

Vancouver Energy
NPDES Engineering Report

EFSEC Application for Site Certification No. 2013-01
Docket No. EF131590



Appendix L
Stormwater Permit Application

Disclaimer

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

This form is not password protected. Use F11 to navigate through fields.

Instructions:

1. Type in your information
2. Save file electronically
3. Print the completed form
4. Sign and date the printed copy
5. Mail it and an electronic copy to the directed Ecology contact.



DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of
Enforcement
Washington, D.C 20460

EPA Form 3510-1
Ecology Form #ECY 070-429
Ecology Revision 10/2011

Permits Division

Application Form 1 – General Information

Consolidated Permits Program

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

DESCRIPTION OF CONSOLIDATED PERMIT APPLICATION FORMS	FORM 1 PACKAGE TABLE OF CONTENTS
<p>The Consolidated Permit Application Forms are:</p> <p>Form 1 - General Information (<i>included in this part</i>);</p> <p>Form 2 - Discharges to Surface Water (<i>NPDES Permits</i>):</p> <p>2A. Publicly Owned Treatment Works,</p> <p>2B. Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations and Aquatic Animal Production Facilities,</p> <p>2C. Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Operations,</p> <p>2D. New Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Operations,</p> <p>2F. Application for Permit to Discharge Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity;</p> <p>Form 3 - Hazardous Waste Application Form</p> <p>Form 4 - Underground Injection of Fluids.</p>	<p>Section A. General Instructions</p> <p>Section B. Instructions for Form 1</p> <p>Section C. Activities Which do Not Require Permits</p> <p>Section D. Glossary</p> <p>Form 1</p> <p>If you are submitting this form to the Washington State Department of Ecology, please submit it electronically (email or disk) in addition to the signed hard copy.</p>

SECTION A - GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

<p>Who Must Apply</p> <p>With the exceptions described in Section C of these instructions, Federal laws prohibit you from conducting any of the following activities without a permit.</p> <p>NPDES (<i>National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Under the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251</i>). Discharge of pollutants into the waters of the United States.</p> <p>RCRA (<i>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S. C. 6901</i>). Treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes.</p> <p>UIC (<i>Underground Injection Control Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S. C. 300f</i>). Injection of fluids underground by gravity flow or pumping.</p> <p>PSD (<i>Prevention of Significant Deterioration Under the Clean Air Act, 72 U.S. C. 7401</i>). Emission of an air pollutant by a new or modified facility in or near an area which has attained the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for that pollutant.</p> <p>Each of the above permit programs is operated in any particular State by either the United States Environmental Protection Agency (<i>EPA</i>) or by an approved State agency. You must use this application form to apply for a permit for those programs administered by EPA. For those programs administered by approved States, contact the State environmental agency for the proper forms.</p> <p>If you have any questions about whether you need a permit under any of the above programs, or if you need information as to whether a particular program is administered by EPA or a State agency, or if you need to obtain application forms, contact your EPA Regional office (<i>see address opposite column</i>).</p> <p>Upon your request, and based upon information supplied by you, Ecology will determine whether you are required to obtain a permit for a particular facility. Be sure to contact Ecology if you have a question, because Federal and State laws provide that you may be heavily penalized if you do not apply for a permit when a permit is required.</p> <p>Form 1 of the EPA consolidated application forms collects general information applying to all programs. You must fill out Form 1 regardless of which permit you are applying for. In addition, you must fill out one of the supplementary forms (<i>Forms 2 - 5</i>) for each permit needed under each of the above programs. Item II of Form 1 will guide you to the appropriate supplementary forms.</p> <p>You should note that there are certain exclusions to the permit requirements listed above. The exclusions are described in detail in Section C of these instructions. If your activities are excluded from permit requirements then you do not need to complete and return any forms.</p>	<p>NOTE: Certain activities not listed above also are subject to EPA administered environmental permit requirements. These include permits for ocean dumping, dredged or fill material discharging, and certain types of air emissions. Contact your EPA Regional office for further information.</p> <p>EPA REGION 10 (Federal and Tribal Facilities)</p> <p>Permit Contact (<i>M/S 521</i>), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1200 6th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101 (206) 442-7176 FTS 399-7176. Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.</p> <p>Where to File</p> <p>The application forms should be mailed to the appropriate Ecology Regional Office. See http://www.ecy.wa.gov/org.html</p> <p>When to File</p> <p>Because of statutory requirements, the deadlines for filing applications vary according to the type of facility you operate, the type of permit you need and if your current permit specifies reapplication dates. The minimum deadlines are provided in Table 1.</p>
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Table 1. Filing Dates for Permits¹

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

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

² Ecology recommends new facilities submit application at least one year before commencing operation. Application to renew an existing permit is usually required one year before expiration.

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

Fees

Ecology charges a fee for applications for new individual wastewater discharge permits.

Availability of Information to the Public

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

Completion of Forms

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

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

Financial Assistance for Pollution Control

There are a number of direct loans, loan guarantees, and grants available to firms and communities for pollution control expenditures. These are provided by the Small Business Administration, the Economic Development Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. EPA Region 10 office has an economic assistance coordinator who can provide you with additional information. EPA's construction grants program under Title II of the Clean Water Act is an additional source of assistance to publicly owned treatment works. Contact your EPA Region 10 office for details.

SECTION B - FORM 1 LINE-BY-LINE INSTRUCTIONS

This form must be completed by all applicants.

Item I

Space is provided at the upper right hand corner of Form 1 for insertion of your Identification Number. If you have an existing wastewater discharge permit, enter the permit number here. If your facility does not currently have a wastewater discharge permit, leave this item blank.

Item II

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

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

If you answer "yes" to any question, then you must complete and file the supplementary form by the deadline listed in Table 1 along with this form. (*The applicable form number follows each question and is enclosed in parentheses.*) You need not submit a supplementary form if you already have a permit under the appropriate federal program, unless your permit is due to expire and you wish to renew your permit.

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

Table 2. 28 Industrial Categories Listed in Section 169(1) of the Clean Air Act of 1977

Fossil fuel-fired steam generators of more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input;
Coal cleaning plants (*with thermal dryers*);
Kraft pulp mills;
Portland cement plants;
Primary zinc smelters;
Iron and steel mill plants;
Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
Primary copper smelters;
Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
Hydrofluoric acid plants;
Nitric acid plants;
Sulfuric acid plants;
Petroleum refineries;
Lime plants;
Phosphate rock processing plants;
Coke oven batteries;
Sulfur recovery plants;
Carbon black plants (*furnace process*);
Primary lead smelters;
Fuel conversion plants;
Sintering plants;
Secondary metal production plants;
Chemical process plants;
Fossil fuel boilers (*or combination thereof*) totaling more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input.
Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;

Taconite ore processing plants;
Glass fiber processing plants; and
Charcoal production plants.

Item III

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

Item IV

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

Item V

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

Item VI

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

Give the latitude and longitude using NAD83 (GCS North America 1983) or WGS84 datum reference. Use degree decimal format to 4 decimal places (e.g. N47.0123)

Item VII

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

SIC code numbers are descriptions which may be found in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which is available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Use the current edition of the manual. See the website <http://www.naics.com/search.htm> for more information.

The Department of Licensing issues you a **UBI number** (Unified Business Identifier) with your business license. The Washington State Departments of Revenue, Licensing, Employment Security, Labor and Industry, and the Office of the Secretary of State use this number to identify your business. You can identify your UBI number at the following Department of Revenue website: <http://dor.wa.gov/content/doingbusiness/registermybusiness/brd/>

Item VIII-A

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

Item VIII-B

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

SECTION B - FORM 1 LINE-BY-LINE INSTRUCTIONS (continued)

Item VIII-C

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

Items VIII-D-H

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

Item IX

Indicate whether the facility is located on Indian Lands.

Item X

Give the number of each presently effective permit issued to the facility for each program or, if you have previously filed an application but have not yet received a permit, give the number of the application, if any. Fill in the unshaded area only. If you have more than one currently effective permit for your facility under a particular permit program, you may list additional permit numbers on a separate sheet of paper. List any relevant environmental Federal (e.g., *permits under the Ocean Dumping Act, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or the Surface Mining control and Reclamation Act*), State (e.g., *State permits for new air emission sources in nonattainment areas under Part D of the Clean Air Act or State permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act*), or local permits or applications under "other."

Item XI

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

- The legal boundaries of the facility;
- The location and serial number of each of your existing and proposed intake and discharge structures;
- All hazardous waste management facilities;
- Each well where you inject fluids underground; and
- All springs and surface water bodies in the area, plus all drinking water wells within 1/4 mile of the facility which are identified in the public record or otherwise known to you.

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

On each map, include the map scale, a meridian arrow showing north, and latitude and longitude to 4 decimal places. On all maps of rivers, show the direction of the current, and in tidal waters, show the direction of the ebb and flow tides. Use a 7-1/2 minute series map published by the U.S. Geological Survey, which may be obtained through the U.S. Geological Survey Offices listed below. If a 7-1/2 minute series map has not been published for your facility site, then you may use a 15 minute series map from the U.S. Geological Survey. If neither a 7-1/2 nor 15 minute series map has been published for your facility site, use a plat map or other appropriate map, including all the requested information; in this case, briefly describe land uses in the map area (e.g., *residential, commercial*).

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

USGS OFFICE

AREA SERVED

Eastern Mapping Center
National Cartographic
Information Center
U.S.G.S.
536 National Center
Reston, VA 22092
Phone No. (703) 860-6336

AL, CT., DE., D.C., FL,
GA, IN, KY, ME, MD,
MA, NH, NJ, NY, NC,
SC, OH, PA, Puerto Rico,
RI, TN, VT, VA, WV,
and U.S. Virgin Islands.

Mid Continent Mapping Center
National Cartographic
Information Center
U.S.G.S.
1400 Independence Road
Rolla, MO. 65401
Phone No. (314) 341-0851

AR, IL, IA, KS, LA,
MI, MN, MS, MO,
ND, NE, OK, SD,
and WI

Rocky Mountain Mapping Center
National Cartographic
Information Center
U.S.G.S.
Stop 504, Box 25046 Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225
Phone No. (303) 234-2326

AK, CO, MT, NM,
TX, UT, and WY

Western Mapping Center
National Cartographic
Information Center
U.S.G.S.
345 Middlefield Road
Menlo Park, CA 94025
Phone No. (415) 323-8111

AZ, CA, HI, ID,
NV, OR, WA, American
Samoa, Guam, and Trust
Territories

Item XII

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

Item XIII

Federal statutes authorize severe penalties for submitting false information on this application form.

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

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

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

FEDERAL REGULATIONS REQUIRE THIS APPLICATION TO BE SIGNED AS FOLLOWS:

- A. For a corporation, by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president. However, if the only activity in Item II which is marked "yes" is Question G, the officer may authorize a person having responsibility for the overall operations of the well or well field to sign the certification. In that case, the authorization must be written and submitted to the permitting authority;
- B. For partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or For a municipality, state, Federal, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official (e.g. mayor).
- C. For a municipality, state, Federal, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

SECTION C - ACTIVITIES WHICH DO NOT REQUIRE PERMITS

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

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

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

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

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

1. Discharges from Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations. (See Glossary for definitions of "animal feeding operations" and "concentrated animal feeding operations." Only the latter require permits.)
2. Discharges from Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production Facilities. (See Glossary for size cutoffs.)
3. Discharges associated with approved Aquaculture Projects.
4. Discharges from Silvicultural Point Sources. (See Glossary for the definition of "silvicultural point source.") Nonpoint source silvicultural activities are excluded from NPDES permit requirements. However, some of these activities, such as stream crossings for roads, may involve point source discharges of dredged or fill material which may require a Section 404 permit. See 33 CFR 209.120.

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

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

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

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

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

Owners and operators of totally enclosed treatment facilities as defined in 40 CFR 20.10.

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

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

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

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

IV. Prevention of significant Deterioration Permits Under the Clean Air Act. The PSD program applies to newly constructed or modified facilities (*both of which are referred to as "new sources"*) which increase air emissions. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 exclude small new sources of air emissions from the PSD review program. Any new source in an industrial category listed in Table 2 of these instructions whose potential to emit is less than 100 tons per year is not required to get a PSD permit. In addition, any new source in an industrial category not listed in Table 2 whose potential to emit is less than 250 tons per year is exempted from the PSD requirements.

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

SECTION D - GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Designated area" means the portions of waters of the United States within which the applicant plans to confine the cultivated species, using a method of plan or operation (*including, but not limited to, physical confinement*) which, on the basis of reliable scientific evidence, is expected to ensure the specific individual organisms comprising an aquaculture crop will enjoy increased

growth attributable to the discharge of pollutants and be harvested within a defined geographic area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1,000 slaughter or feeder cattle,
- 700 mature dairy cattle (*whether milked or dry cows*),
- 2500 swine each weighing over 25 kilograms (*approximately 55 pounds*),
- 500 horses,
- 10,000 sheep or lambs,
- 55,000 turkeys,
- 100,000 laying hens or broilers (*if the facility has a continuous overflow watering*),

8. 30,000 laying hens or broilers (*if the facility has a liquid manure handling system*),
9. 5,000 ducks, or
10. 1,000 animal units; or

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

1. 300 slaughter or feeder cattle
2. 200 mature dairy cattle (*whether milked or dry cows*),
3. 750 swine each weighing over 25 kilograms (*approximately 55 pounds*),
4. 150 horses
5. 3,000 sheep or lambs,
6. 16,500 turkeys,
7. 30,000 laying hens or broilers (*if the facility has continuous overflow watering*),
8. 9,000 laying hens or broilers (*if the facility has a liquid manure handling system*),
9. 1,500 ducks, or
10. 300 animal units; AND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISCHARGE (OF A POLLUTANT) means:

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

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

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

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

SECTION D - GLOSSARY (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDIRECT DISCHARGER means a non-domestic discharger introducing pollutants to a publicly owned treatment works.

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

INTERIM AUTHORIZATION means approval by EPA of a State hazardous waste program which has met the requirements of Section 3006(c) of RCRA and applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 124, Subparts A, B, and F.

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

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

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

MGD means millions of gallons per day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION D - GLOSSARY (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDIRECT DISCHARGER means a non-domestic discharger introducing pollutants to a publicly owned treatment works.

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

INTERIM AUTHORIZATION means approval by EPA of a State hazardous waste program which has met the requirements of Section 3006(c) of RCRA and applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 124, Subparts A, B, and F.

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

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

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

MGD means millions of gallons per day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION D - GLOSSARY (continued)

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

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

- A. Control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion;
- B. Containment of the combustion-reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion; and
- C. Control of emission of the gaseous combustion products.

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

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

OUTFALL means a point source.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION D - GLOSSARY (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNDERGROUND INJECTION means well injection.

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

- A. Which supplies drinking water for human consumption; or
- B. In which the ground water contains fewer than 10,000 mg/l total dissolved solids.

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

WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES means:

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

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

1. Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes,
2. From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce,
3. Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

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

E. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (A) - (D) above; The territorial sea; and

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

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

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

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

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

Please print or type in the unshaded areas only
(fill-in areas are spaced for elite type, i.e., 12 characters/inch).

FORM 1 GENERAL	 EPA DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY State of Washington	U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY/ECOLOGY GENERAL INFORMATION <i>Consolidated Permits Program</i> (Read the "General Instructions" before starting.)	1. Current permit I.D.		T/A	C
		WA		D	15	
				14	15	

II. POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS

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

	MARK "X"				MARK "X"		
	YES	NO	FORM ATTACHED		YES	NO	FORM ATTACHED
A. Is this facility a publicly owned treatment works which results in a discharge to waters of the U.S.? (FORM 2A)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Does or will this facility (<i>either existing or proposed</i>) include a concentrated animal feeding operation or aquatic animal production facility which results in a discharge to waters of the U.S.? (FORM 2B)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Is this facility which currently results in discharges to waters of the U.S. other than those described in A or B above? (FORM 2C)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Is this proposal facility (<i>other than those described in A or B above</i>) which will result in a discharge to waters of the U.S.? (FORM 2D)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Does or will this facility treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes? (FORM 3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F. Do you or will you inject at this facility industrial or municipal effluent below the lowermost stratum containing, within one quarter mile of the well bore, underground sources of drinking water? (FORM 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G. Do you or will you inject at this facility any produced water other fluids which are brought to the surface in connection with conventional oil or natural gas production, inject fluids used for enhanced recovery of oil or natural gas, or inject fluids for storage of liquid hydrocarbons? (FORM 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	H. Do you or will you inject at this facility fluids for special processes such as mining of sulfur by the Frasch process, solution mining of minerals, in situ combustion of fossil fuel, or recovery of geothermal energy? (FORM 4)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Is this facility a proposed stationary source which is one of the 28 industrial categories listed in the instructions and which will potentially emit 100 tons per year of any air pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act and may affect or be located in an attainment area? (FORM 5)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	J. Is this facility a proposed stationary source which is NOT one of the 28 industrial categories listed in the instructions and which will potentially emit 250 tons per year of any air pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act and may affect or be located in an attainment area? (FORM 5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

III. NAME OF FACILITY

C 1	Tesoro Savage Vancouver Energy Distribution Terminal
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IV. FACILITY CONTACT

A. NAME & TITLE (<i>last, first, & title</i>)		B. PHONE (<i>area code & no.</i>)	
C 2	Flint, Kelly, Authorized Person	801	944 6600

V. FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS

A. STREET OR P.O. BOX			
C 3	6340 South 3000 East, Suite 600		
B. CITY OR TOWN		C. STATE	D. ZIP CODE
C 4	Salt Lake City	UT	84121

VI. FACILITY LOCATION

A. STREET, ROUTE NO. OR OTHER SPECIFIC IDENTIFIER				
C 5	5501 NW Lower River Rd			
B. COUNTY NAME				
Clark				
C. CITY OR TOWN		D. STATE	E. ZIP CODE	F. COUNTY CODE
C 6	Vancouver	WA	98660	
7	D. LATITUDE/LONGITUDE (NAD 83 DATUM)			
	LATITUDE AS DECIMAL DEGREES - N4 45.651778			
	LONGITUDE AS DECIMAL DEGREES - W1 122.731131			

CONTINUED FROM THE FRONT

VII. SIC, NAICS CODES (in order of priority) AND UBI NUMBER Place additional on an attachment.

SIC FIRST				SIC. SECOND			
C 7	5171	(specify) Petroleum Bulk Station & Terminal	7 7			(specify)	
EQUIVALENT NAICS FIRST				EQUIVALENT NAICS SECOND			
C 7	422710	(specify) Petroleum Bulk Station & Terminal	7 7			(specify)	

UBI NUMBER -603308951

VIII. OPERATOR INFORMATION

A. NAME						B. Is the name listed in Item VIII-A also the owner?	
C 8	Tesoro Savage Petroleum Terminal LLC					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO

C. STATUS OF OPERATOR (Enter the appropriate letter into the answer box; if "Other," specify.)				D. PHONE (area code & no.)			
F = FEDERAL	M = PUBLIC (other than federal or state)	P	(specify)	C A	801	944	6600
S = STATE	O = OTHER (specify)						
P = PRIVATE							

E. STREET OR PO BOX			
6340 South 3000 East, Suite 600			

F. CITY OR TOWN		G. STATE	H. ZIP CODE	IX. INDIAN LAND	
C B	Salt Lake City	UT	84121	Is the facility located on Indian lands? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	

X. EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS

A. NPDES (Discharges to Surface Water)				D. PSD (Air Emissions from Proposed Sources)			
C	T	I		C	T	8	
9	N			9	P		
B. UIC (Underground Injection of Fluids)				E. OTHER (specify)			
C	T	I		C	T	8	
9	U			9			
C. RCRA (Hazardous Wastes)				E. OTHER (specify)			
C	T	I		C	T	8	
9	R			9			

XI. MAP

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

XII. NATURE OF BUSINESS (provide a brief description)

The proposed project is designed to receive crude oil by rail from various sources and transfer it to storage tanks where it will be held until it is loaded onto vessels for transport to end users. The project will include the construction of administrative and support buildings, rail unloading facility piping, six tanks that can store up to 370,000 barrels each, and a marine loading facility that will include pipelines, cranes, an observation/control platform, and lighting to be installed on the existing dock structure at the site. In addition, two boiler plants will be built on the site and two rail lines will be added to the existing infrastructure at the Terminal 5 loop.

XIII. CERTIFICATION (see instructions)

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

A. NAME & OFFICIAL TITLE (type or print)	B. SIGNATURE	C. DATE SIGNED
Kelly Flint, Authorized Person		

To ask about the availability of this document in a version for the visually impaired, call the Water Quality Program at 360-407-6600. Persons with hearing loss, call 711 for Washington Relay Service. Persons with a speech disability, call 877-833-6341.

IV. 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 (provide units)	Total Area Drained (provide units)	Outfall Number	Area of Impervious Surface (provide units)	Total Area Drained (provide units)
T40	23.70 (acres)	25.32 (acres)	T50	13.22 (acres)	13.74 (acres)

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; past and present materials management practices employed 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.

Areas listed above in IV-A are for the project drainage basins only. The area of the entire drainage basin contributing to outfall T40 is 176 acres and the area contributing to outfall T50 is 295 acres.

The proposed sites have been in general industrial use for the last 3 years and under the operational control of the Port of Vancouver. Construction of rail, utility, and general grading have been performed on these sites since the demolition of a defunct aluminum plant and the remediation of the former industry on Terminal 5. All construction, storage, and excavation on site within the last 3 years were completed in accordance with applicable construction and general stormwater permits. Outfall T40 and its contributing basin are currently governed by a state General Industrial Stormwater Permit WAR000424 and outfall T50 and its contributing basin are currently governed by a state NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit WAR045201.

C. For each outfall, provide the location and a description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of the treatment the storm water 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
T40	<p>EXISTING TREATMENT <i>Stormwater on site at Terminal 4 is treated in a combination of forms. Individual industry lease holders perform onsite stormwater treatment prior to discharge to the main drainage system. A master planned drainage system, including a water quality pond, was designed and constructed with sufficient capacity for the entire site, assuming 100 percent impervious coverage.</i></p> <p>PROPOSED TREATMENT <i>Project-specific structural BMPs installed upstream include covered storage facilities with dedicated roof gutter systems, containment berms, hydrodynamic separation, oil/water separators, and cartridge filter units. Nonstructural controls include spill prevention plans, employee training, visual inspection, preventive maintenance, good housekeeping measures, and manual operation of containment area pumps.</i></p>	<p>3-G</p> <p>1-M 1-Q</p>
T50	<p>EXISTING TREATMENT <i>Stormwater on site at Terminal 5 is treated in a combination of forms. Individual industry lease holders perform onsite stormwater treatment prior to discharge to the main drainage system. A master planned drainage system, including lift station and water quality ponds, was designed and constructed with sufficient capacity for the entire site, assuming 100 percent impervious coverage.</i></p> <p>PROPOSED TREATMENT <i>Project-specific structural BMPs installed upstream include covered storage facilities with dedicated roof gutter systems, oil/water separators, cartridge filter units. Nonstructural controls include spill prevention plans, employee training, visual inspection, preventive maintenance, and good housekeeping measures.</i></p>	<p>3-G</p> <p>1-M 1-Q</p>

V. Non Stormwater Discharges

A. I certify under penalty of law that the outfall(s) covered by this application have been tested or evaluated for the presence of nonstormwater discharges, and that all nonstormwater discharges from these outfall(s) are identified in either an accompanying Form 2C or Form 2E application for the outfall.

Name of Official Title (type or print)

Signature

Date Signed

N/A - See Narrative Below

B. provide a description of the method used, the date of any testing, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during a test.

Designated outfalls T40 and T50 were not evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges. This project connects to the master planned drainage conveyance system along with multiple other sources of stormwater and possible non-stormwater discharges outside of the operational area of control governed by this permit request. Monitoring manholes will be provided at each point where the project discharges to the existing conveyance systems. Monitoring as required by the final permit documents will be conducted to confirm stormwater quality meets the discharge limits and onsite discharges will be monitored to confirm that non-stormwater discharges are eliminated.

Discharge monitoring reports were obtained from the Port of Vancouver for outfall T40. Review of the 1st and 2nd Quarter DMRs from 2013 do not appear to indicate the presence of non-stormwater discharges. No monitoring is required at T50 in accordance with the Port of Vancouver's current stormwater permit.

VI. Significant Leaks or Spills

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

No significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants are known to have occurred on the project site within the last 3 years. The project area was used for general industrial purposes, including storage of equipment and material, and rail and access improvements have been ongoing. Activities on these sites were governed by previously issued construction and industrial stormwater permits.

VII. Discharge Information

A,B,C, & D: See instruction before proceeding. Complete one set of tables for each outfall. Annotate the outfall number in the space provided. Tables Vii-A, VII-B, and VII-C are included on separate sheets numbered VII-1 and VII-2.

E. 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 such pollutants below)

No (go to Section IX)

VIII. 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 (list all such pollutants below)

No (go to Section IX)

IX. Contact analysis Information

Were any of the analysis reported in item VII performed by a contact laboratory or consulting firm?

Yes (list the name, address, and telephone number of, and pollutants analyzed by, each such laboratory or firm below)

No (go to Section X)

A. Name	B. Address	C. Area Code & Phone No.	D. Pollutants Analyzed
Test America	9405 SW Nimbus Avenue Beaverton, OR 97008	(503) 906-9200	Turbidity pH Copper Zinc

X. Certification

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

A. Name & Official Title (type or print)

Kelly Flint, Authorized Person

B. Area Code and Phone No.

(801) 944-6600

C. Signature

D. Date Signed

Total flow from the rain event was calculated using an estimate of the contributing area and multiplying by the total rainfall depth; a final conversion to gallons was completed to determine the final figure. The entire contributing area for outfall T4M is roughly 297 acres.

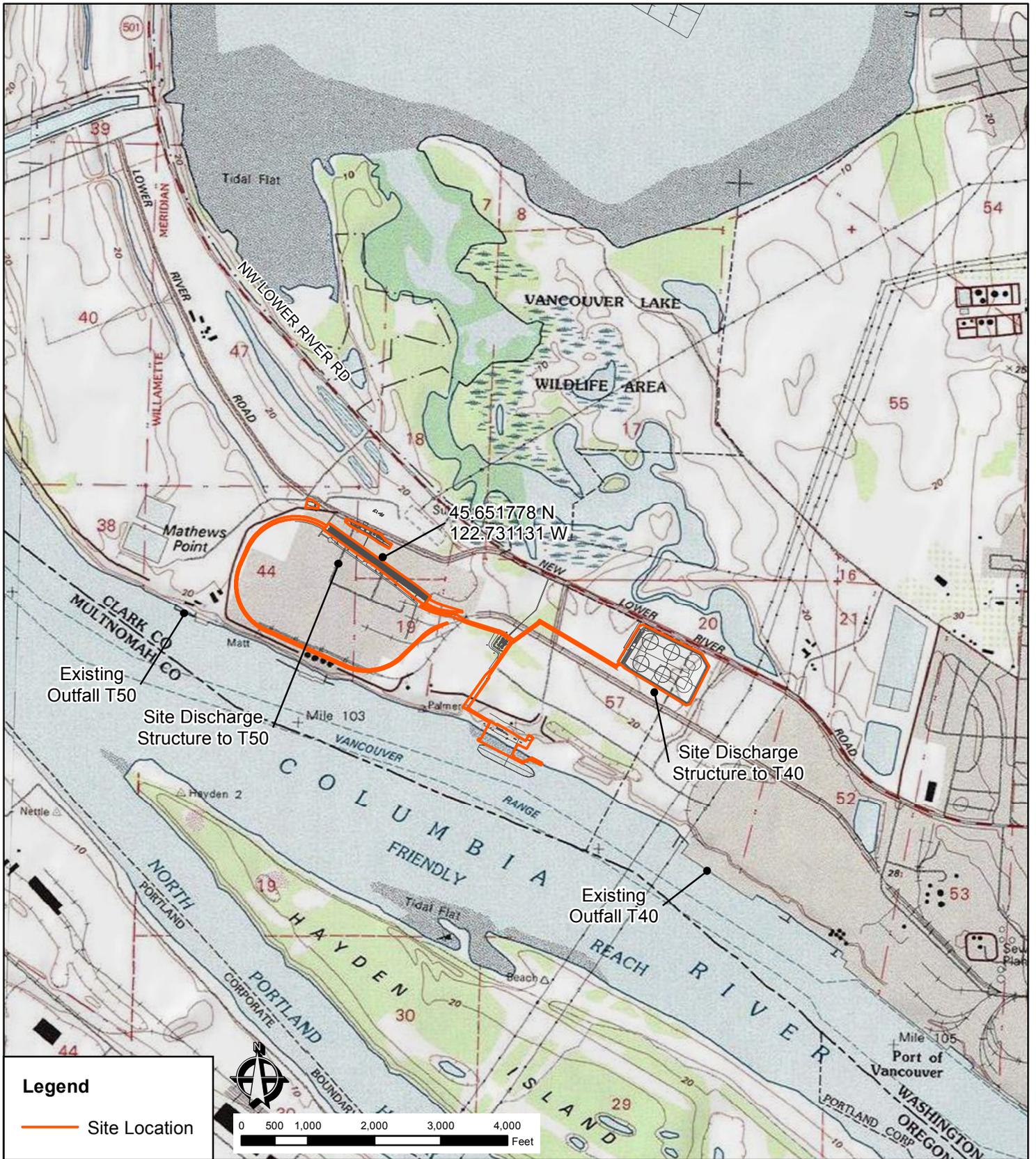


Figure 5.3-1: Topographic Map

Instructions - Form 2F

Application for Permit to Discharge Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity

Who Must File Form 2F

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

Operators of discharges which are composed entirely of storm water must complete Form 2F (EPA Form 3510-2F) in conjunction with Form 1 (EPA Form 3510-1).

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 (EPA Form 3510-2C).

Operators of discharges of storm water which are combined with nonprocess wastewater (nonprocess wastewater includes noncontact cooling water and sanitary wastes which are 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 (EPA Form 3510-2E).

Operators of new sources or new discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity which will be combined with other nonstormwater new sources or new discharges must submit Form 1, Form 2F, and Form 2D (EPA Form 3510-2D).

Where to File Applications

The application forms should be sent to the EPA Regional Office which covers the State in which the facility is located. Form 2F must be used only when applying for permits in State where the NPDES permits program is administered by EPA. For facilities located in States which are approved to administer the NPDES permits program, the State environmental agency should be contacted for proper permit application forms and instructions.

Information on whether a particular program is administered by EPA or by a State agency can be obtained from your EPA Regional Office. Form 1, Table 1 of the "General Instructions" lists the addresses of EPA Regional Offices and the States within the jurisdiction of each Office.

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, EPA may make the information public without further notice to you. Claims of confidentiality will be handled in accordance with EPA's business confidentiality regulations at 40 CFR Part 2.

Definitions

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

EPA ID Number

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

Item I

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

Item II-A

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

Item II-B

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

Item III

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 building 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.

Item IV-A

For each outfall, provide an estimate of the area drained by the outfall which 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 item III can be used to estimate the total area drained by each outfall.

Item IV-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.

Item IV-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.

Item V

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 non-storm water discharges which are not covered by an NPDES permit. Tests for such non-storm water discharges may include smoke tests, fluorometric dye tests, analysis of accurate schematic, 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).

Item VI

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.

Item VII-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.

General Instructions

Part A requires you to report at least one analysis for each pollutant listed. Parts B and C require you to report analytical data in two ways. For some pollutants addressed in Parts 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 Parts 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 for Parts A through C.) 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.

A. Sampling: The collection of the samples for the reported analyses should be supervised by a person experienced in performing sampling of industrial wastewater or storm water discharges. You may contact EPA or your State permitting authority for detailed guidance on sampling techniques and for answers to specific questions. Any specific requirements contained in the applicable analytical methods should be followed for sample containers, sample preservation, holding times, the collection of duplicate samples, etc. The time when you sample should be representative, 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-weight 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 even, 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 which would cause the data to be unrepresentative are significant changes in production level, changes in raw materials, processes, or final products, and changes in storm water treatment. When the Agency promulgates new analytical methods in 40 CFR Part 136, EPA will provide information as to when you should use the new methods to generate data on your discharges. Of course, the Director may request additional information, including current quantitative data, if they determine it to be necessary to assess your discharges. The Director may allow or establish appropriate site-specific sampling procedures or requirements, including sampling locations, the reason 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 under 40 CFR Part 136, and additional time for submitting data on a case-by-case basis.

B. 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 VII-1 and VII-2 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
ug/l	micrograms per liter	g	grams
kg	Kilograms	T	tonnes (metric tons)

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

- (1) An applicable, promulgated effluent limitation or standard specifies the limitation 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) The permitting authority has determined that in establishing case-by-case limitations it is necessary to express the limitations on the metal in dissolved, valent, or total form to carry out the provisions of the CWA. If you measure only one 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. The permitting authority 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.

- C. Analysis:** You must use test methods promulgated in 40 CFR Part 136; however, if none has been promulgated for a particular pollutant, you may use any suitable method for measuring the level of the pollutant in your discharge provided that you submit a description of the method or a reference to a published method. Your description should include the sample holding time, preservation techniques, and the quality control measures which you used. If you have two or more substantially identical outfalls, you may request permission from your permitting authority to sample and analyze only one outfall and submit the results of the analysis for other substantially identical outfalls. If your request is granted by the permitting authority, on a separate sheet attached to the application form, identify which outfall you did test, and describe why the outfalls which you did not test are substantially identical to the outfall which you did test.

Part VII-A

Part VII-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 Item VII 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.

Part VII-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 NPDES permit for its process wastewater (if the facility is operating under an existing NPDES permit). Complete one table for each outfall. See discussion in General Instructions to Item VII 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 Part, and report the results, except as provided in the General Instructions.

Part VII-C

Part VII-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 its 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. Part C requires you to address the pollutants in Table 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 Part VII-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 Part VII-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 Part VII-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 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 which 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).

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

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

Part VII-D

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

Part VII-E

List any toxic pollutant listed in Tables 2F-2, 2F-3, or 2F-4 which 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. The Director may waive or modify the requirement if you demonstrate that it would be unduly burdensome to identify each toxic pollutant and the Director has adequate information to issue your permit. You may not claim this information as confidential; however, you do not have to distinguish between use or production of the pollutants or list the amounts.

Item VIII

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

Item X

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

Section 309(c)(4) of the Clean Water Act provides that "Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, . . . shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or by both. If a conviction of such person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment shall be by a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or by both." 40 CFR Part 122.22 requires the certification to be signed as follows:

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

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

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

(C) for a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

**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	Electrodialysis	1-Q	Multimedia Filtration
1-F	Evaporation	1-R	Rapid Sand Filtration
1-G	Flocculation	1-S	Reverse Osmosis (Hyperfiltration)
1-H	Flotation	1-T	Screening
1-I	Foam Fractionation	1-U	Sedimentation (Setting)
1-J	Freezing	1-V	Slow Sand Filtration
1-K	Gas-Phase Separation	1-W	Solvent Extraction
1-L	Grinding (Comminutors)	1-X	Sorption

Chemical Treatment Processes

2-A	Carbon Adsorption	2-G	Disinfection (Ozone)
2-B	Chemical Oxidation	2-H	Disinfection (Other)
2-C	Chemical Precipitation	2-I	Electrochemical Treatment
2-D	Coagulation	2-J	Ion Exchange
2-E	Dechlorination	2-K	Neutralization
2-F	Disinfection (Chlorine)	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
Arsenic, Total
Beryllium, Total
Cadmium, Total
Chromium, Total

Copper, Total
Lead, Total
Mercury, Total
Nickel, Total
Selenium, Total

Silver, Total
Thallium, Total
Zinc, Total
Cyanide, Total
Phenols, Total

GC/MS Fraction Volatiles Compounds

Acrolein
Acrylonitrile
Benzene
Bromoform
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chlorodibromomethane
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether
Chloroform

Dichlorobromomethane
1,1-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,3-Dichloropropylene
Ethylbenzene
Methyl Chloride
Methylene Chloride

1,1,2,2,-Tetrachloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Trichloroethylene
Vinyl Chloride

Acid Compounds

2-Chlorophenol
2,4-Dichlorophenol
2,4-Dimethylphenol
4,6-Dinitro-O-Cresol

2,4-Dinitrophenol
2-Nitrophenol
4-Nitrophenol
p-Chloro-M-Cresol

Pentachlorophenol
Phenol
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
2-methyl-4,6 dinitrophenol

Base/Neutral

Acenaphthene
Acenaphthylene
Anthracene
Benzidine
Benzo(a)anthracene
Benzo(a)pyrene
3,4-Benzofluoranthene
Benzo(ghi)perylene
Benzo(k)fluoranthene
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether
Butylbenzyl Phthalate

2-Chloronaphthalene
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether
Chrysene
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene
1,2-Dichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine
Diethyl Phthalate
Dimethyl Phthalate
Di-N-Butyl Phthalate
2,4-Dinitrotoluene
2,6-Dinitrotoluene
Di-N-Octylphthalate
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene)

Fluoranthene
Fluorene
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachloroethane
Hexachloroethane
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
Isophorone
Naphthalene
Nitrobenzene
N-Nitrosodimethylamine
N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine
Phenanthrene
Pyrene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

Pesticides

Aldrin
Alpha-BHC
Beta-BHC
Gamma-BHC
Delta-BHC
Chlordane
4,4'-DDT
4,4'-DDE
4,4'-DDD

Dieldrin
Alpha-Endosulfan
Beta-Endosulfan
Endosulfan Sulfate
Endrin
Endrin Aldehyde
Heptachlor
Heptachlor Epoxide
PCB-1242

PCB-1254
PCB-1221
PCB-1232
PCB-1248
PCB-1260
PCB-1016
Toxaphene

Table 2F-4 Hazardous Substances

Toxic Pollutant

Asbestos

Hazardous Substances

Acetaldehyde	Dinitrobenzene	Napthenic acid
Allyl alcohol	Diquat	Nitrotluene
Allyl chloride	Disulfoton	Parathion
Amyl acetate	Diuron	Phenosulfonate
Aniline	Epichlorohydrin	Phosgene
Benzonitrile	Ethion	Propargite
Benzyl chloride	Ethylene diamine	Propylene oxide
Butyl acetate	Ethylene dibromide	Pyrethrins
Butylamine	Formaldehyde	Quinoline
Carbaryl	Furfural	Resorcinol
Carbofuran	Guthion	Stronthium
Carbon disulfide	Isoprene	Strychnine
Chlorpyrifos	Isopropanolamine	Styrene
Coumaphos	Kelthane	2,4,5-T(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
Cresol	Kepone	TDE (Tetrachlorodiphenyl ethane)
Crotonaldehyde	Malathion	2,4,5-TP[2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid]
Cyclohexane	Mercaptodimethur	Trichlorofan
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
Dichlorvos	Monoethyl amine	Xylenol
Diethyl amine	Monomethyl amine	Zirconium
Dimethyl amine	Naled	

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