commencing any planned change in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

2.2.2 Written notice must be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

2.3 Transfers

2.3.1 A permittee may not transfer a permit for a facility or activity to any person except after notice to the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 83.150. The Department may modify or revoke and reissue the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements under 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387 (Clean Water Act) or state law.

2.3.2 Written notice must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.4 Compliance Schedules

2.4.1 A permittee must submit progress or compliance reports on interim and final requirements in any compliance schedule of a permit no later than 14 days following the scheduled date of each requirement.

2.4.2 Written notice must be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

2.5 Corrective Information

2.5.1 If a permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit a relevant fact in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, the permittee shall promptly submit the relevant fact or the correct information.

2.5.2 Information must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.6 Bypass of Treatment Facilities

2.6.1 Prohibition of Bypass

Bypass is prohibited. The Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for any bypass, unless:

2.6.1.1 The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

2.6.1.2 There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, including use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. However, this condition is not satisfied if the permittee, in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment, should have installed adequate back-up equipment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

2.6.1.3 The permittee provides notice to the Department of a bypass event in the manner, as appropriate, under Appendix A, Part 2.6.2.

2.6.2 Notice of bypass

2.6.2.1 For an anticipated bypass, the permittee submits notice at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the conditions of Appendix A, Parts 2.6.1.1 and 2.6.1.2.

2.6.2.2 For an unanticipated bypass, the permittee submits 24-hour notice, as required in 18 AAC 83.410(f) and Appendix A, Part 3.4, Twenty-four Hour Reporting.

2.6.2.3 Written notice must be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

2.6.3 Notwithstanding Appendix A, Part 2.6.1, a permittee may allow a bypass that:

2.6.3.1 Does not cause an effluent limitation to be exceeded, and

2.6.3.2 Is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.

2.7 Upset Conditions

2.7.1 In any enforcement action for noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations, a permittee may claim upset as an affirmative defense. A permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof to show that the requirements of Appendix A, Part 2.7.2 are met.

2.7.2 To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that:

2.7.2.1 An upset occurred and the permittee can identify the cause or causes of the upset;

2.7.2.2 The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

2.7.2.3 The permittee submitted 24-hour notice of the upset, as required in 18 AAC 83.410(f) and Appendix A, Part 3.4, Twenty-four Hour Reporting; and

2.7.2.4 The permittee complied with any mitigation measures required under 18 AAC 83.405(e) and Appendix A, Part 1.5, Duty to Mitigate.

2.7.3 Any determination made in administrative review of a claim that noncompliance was caused by upset, before an action for noncompliance is commenced, is not final administrative action subject to judicial review.

2.8 Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Discharges

2.8.1 In addition to the reporting requirements under 18 AAC 83.410, an existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural discharger shall notify the Department as soon as that discharger knows or has reason to believe that any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in:

2.8.1.1 The discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

2.8.1.1.1 One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);

2.8.1.1.2 Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile, 500 micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;

2.8.1.1.3 Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 18 AAC 83.310(c)-(g); or

2.8.1.1.4 The level established by the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 83.445.

2.8.1.2 Any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

2.8.1.2.1 Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L);

2.8.1.2.2 One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;

2.8.1.2.3 Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 18 AAC 83.310(c)-(g); or

2.8.1.2.4 The level established by the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 83.445.

3.0 Monitoring, Recording, and Reporting Requirements

3.1 Representative Sampling

A permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment unit before discharge into the receiving waters. Samples and measurements must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored activity or discharge.

3.2 Reporting of Monitoring Results

The permittee shall summarize monitoring results on the annual report form or approved equivalent. The permittee shall submit its annual report at the interval specified in the permit. The permittee shall sign and certify all annual reports and other reports in accordance with the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.12, Signatory Requirement and Penalties. The permittee shall submit the legible originals of these documents to the ADEC Compliance and Enforcement Program at the address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

3.3 Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than the permit requires using test procedures approved in 40 CFR Part 136, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010, or as specified in this permit, the results of that additional monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or annual report required by Appendix A, Part 3.2. All limitations that require averaging of measurements must be calculated using an arithmetic means unless the Department specifies another method in the permit. Upon request by the Department, the permittee must submit the results of any other sampling and monitoring regardless of the test method used.

3.4 Twenty-four Hour Reporting

A permittee shall report any noncompliance event that may endanger health or the environment as follows:

3.4.1 A report must be made:

3.4.1.1 Orally within 24 hours after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and

3.4.1.2 In writing within five days after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

3.4.2 A report must include the following information:

3.4.2.1 A description of the noncompliance and its causes, including the estimated volume or weight and specific details of the noncompliance;

3.4.2.2 The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;

3.4.2.3 If the noncompliance has not been corrected, a statement regarding the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and

3.4.2.4 Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

3.4.3 An event that must be reported within 24 hours includes:

3.4.3.1 An unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see Appendix A, Part 2.6, Bypass of Treatment Facilities).

3.4.3.2 An upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see Appendix A, Part 2.7, Upset Conditions).

3.4.3.3 A violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit as requiring 24-hour reporting.

3.4.4 The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Appendix A, Part 3.4 if the oral report has been received within 24 hours of the permittee becoming aware of the noncompliance event.

3.4.5 The permittee may satisfy the written reporting submission requirements of Appendix A, Part 3.4 by submitting the written report via e-mail, if the following conditions are met:

3.4.5.1 The Noncompliance Notification Form or equivalent form is used to report the noncompliance;

3.4.5.2 The written report includes all the information required under Appendix A, Part 3.4.2;

3.4.5.3 The written report is properly certified and signed in accordance with Appendix A, Parts 1.12.3 and 1.12.5.;

3.4.5.4 The written report is scanned as a PDF (portable document format) document and transmitted to the Department as an attachment to the e-mail; and

3.4.5.5 The permittee retains in the facility file the original signed and certified written report and a printed copy of the conveying email.

3.4.6 The e-mail and PDF written report will satisfy the written report submission requirements of this permit provided the e-mail is received by the Department within five days after the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance event and the e-mail and written report satisfy the criteria of Part 3.4.5. The e-mail address to report noncompliance is: dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov

3.5 Other Noncompliance Reporting

A permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not required to be reported under Appendix A, Parts 2.4 (Compliance Schedules), 3.3 (Additional Monitoring by Permittee), and 3.4 (Twenty-four Hour Reporting) at the time the permittee submits monitoring reports under Appendix A, Part 3.2. (Reporting of Monitoring Results). A report of noncompliance under this part must contain the information listed in Appendix A, Part 3.4.2 and be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

4.0 Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

Alaska laws allow the State to pursue both civil and criminal actions concurrently. The following is a summary of Alaska law. Permittees should read the applicable statutes for further substantive and procedural details.

4.1 Civil Action

Under AS 46.03.760(e), a person who violates or causes or permits to be violated a regulation, a lawful

order of the Department, or a permit, approval, or acceptance, or term or condition of a permit, approval or acceptance issued under the program authorized by AS 46.03.020 (12) is liable, in a civil action, to the State for a sum to be assessed by the court of not less than $500 nor more than $100,000 for the initial violation, nor more than $10,000 for each day after that on which the violation continues, and that shall reflect, when applicable:

4.1.1 Reasonable compensation in the nature of liquated damages for any adverse environmental effects caused by the violation, that shall be determined by the court according to the toxicity, degradability, and dispersal characteristics of the substance discharged, the sensitivity of the receiving environment, and the degree to which the discharge degrades existing environmental quality;

4.1.2 Reasonable costs incurred by the State in detection, investigation, and attempted correction of the violation;

4.1.3 The economic savings realized by the person in not complying with the requirements for which a violation is charged; and

4.1.4 The need for an enhanced civil penalty to deter future noncompliance.

4.2 Injunctive Relief

4.2.1 Under AS 46.03.820, the Department can order an activity presenting an imminent or present danger to public health or that would be likely to result in irreversible damage to the environment be discontinued. Upon receipt of such an order, the activity must be immediately discontinued.

4.2.2 Under AS 46.03.765, the Department can bring an action in Alaska Superior Court seeking to enjoin ongoing or threatened violations for Department-issued permits and Department statutes and regulations.

4.3 Criminal Action

Under AS 46.03.790(h), a person is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor if the person negligently:

4.3.1 Violates a regulation adopted by the Department under AS 46.03.020(12);

4.3.2 Violates a permit issued under the program authorized by AS 46.03.020(12);

4.3.3 Fails to provide information or provides false information required by a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12);

4.3.4 Makes a false statement, representation, or certification in an application, notice, record, report, permit, or other document filed, maintained, or used for purposes of compliance with a permit issued under or a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12); or

4.3.5 Renders inaccurate a monitoring device or method required to be maintained by a permit issued or under a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12).

4.4 Other Fines

Upon conviction of a violation of a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12), a defendant who is not an organization may be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than $10,000 for each separate violation (AS 46.03.790(g)). A defendant that is an organization may be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding the greater of: (1) $200,00; (2) three times the pecuniary gain realized by the defendant as a result of the offense; or (3) three times the pecuniary damage or loss caused by the defendant to another, or the property of another, as a result of the offense (AS 12.55.035(c)(B), (c)(2), and (c)(3)).

Appendix B

Acronyms

APPENDIX B

The following acronyms are common terms that may be found in an Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) permit.

18 AAC 15	Alaska Administrative Code. Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 15: Administrative Procedures
18 AAC 70	Alaska Administrative Code. Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 70: Water Quality Standards
18 AAC 72	Alaska Administrative Code. Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 72: Wastewater Disposal
18 AAC 83	Alaska Administrative Code. Title 18 Environmental Conservation, Chapter 83: Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

All chapters of Alaska Administrative Code, Title 18 are available at the Alaska Administrative Code database http://www.legis.state.ak.us/cgi-bin/folioisa.dll/aac

40 CFR	Code of Federal Regulations Title 40: Protection of Environment
AAC	Alaska Administrative Code
ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
APDES	Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
AS	Alaska Statutes
AS 46.03	Alaska Statutes Title 46, Chapter 03: Environmental Conservation. Available at http://www.legis.state.ak.us/default.htm
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BOD_5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day
BMP	Best Management Practice
BPT	Best Practicable Control Technology Currently Available
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEC	Department of Environmental Conservation
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
ELG	Effluent Limit Guideline
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FC	Fecal Coliform
GPD or gpd	Gallons Per Day
GPM or gpm	Gallons Per Minute
GPY or gpy	Gallons Per Year
IC_{25}	Inhibition Concentration 25%
IFAS	Integrated Fixed Film Activated Sludge Bioreactor

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KIB	Kodiak Island Borough
Lbs/day	Pounds Per Day
MBR	Membrane Bioreactor
MDL	Method Detection Limit
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
MGD or mgd	Million gallons per day
mL	Milliliters
ML	Minimum Level
N/A	Not Applicable
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PQL	Practical Quantification Limit
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QC	Quality Control
RL	Reporting Limit
SU	Standard Units
TBELs	Technology Based Effluent Limits
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TUc	Toxic Unit, Chronic
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter
U.S.C.	United States Code
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Wasteload Allocation
WQBELs	Water Quality Based Effluent Limits
WQS	Water Quality Standards

Appendix C

Definitions

APPENDIX C

The following are common definitions of terms associated with APDES permits. Not all the terms listed may appear in a permit. Consult the footnote references for a complete list of terms and definitions.

Administrator[a]	Means the Administrator of the EPA or an authorized representative.
Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES)[a]	Means the state's program, approved by EPA under 33 U.S.C. 1342(b), for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under 33 U.S.C. 1317, 1328, 1342, and 1345.
Aerobic	Means involving oxygen.
Anoxic	Means total deprivation of oxygen.
Annual	Means once per calendar year.
Average	Means an arithmetic mean obtained by adding quantities and dividing the sum by the number of quantities.
Average Monthly Discharge Limitation[a]	Means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured for that month.
Best Management Practices (BMPs)[a]	Means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)[c]	Means the amount, in milligrams per liter, of oxygen used in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in five days at 20° C.
Boundary[b]	Means line or landmark that serves to clarify, outline, or mark a limit, border, or interface.
Bypass[a]	Means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
Clean Water Act (CWA)[a]	Means the federal law codified at 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387, also referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972.
Color[b]	Means the condition that results in the visual sensations of hue and intensity as measured after turbidity is removed.
Commissioner[a]	Means the commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation or the commissioner's designee.
Contact Recreation[b]	Means activities in which there is direct and intimate contact with water. Contact recreation includes swimming, diving, and water skiing. Contact recreation does not include wading.

a) See 18 AAC 83
b) See 18 AAC 70.990
c) See 18 AAC 72.990
d) See EPA Technical Support Document
e) See EPA Permit Writers Manual
f) See 40 CFR Part 257.2

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Criterion[b]	Means a set concentration or limit of a water quality parameter that, when not exceeded, will protect an organism, a population of organisms, a community of organisms, or a prescribed water use with a reasonable degree of safety. A criterion might be a narrative statement instead of a numerical concentration or limit.
Daily Discharge[a]	Means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for the purposes of sampling. For pollutants measured in units of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with a limitation expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
Datum	A datum defines the position of the spheroid, a mathematical representation of the earth, relative to the center of the earth. It provides a frame of reference for measuring locations on the surface of the earth by defining the origin and orientation of latitude and longitude lines.
Department[a]	Means the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.
Denitrification	Means to remove nitrogen.
Design Flow[a]	Means the wastewater flow rate that the plant was designed to handle.
Director[a]	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[a]	When used without qualification, discharge means the discharge of a pollutant.
Discharge of a Pollutant[a]	Means any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source or 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. Discharge includes any addition of pollutants into waters of the United States from surface runoff that is collected or channeled by humans; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a state, municipality, or other person that do not lead to a treatment works; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances leading into privately owned treatment works; and does not include an addition of pollutants by any indirect discharger.
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)[b]	Means the concentration of oxygen in water as determined either by the Winkler (iodometric) method and its modifications or by the membrane electrode method. The oxygen dissolved in water or wastewater and usually expressed in milligrams per liter or percent saturation.
Domestic Wastewater[c]	Means waterborne human wastes or graywater derived from dwellings, commercial buildings, institutions, or similar structures. "Domestic wastewater" includes the contents of individual removable containers used to collect and temporarily store human wastes.
Effluent[b]	Means the segment of a wastewater stream that follows the final step in a treatment process and precedes discharge of the wastewater stream to the receiving environment

a) See 18 AAC 83
b) See 18 AAC 70.990
c) See 18 AAC 72.990
d) See EPA Technical Support Document
e) See EPA Permit Writers Manual
f) See 40 CFR Part 257.2

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Estimated	Means a way to estimate the discharge volume. Approvable estimations include, but are not limited to, the number of persons per day at the facility, volume of potable water produced per day, lift station run time, etc.
Final Approval to Operate	Means the approval that the Department issues after it has reviewed and approved the construction and operation of the engineered wastewater treatment works plans submitted to the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 72.215 through 18 AAC 72.280 or as amended.
Grab Sample	Means a single instantaneous sample collected at a particular place and time that represents the composition of wastewater only at that time and place.
Influent	Means untreated wastewater before it enters the first treatment process of a wastewater treatment works.
Landfill[f]	Means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.
Leachate[f]	Means liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and contains soluble, suspended or miscible materials removed from such wastes.
Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation[a]	Means the highest allowable "daily discharge."
Mean[b]	Means the average of values obtained over a specified period and, for fecal coliform analysis, is computed as a geometric mean.
Measured	Means the actual volume of wastewater discharged using appropriate mechanical or electronic equipment to provide a totalized reading. Measure does not provide a recorded measurement of instantaneous rates.
Method Detection Limit (MDL)[e]	Means the minimum concentration of a substance (analyte) that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte
Micrograms per Liter (μg/L)[b]	Means the concentration at which one millionth of a gram (10^{-6} g) is found in a volume of one liter.
Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)[b]	Means the concentration at which one thousandth of a gram (10^{-3} g) is found in a volume of one liter. It is approximately equal to the unit "parts per million (ppm)," formerly of common use.
Minimum Level (ML)[d]	Means the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and an acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed. This level is used as the compliance level if the effluent limit is below it.
Month	Means the time period from the 1st of a calendar month to the last day in the month.

a) See 18 AAC 83
b) See 18 AAC 70.990
c) See 18 AAC 72.990
d) See EPA Technical Support Document
e) See EPA Permit Writers Manual
f) See 40 CFR Part 257.2

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Monthly Average	Means the average of daily discharges over a monitoring month calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a monitoring month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.
Nitrification	Nitrification is the biological oxidation of ammonia with oxygen into nitrite followed by the oxidation of these nitrites into nitrates.
No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC)[d]	Means the highest concentration of an effluent or a toxicant at which no adverse effects are observed on the aquatic test organisms at a specific time of observation. NOEC is determined using hypothesis testing.
Permittee	Means a company, organization, association, entity, or person who is issued a wastewater permit and is responsible for ensuring compliance, monitoring, and reporting as required by the permit.
pH[g]	Means a measure of the hydrogen ion concentration of water or wastewater; expressed as the negative log of the hydrogen ion concentration in mg/L. A pH of 7 is neutral. A pH less than 7 is acidic, and a pH greater than 7 is basic.
Primary Contact Recreation	See Contact Recreation
Principal Executive Officer[a]	Means the chief executive officer of the agency or a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of division of the agency.
Pollutant[a]	Means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under 42 U.S.C. 2011), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, or agricultural waste discharged into water.
Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)	Means a system of procedures, checks, audits, and corrective actions to ensure that all research design and performance, environmental monitoring and sampling, and other technical and reporting activities are of the highest achievable quality.
Quarter	Means the time period of three months based on the calendar year beginning with January.
Receiving Water Body	Means lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, straits, passages, canals, the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean, in the territorial limits of the state, and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, public or private, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, which are wholly or partially in or bordering the state or under the jurisdiction of the state. (See “Waters of the U.S.” at 18 AAC 83.990(77)).
Recorded	Means a permanent record using mechanical or electronic equipment to provide a totalized reading, as well as a record of instantaneous readings.
Report	Report results of analysis.
Responsible Corporate	Means a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge

a) See 18 AAC 83
b) See 18 AAC 70.990
c) See 18 AAC 72.990
d) See EPA Technical Support Document
e) See EPA Permit Writers Manual
f) See 40 CFR Part 257.2

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Officer[a]	of a principal business function or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation The Responsible Corporate Officer can also be the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities if the requirements of 18 AAC 83.385(a)(1)(B)(i)-(iii) are met.
Secondary Recreation[b]	Means activities in which incidental water use can occur. Secondary recreation includes boating, camping, hunting, hiking, wading, and recreational fishing. Secondary contact recreation does not include fish consumption.
Settleable Solids[b]	Means solid material of organic or mineral origin that is transported by and deposited from water, as measured by the volumetric Imhoff cone method and at the method detection limits specified in method 2540(F), *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, 18th edition (1992), adopted by reference in 18 AAC 70.020(c)(1)
Severe Property Damage[a]	Means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
Sheen[b]	Means an iridescent appearance on the water surface.
Shellfish[b]	Means a species of crustacean, mollusk, or other aquatic invertebrate with a shell or shell-like exoskeleton in any stage of its life cycle.
Suspended Solids	Means insoluble solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, wastewater, or other liquids. The quantity of material removed from wastewater in a laboratory test, as prescribed in *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* and referred to as nonfilterable.
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)[e]	Means a measure of the filterable solids present in a sample, as determined by the method specified in 40 CFR Part 136.
Toxic Unit, Chronic (TUc)[d]	Means the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on the test organisms by the end of the chronic exposure period (i.e., 100/NOEC).
Twice per year	Means two time periods during the calendar year.
Upset[a]	Means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
Wastewater Treatment	Means any process to which wastewater is subjected in order to remove or alter its objectionable constituents and make it suitable for subsequent use or acceptable for discharge to the environment.
Waters of the United	Has the meaning given in 18 AAC 83.990(77).

a) See 18 AAC 83
b) See 18 AAC 70.990
c) See 18 AAC 72.990
d) See EPA Technical Support Document
e) See EPA Permit Writers Manual
f) See 40 CFR Part 257.2

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States or Waters of the U.S.	
Water Recreation[b]	See contact recreation or secondary recreation
Water Supply[b]	Means any of the waters of the United States that are designated in 18 AAC 70 to be protected for fresh water or marine water uses. Water supply includes waters used for drinking, culinary, food processing, agricultural, aquacultural, seafood processing, and industrial purposes. Water supply does not necessarily mean that water in a waterbody that is protected as a supply for the uses listed in this paragraph is safe to drink in its natural state.
Week	Means the time period of Sunday through Saturday.

a) See 18 AAC 83
b) See 18 AAC 70.990
c) See 18 AAC 72.990
d) See EPA Technical Support Document
e) See EPA Permit Writers Manual
f) See 40 CFR Part 257.2