ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (APDES)

APPLICATION FORM 2A

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

Please submit this form to:

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

Form 2A must be completed for all new or existing publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) and other treatment works treating domestic sewage (TWTDS) that are required to obtain an APDES permit under 18 AAC 83.015. See the Instructions, Section B, for information on how to complete Form 2A.

SECTION 1 – FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Name:

Mailing Address: City: State: AK Zip:

Physical Address/Location: City: State: AK Zip:

Phone: Cell Phone: Fax:

Email:

Geographic Location: Latitude: Longitude:

Lat/Long Coordinate Source: ☐ Internet ☐ Map ☐ GPS/Survey ☐ Other_____

Source Map Scale (if applicable): Facility Reference Point:

Horizontal Accuracy: Horizontal Datum:

Is this a new or existing facility? ☐ New ☐ Existing

Is the discharge associated with this permit located within a coastal zone boundary of an approved coastal district? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, submit a completed Coastal Project Questionnaire along with this APDES permit application.

SECTION 2 – ON-SITE CONTACT INFORMATION

Name:

Phone: Cell Phone:

Email:

SECTION 3 – RESPONSIBLE PARTY INFORMATION
☐ Check if same as On-Site Contact

Name:

Name of individual authorized to act on behalf of the responsible party (if applicable):

Mailing Address: City: State: Zip:

Phone: Cell Phone:

Email: Fax:

Status of responsible party: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ Private ☐ Public (other than federal or state) ☐ Other entity

Name of facility owner (if different from the Responsible Party):

SECTION 4 – CONSULTANT INFORMATION (if applicable)

Name:

Affiliated Company (if applicable):

Mailing Address: City: State: Zip:

Phone: Cell Phone:

Email: Fax:

SECTION 5 – CONTRACTOR INFORMATION (if applicable)

Name:

Affiliated Company (if applicable):

Mailing Address: City: State: Zip:

Phone: Cell Phone:

Email: Fax:

Responsibilities:

SECTION 6 – EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS (Provide permit number or note if applied for)

A) Hazardous Waste Management (RCRA):

B) Underground Injection Control (Safe Drinking Water Act):

C) APDES or NPDES (Clean Water Act):

D) Prevention of Significant Deterioration (Clean Air Act):

E) Nonattainment (Clean Air Act):

F) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Pollutants (Clean Air Act):

G) Ocean Dumping Permits (Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act):

H) Dredge or Fill Permits:

I) Other:

SECTION 7 – ADDITIONAL FACILITY INFORMATION

A. Collection System

Indicate the type(s) of collection system(s) used by the treatment plant and estimate the percent (by miles of sewer line) that each type comprises.

☐ Separate Sanitary Sewer %

☐ Combined Storm and Sanitary Sewer %

Provide the name and population of each municipal entity served by the facility. State whether each entity owns or maintains the collection system and, if known, whether the collection system is a separate sanitary sewer or a combined storm and sanitary sewer.

Municipal Entity	Population	Collection System Ownership	Type of Sewer
		☐ Owns ☐ Maintains	☐ Separate Sanitary ☐ Combined Storm and Sanitary
		☐ Owns ☐ Maintains	☐ Separate Sanitary ☐ Combined Storm and Sanitary
		☐ Owns ☐ Maintains	☐ Separate Sanitary ☐ Combined Storm and Sanitary

B. Indian Country

Is the treatment works located in Indian Country? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Does the treatment works discharge to a receiving water that is either in Indian Country or that is upstream from (and eventually flows through) Indian Country? ☐ Yes ☐ No

C. Flow

Indicate the facility's design flow rate (i.e., the wastewater flow rate that the plant was built to handle), the annual average daily flow rate, and the maximum daily flow rate for each of the previous three years. Each year's data must be based on a 12-month time period with the 12th month of "this year" occurring no more than three months prior to this application submittal.

Design Flow Rate (mgd):

	Two Years Ago	Last Year	This Year
Year (MM/YY – MM/YY)			
Annual Average Daily Flow Rate (mgd)			
Maximum Daily Flow Rate (mgd)			

SECTION 8 – OUTFALLS AND OTHER DISCHARGE OR DISPOSAL METHODS

Complete questions 8.A through 8.E and provide the information requested for any question answered with a "Yes".

A) Does the treatment works discharge wastewater to waters of the United States? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, list how many of each of the following types of discharge points the treatment works uses:

Number of treated wastewater outfalls:	
Discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater:	
Number of combined sewer overflow points:	
Number of constructed emergency overflows (prior to headworks):	
Other (specify):	

B) Does the treatment works discharge wastewater to basins, ponds, or other surface impoundments that do not have outlets for discharge to waters of the U.S.? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, provide the following for each surface impoundment:

Location of Impoundment	Average Daily Volume Discharged (in mgd)	Type of Discharge
		☐ Continuous ☐ Intermittent
		☐ Continuous ☐ Intermittent
		☐ Continuous ☐ Intermittent

C) Does the treatment works apply wastewater to the land? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, provide the following for each land application site:

Location of Each Land Application Site	Average Daily Volume (gallons per day)	Size (acres)	Type of Discharge
			☐ Continuous ☐ Intermittent
			☐ Continuous ☐ Intermittent
			☐ Continuous ☐ Intermittent

D) Does the treatment works discharge or transport treated or untreated wastewater to another treatment works? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe the means by which the wastewater from the treatment works is discharged or transported to the other treatment works (e.g., pipe, tank truck):

Name of organization transporting the discharge (if the transport is provided by a party other than the applicant)**:**

Contact Person:

Mailing Address: City: State: Zip:

Phone: Cell Phone:

Email: Fax:

For each treatment works that receives this discharge, provide the following (attach additional sheets if necessary)			
Name of the receiving treatment works:			
Contact Person:			
Mailing Address:	City:	State:	Zip:
Phone:	Cell Phone:		
Email:	Fax:		
If known, provide the APDES or NPDES permit number of the treatment works that receives this discharge:			
Average daily flow rate to the receiving treatment works (mgd):			

E) Does the treatment works discharge or dispose of wastewater in a manner not included in Section 8.A through 8.D? (e.g. underground percolation, injection well)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Describe the disposal method, including the location and size of each disposal site (if applicable), the annual daily volume disposed of using this method in gallons per day, and whether the disposal is continuous or intermittent.

SECTION 9 – WASTEWATER DISCHARGES

If you answered "Yes" to question 8.A, complete questions 9.A through 9.C and Section 10 **once for each outfall** (including bypass points) through which wastewater is discharged. Attached additional sheets as necessary. Do not include information on combined sewer overflows in this section. If you answered "No" to question 8.A, go to Section 11, "Additional Information for Design Flow Greater than 0.1 MGD."

A) Description of Outfall

Outfall Number: Borough and city or town in which outfall is located:

Geographic Location: Latitude: Longitude:

Distance from shore (ft.):

Depth below surface (ft.):

Average daily flow rate (mgd):

Is outfall equipped with a diffuser? ☐ Yes ☐ No Type of diffuser used:

Does the outfall have an intermittent or periodic discharge? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, provide the following information:

Number of times per year the discharge occurs:

Average duration of each discharge:

Average flow per discharge (mgd):

Months in which discharge occurs:

B) Description of Receiving Water

Name of receiving water:

Name of watershed river or stream system:

United States Soil Conservation Service or Natural Resource Conservation Service 14-digit watershed code (if known):

Name of State Management or River Basin:

United States Geological Survey 8-digit hydrologic cataloging unit code (if known):

Critical flow of receiving stream Acute (cfs): Chronic (cfs):

Total hardness of receiving stream at critical low flow (mg/L of $CaCO_3$):

C) Description of Treatment

What levels of treatment are provided?

☐ Primary ☐ Equivalent to Secondary ☐ Secondary ☐ Advanced ☐ Other:

Indicate the following removal rates (as applicable):

Design 5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5) removal or
Design 5-day Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ($CBOD_5$) removal: %

Design suspended solids (SS) removal: %

Design phosphorus (P) removal: %

Design nitrogen (N) removal: %

Other (specify):

What type of disinfection is used for the effluent from this outfall? If disinfection varies by season, please describe:

If disinfection is by chlorination, is dechlorination used for this outfall? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Does the treatment plant have post aeration? ☐ Yes ☐ No

D) Mixing Zone

Do you wish to request authorization from the Department for a mixing zone? ☐ Yes (Complete Form 2M) ☐ No

SECTION 10 –TESTING AND EFFLUENT MONITORING

All applicants must provide effluent testing data for the following parameters **for each outfall** through which effluent is discharged. Provide the *maximum* daily discharge, expressed as concentration or mass, based upon actual sample values. Provide the *average* daily discharge for all samples, expressed as concentration or mass, and the number of samples used to obtain this value. Indicate the approved analytical method used. Provide the threshold level, such as the method detection limit, minimum level, or other designated method endpoint for the analytical method used. All information reported must be based on data collected through analysis conducted using 40 CFR Part 136 methods. In addition, this data must comply with QA/QC requirements of 40 CFR Part 136 and other appropriate QA/QC requirements for standard methods for analytes not addressed by 40 CFR Part 136. At a minimum, effluent testing data must be based on at least three samples and must be no more than four and one-half years apart. See the instructions for additional information. Answer the questions at the end of this section to determine if additional effluent parameters are required to be tested for this facility. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Outfall Number: _____

PARAMETER	MAXIMUM DAILY DISCHARGE		AVERAGE DAILY DISCHARGE			ANALYTICAL METHOD	THRESHOLD LEVEL
	Concentration or Mass	Units	Concentration or Mass	Units	Number of Samples		
BOD_5 or							
$CBOD_5$							
Fecal Coliform							
Flow Rate							
pH (Minimum)							
pH (Maximum)							
Temperature (Winter)							
Temperature (Summer)							
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)							

Does the POTW have a design flow greater than or equal to 1 million gallons per day? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Does the POTW have an approved pretreatment program? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Is the POTW required to develop a pretreatment program? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If any of the above questions are marked “Yes”, or if required by the Department to ensure compliance, the applicant must also submit effluent monitoring information for additional parameters by completing and submitting Supplement A attached to this Form.

SECTION 11 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR DESIGN FLOW GREATER THAN .1 MILLION GPD (100,000 gallons per day)

A) Effluent Testing Data (Greater than 0.1 MGD Only)

Applicants that discharge to the waters of the US must provide effluent testing data for the following parameters. Provide the indicated effluent testing required by the permitting authority for each outfall through which effluent is discharged. Attached additional sheets as necessary. Do not include information on combined sewer overflows in this section. All information reported must be based on data collected through analysis conducted using 40 CFR Part 136 methods. In addition, this data must comply with QA/QC requirements of 40 CFR Part 136 or other appropriate QA/QC requirements for standard methods for analytes not addressed by 40 CFR Part 136. At a minimum, effluent testing must be based on at least three pollutant scans and must be no more than four and one-half years old.

PARAMETER	MAXIMUM DAILY DISCHARGE		AVERAGE DAILY DISCHARGE			ANALYTICAL METHOD	THRESHOLD LEVEL
	Concentration or Mass	Units	Concentration or Mass	Units	Number of Samples		
Ammonia (as N)							
Chlorine, total residual (TRC)							
Dissolved Oxygen							
Nitrate/Nitrite							
Kjeldahl Nitrogen							
Oil and Grease							
Phosphorus							
Total Dissolved Solids							

B) Inflow and Infiltration

Estimate the average number of gallons per day that flow into the treatment works from inflow and/or infiltration: _____ gpd

Describe steps the facility is taking to minimize inflow and infiltration:

C) Topographic Map

Attach to this application a topographic map of the area extending at least one mile beyond facility property boundaries. This map must show the outline of the facility and the following information. (You may submit more than one map if one map does not show the entire area.)

- The area surrounding the treatment plant and all unit processes.
- The major pipes or other structures through which wastewater enters the treatment works and the pipes or other structures through which treated wastewater is discharged from the treatment plant, including outfalls from bypass piping, if applicable.
- Each well where wastewater from the treatment plant is injected underground;
- Wells, springs, other surface water bodies, and drinking water wells that are: 1) within ¼ mile of the property boundaries of the treatment works, and 2) listed in the public record or otherwise known to the applicant;
- Any areas where the sewage sludge produced by the treatment works is stored, treated, or disposed; and
- If the treatment works receives waste that is classified as hazardous under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) by truck, rail, or special pipe, show on the map where that hazardous waste enters the treatment works and where it is treated, stored, and/or disposed.

D) Process Flow Diagram or Schematic

Attach to this application a diagram showing the processes of the treatment plant, including all bypass piping and all backup power sources or redundancy in the system. Also, provide a water balance showing all treatment units, including disinfection (e.g. chlorination and de-chlorination). The water balance must also show daily average flow rates at influent and discharge points and approximate daily flow rates between treatment units. Include a brief narrative description of the diagram.

E) Scheduled Improvements and Schedules of Implementation

Provide information on any uncompleted implementation schedule or uncompleted plans for improvements that will affect the wastewater treatment, effluent quality, or design capacity of the treatment works. If the treatment works has several different implementation schedules or is planning several improvements, submit separate responses to question 11.E for each. (If none, go to Section 12.)

List the outfall number for each affected outfall:

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

Provide a narrative description for each required improvement:

Provide the following scheduled dates for the improvement steps listed below, as applicable. Indicate dates as accurately as possible.

Improvement Stage	**Schedule** MM/DD/YYYY	**Actual Completion** MM/DD/YYYY
Begin Construction		
End Construction		
Begin Discharge		
Attain Operational Level		

Provide a description of permits and clearances concerning other federal and state requirements:

SECTION 12 – SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

All applicants must complete all applicable sections of Form 2A, as explained in the instructions. Indicate below which parts of Form 2A you have completed and are submitting.

- Supplement A, Testing and Effluent Monitoring: must be completed by all applicants with a design flow greater than or equal to 1 million gallons per day.
- Supplement B, Whole Effluent Toxicity Monitoring: must be completed by all applicants.
- Supplement C, Industrial Dischargers: must be completed by all applicants with one or more significant industrial users discharging to the treatment works and by all applicants receiving hazardous or corrective action wastes.
- Supplement D, Combined Sewer Systems: must be completed by all applicants with a combined sewer system.

Indicate below which supplemental form(s) are being submitted with this application.

Supplement A:_____ Supplement B: _____ Supplement C: _____ Supplement D: _____

SECTION 13 – CERTIFICATION

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

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

Print Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Any other information necessary to assess wastewater treatment practices and the treatment works or to identify appropriate permitting requirements must be submitted upon request from the Department.

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SUPPLEMENT A – Testing and Effluent Monitoring

Submit effluent monitoring information for the following additional parameters **for each outfall** through which effluent is discharged in accordance with Section 10 of this form if the treatment works has a design flow greater than or equal to 1 million gallons per day, if it has or is required to have a pretreatment program, or is otherwise required by the Department to ensure compliance.

PARAMETER	MAXIMUM DAILY DISCHARGE		AVERAGE DAILY DISCHARGE			ANALYTICAL METHOD	THRESHOLD LEVEL
	Concentration or Mass	Units	Concentration or Mass	Units	Number of Samples		
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)							
Metals (Total Recoverable), Cyanide, and Total Phenols							
Antimony							
Arsenic							
Beryllium							
Cadmium							
Chromium							
Copper							
Lead							
Mercury							
Nickel							
Selenium							
Silver							
Thallium							
Zinc							
Cyanide							
Total phenolic compounds							
Volatile Organic Compounds							
Acrolein							
Acrylonitrile							
Benzene							
Bromoform							
Carbon tetrachloride							
Chlorobenzene							
Chlorodibromo-methane							
Chloroethane							

PARAMETER	MAXIMUM DAILY DISCHARGE		AVERAGE DAILY DISCHARGE			ANALYTICAL METHOD	THRESHOLD LEVEL
	Concentration or Mass	Units	Concentration or Mass	Units	Number of Samples		
2-chloroethylvinyl ether							
Chloroform							
Dichlorobromo-methane							
1,1-dichloroethane							
1,2-dichloroethane							
Trans-1,2-dichloroethylene							
1,1-dichloroethylene							
1,2-dichloropropane							
1,3-dichloropropylene							
Ethylbenzene							
Methyl bromide							
Methyl chloride							
Methylene chloride							
1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-ethane							
Tetrachloroethylene							
Toluene							
1,1,1-trichloro-ethane							
1,1,2-trichloro-ethane							
Trichloroethylene							
Vinyl chloride							
Acid-Extractable Compounds							
P-chloro-m-cresol							
2-chlorophenol							
2,4-dichlorophenol							
2,4-dimethylphenol							
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol							
2,4-dinitrophenol							
2-nitrophenol							
4-nitrophenol							
Pentachlorophenol							

PARAMETER	MAXIMUM DAILY DISCHARGE		AVERAGE DAILY DISCHARGE			ANALYTICAL METHOD	THRESHOLD LEVEL
	Concentration or Mass	Units	Concentration or Mass	Units	Number of Samples		
Phenol							
2,4,6-trichlorophenol							
Base-Neutral Compounds							
Acenaphthene							
Acenaphthylene							
Anthracene							
Benzidine							
Benzo(a)anthracene							
Benzo(a)pyrene							
3,4-benzo fluoranthene							
Benzo(ghi)perylene							
Benzo(k)fluor-anthene							
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane							
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether							
Bis(2-chloroiso-propyl) ether							
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate							
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether							
Butyl benzyl phthalate							
2-chloronaphthalene							
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether							
Chrysene							
Di-n-butyl phthalate							
Di-n-octyl phthalate							
Dibenzo(a,h)an-thracene							
1,2-dichlorobenzene							
1,3-dichlorobenzene							
1,4-dichlorobenzene							
3,3-dichloroben-zidine							
Diethyl phthalate							
Dimethyl phthalate							

PARAMETER	MAXIMUM DAILY DISCHARGE		AVERAGE DAILY DISCHARGE			ANALYTICAL METHOD	THRESHOLD LEVEL
	Concentration or Mass	Units	Concentration or Mass	Units	Number of Samples		
2,4-dinitrotoluene							
2,6-dinitrotoluene							
1,2-diphenylhy-drazine							
Fluoranthene							
Fluorene							
Hexachlorobenzene							
Hexachlorobuta-diene							
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene							
Hexachloroethane							
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)-pyrene							
Isophorone							
Naphthalene							
Nitrobenzene							
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine							
N-nitrosodi-methylamine							
N-nitrosodi-phenylamine							
Phenanthrene							
Pyrene							
1,2,4-trichloro-benzene							

SUPPLEMENT B –Whole Effluent Toxicity Monitoring

POTWs meeting one or more of the following criteria must provide the results of whole effluent toxicity tests for acute or chronic toxicity for each of the facility's discharge points: 1) POTWs with a design flow rate greater than or equal to 1.0 mgd; 2) POTWs with a pretreatment program (or those that are required to have one under 40 CFR Part 403); or 3) POTWs required by the permitting authority to submit data for these parameters.

- At a minimum, these results must include quarterly testing for a 12-month period within the past one year using multiple species (minimum of two species), or the results from four tests performed at least annually in the four and one-half years prior to the application, provided the results show no appreciable toxicity, and testing for acute and/or chronic toxicity, depending on the range of receiving water dilution. Do not include information on combined sewer overflows in this section. All information reported must be based on data collected through analysis conducted using 40 CFR Part 136 methods. In addition, this data must comply with QA/QC requirements of 40 CFR Part 136 and other appropriate QA/QC requirements for standard methods for analytes not addressed by 40 CFR Part 136.
- In addition, submit the results of any other whole effluent toxicity tests from the past four and one-half years. If a whole effluent toxicity test conducted during the past four and one-half years revealed toxicity, provide any information on the cause of the toxicity or any results of a toxicity reduction evaluation, if one was conducted.
- If you have already submitted any of the information requested in this section, you need not submit it again. Rather, provide the information requested in the last question of this section for previously submitted information. If EPA approved methods were not used, report the reasons for using alternate methods.
- If test summaries are available that contain all of the information requested below, they may be submitted in place of this section.

If no biomonitoring data is required, do not complete this section. Refer to the Instructions Section B for directions on which other sections of the form to complete.

1. Required Tests.

Indicate the number of whole effluent toxicity tests conducted in the past four and one-half years.

_____ chronic _____ acute

2. Individual Test Data.

Complete the following chart for each whole effluent toxicity test conducted in the last four and one-half years. Allow one column per test (where each species constitutes a test). Copy this table if more than three tests are being reported.

	Test number:		**Test number:**		**Test number:**	
a. Test information.						
Test species & test method number						
Age at initiation of test						
Outfall number						
Dates sample collected						
Date test started						
Duration						

	Test number:		Test number:		Test number:	
b. Give the toxicity test methods followed.						
Manual title						
Edition number and year of publication						
Page number(s)						
c. Give the sample collection method(s) used. For multiple grab samples, indicate the number of grab samples used.						
24-Hour composite						
Grab						
d. Indicate where the sample was taken in relation to disinfection. (Check all that apply for each)						
Before disinfection						
After disinfection						
After dechlorination						
e. Describe the point in the treatment process at which the sample was collected.						
Sample was collected:						
f. For each test, indicate whether the test was intended to assess chronic toxicity, acute toxicity, or both.						
Chronic toxicity						
Acute toxicity						
g. Provide the type of test performed.						
Static						
Static-renewal						
Flow-through						
h. Source of dilution water. If laboratory water, specify type; if receiving water, specify source.						
Laboratory water						
Receiving water						
i. Type of dilution water. If salt water, specify "natural" or type of artificial sea salts or brine used.						
Fresh water						
Salt water						
j. Give the percentage effluent used for all concentrations in the test series.						
k. Parameters measured during the test. (State whether parameter meets test method specifications)						
pH						
Salinity						
Temperature						
Ammonia						

	Test number:	Test number:	Test number:
Dissolved oxygen			
l. Test results.			
Acute:			
Percent survival in 100% effluent	%	%	%
LC_{50}			
95% C.I.	%	%	%
Control percent survival	%	%	%
Other (describe)			
Chronic:			
NOEC	%	%	%
IC_{25}	%	%	%
Control percent survival	%	%	%
Other (describe)			
m. Quality Control/Quality Assurance			
Is reference toxicant data available?			
Was reference toxicant test within acceptable bounds?			
What date was reference toxicant test run (MM/DD/YYYY)?			
Other (describe)			

3. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation.

Is the treatment works involved in a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe:

4. Summary of Submitted Biomonitoring Test Information.

If you have submitted biomonitoring test information, or information regarding the cause of toxicity, within the past four and one-half years, provide the dates the information was submitted to the permitting authority and a summary of the results.

Date submitted (MM/DD/YYYY): _____

Summary of results (see instructions):

SUPPLEMENT C – Industrial User Discharges and RCRA/CERCLA Wastes

All treatment works receiving discharges from significant industrial users or which receive RCRA, CERCLA, or other remedial wastes must complete Supplement C.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Pretreatment Program.

Does the treatment works have, or is it subject to, an approved pretreatment program? ☐ Yes ☐ No

2. Number of Significant Industrial Users (SIUs).

Provide the number of each of the following types of industrial users that discharge to the treatment works.

Number of non-categorical SIUs **:** _____ Number of Categorical Industrial Users (CIUs): _____

SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL USER INFORMATION

3. Industrial User Contact Information.

Supply the following information for each SIU. If more than one SIU discharges to the treatment works, copy the questions 3 through 8 and provide the information requested for each SIU.

Provide the name and address of each SIU discharging to the treatment works. Submit additional pages as necessary.

Company Name:		Phone:
Mailing Address:		Fax:
City:	State:	Zip:
Contact Person:		Email:

4. Industrial Processes.

Describe all of the industrial processes that affect or contribute to the SIU's discharge.

5. Principal Product(s) and Raw Material(s).

Describe all of the principal processes and raw materials that affect or contribute to the SIU's discharge.

Principal product(s): _____

Raw material(s): _____

6. Flow Rate.

a. Process wastewater flow rate: Indicate the average daily volume of process wastewater discharged into the collection system in gallons per day (gpd) and whether the discharge is continuous or intermittent.

_____ gpd ☐ continuous ☐ intermittent

b. Non-process wastewater flow rate: Indicate the average daily volume of non-process wastewater flow discharged into the collection system in gallons per day (gpd) and whether the discharge is continuous or intermittent.

_____ gpd ☐ continuous ☐ intermittent

7. Pretreatment Standards. Indicate whether the SIU is subject to the following:

Local limits ☐ Yes ☐ No

Categorical pretreatment standards ☐ Yes ☐ No

If subject to categorical pretreatment standards, which category and subcategory?

8. Problems at the Treatment Works Attributed to Waste Discharged by the SIU. Has the SIU caused or contributed to any problems (e.g., upsets, interference) at the treatment works in the past three years?

☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, describe each episode below.

RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE RECEIVED BY TRUCK, RAIL, OR DEDICATED PIPELINE

9. RCRA Waste.

Does the treatment works receive (or has it in the past three years) received RCRA hazardous waste by truck, rail, or dedicated pipe?

☐ Yes ☐ No (If no, skip to question 12)

10. Waste Transport.

Method by which RCRA waste is received (check all that apply):

☐ Truck ☐ Rail ☐ Dedicated Pipe

11. Waste Description.

Provide EPA hazardous waste number and amount (volume or mass, specify units).

EPA Hazardous Waste Number	Amount	Units

CERCLA (SUPERFUND) WASTEWATER, RCRA REMEDIATION/CORRECTIVE ACTION WASTEWATER, AND OTHER REMEDIAL ACTIVITY WASTEWATER:

12. Remediation Waste.

Does the treatment works currently (or has it been notified that it will) receive waste from remedial activities?

☐ Yes (complete 13 through 15) ☐ No

Provide a list of sites and the requested information (questions 13-15) for each current and future site.

13. Waste Origin.

Describe the site and type of facility at which the CERCLA, RCRA, or other remedial waste originates or is expected to originate in the next five years.

14. Pollutants.

List the hazardous constituents that are received (or are expected to be received). Include data on volume and concentration, if known. (Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

15. Waste Treatment.

a. Is this waste treated (or will it be treated) prior to entering the treatment works? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, describe the treatment (provide information about the removal efficiency.)

b. Is the discharge (or will the discharge be) continuous or intermittent? ☐ Continuous ☐ Intermittent

If intermittent, describe discharge schedule.

SUPPLEMENT D – COMBINED SEWER SYSTEMS

Complete Supplement D if the treatment works has a combined sewer system.

1. System Map. Provide a map indicating the following (may be included with Basic Application Information):

- All CSO discharge poin;.
- Sensitive use areas potentially affected by CSOs (e.g., beaches, drinking water supplies, shellfish beds, sensitive aquatic ecosystems, and outstanding natural resource waters); and
- Waters that support threatened and endangered species potentially affected by CSOs.

2. System Diagram. Provide a diagram, either in the map provided in the previous question or on a separate drawing, of the combined sewer collection system that includes the following information:

- Locations of major sewer trunk lines, both combined and separate sanitary;
- Locations of points where separate sanitary sewers feed into the combined sewer system;
- Locations of in-line and off-line storage structures;
- Locations of flow-regulating devices; and
- Locations of pump stations.

CSO OUTFALLS

3. Description of Outfall.

Outfall number: _____

Location:

City or town (if applicable): State: AK Zip Code:

Borough or Similar Government Subdivision:

Latitude: Longitude:

Distance from shore (if applicable) _____ ft

Depth below surface (if applicable) _____ ft

Which of the following were monitored during the last year for this CSO? (check all that apply)

☐ Rainfall ☐ CSO pollutant concentrations ☐ Receiving water quality

☐ CSO flow volume ☐ CSO frequency

How many storm events were monitored during the last year? _____

4. CSO Events.

Provide the number of CSO events in the last year.

_____events ☐ actual or ☐ approx

Provide the average duration per CSO event.

_____hours ☐ actual or ☐ approx

Provide the average volume per CSO event.

_____million gallons ☐ actual or ☐ approx

Provide the minimum rainfall that caused a CSO event in the last year.

_____inches of rain.

5. Description of Receiving Waters.

Name of receiving water: _____

Name of watershed/river/stream system: _____

United States Soil Conservation Service 14-digit watershed code (if known): _____

Name of State Management/River Basin: _____

United States Geological Survey 8-digit hydrologic cataloging unit code (if known): _____

6. CSO Operations.

Describe any known water quality impacts on the receiving water caused by this CSO (e.g., permanent or intermittent beach closings, permanent or intermittent shellfish bed closings, fish kills, fish advisories, other recreational loss, or violation of any applicable State Water Quality Standard).

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INSTRUCTIONS

Section A: General Instructions

Section B: Instructions for Form 2A

Section C: Activities Which Do Not Require Permits

Section D: Glossary

SECTION A – GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Who Must Apply
With the exceptions described in Section C of these instructions, state laws prohibit the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the United States without a permit. (18 AAC 83.015)

Form 2A of the APDES application forms collects information for POTWs and other treatment works treating domestic sewage (TWTDS). This application form must be used for all new or existing POTWs to apply for an APDES permit administered by ADEC.

Applicants should contact ADEC with any questions regarding whether an APDES permit is required and to obtain application forms. State laws provide for severe penalties if a permit is not applied for when required.

Note that there are certain exclusions to the permit requirements listed above. The exclusions are described in detail in Section C of these instructions. Certain activities are excluded from permit requirements and do not require the submission of any forms.

Where to File
The application forms should be mailed to:

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

Or signed electronically and sent to:

DEC.Water.WQPermit@alaska.gov

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

When to File
Unless the Department has granted permission to submit an application at a later date, an applicant must apply for a permit by submitting this form at least 180 days before an existing permit expires or before a new discharge is to commence.

Fees
ADEC requires a fee for APDES permitting and compliance services in accordance with state regulations. An applicant must pay the appropriate fee listed in Table F of 18 AAC 72.957 for authorization to discharge pollutants under an individual APDES permit.

Availability of Information to Public
Information contained in this application form or its attachments will, upon request, be made available to the public for inspection and copying. A permit applicant may assert a claim of confidentiality for proprietary or confidential business information by stamping the words "confidential business information" on each page of a submission containing proprietary or confidential business information. The Department will treat the stamped submission as confidential if the information satisfies 40 CFR §2.208, adopted by reference in 18 AAC 83.010, and is not otherwise required to be made public under state law. A claim of confidentiality may not be asserted for the name and address of any permit applicant or permittee, a permit application, a permit, effluent data, sewage sludge data, or any information required by APDES or NPDES application forms provided by the Department, whether submitted on the forms themselves or in any attachments used to supply information required by the forms. The Department will notify EPA of a confidentiality claim when providing EPA with information submitted to the Department containing a claim of confidentiality.

Completeness
An application for an APDES permit will be considered complete when the permit fee required under 18 AAC 83.905 is paid and the Department, in its sole discretion, determines that the application form and any supplemental information are satisfactory. Every question on this form and any additional required forms must be answered; enter "NA" (for not applicable) if a particular item does not fit the circumstances or characteristics of the facility or activity. If information previously submitted to the Department answers a question, a copy of the previous submission may be attached. Attach a separate sheet entitled "Additional Information" if more space is necessary to answer a question.

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 U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Each EPA Regional office has an economic assistance coordinator who can provide additional information.

ADEC Facilities Program administers grant and loan programs for construction of domestic wastewater treatment facilities. Visit the ADEC Facilities Program web pages by clicking the links for the loan and grant programs at http://www.dec.state.ak.us/water/index.htm or call 907-269-7502 for more information. In addition, the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED) can also provide financial assistance. Access the DCCED web page at http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/grt/blockgrants.htm or call 907-451-2716 for more information.

Retention of Records

An applicant shall keep records of all data used to complete a permit application and any supplemental information submitted with the permit for a period of at least three years from the application signature date [18 AAC 83.305(d)].

Questions

Questions regarding the information requested on any APDES application form may be directed to the following:

Anchorage:	Phone: 907-269-6285	Fax: 907-269-3487
Fairbanks:	Phone: 907-451-2100	Fax: 907-451-2187
Juneau:	Phone: 907-465-5300	Fax: 907-465-5274

Email: DEC.Water.WQPermit@alaska.gov

SECTION B – INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM 2A

Who Must File Form 2A

This form must be completed by all applicants for POTWs and TWTDS.

Section 1 – Facility Information

Enter the facility's official or legal name. Do not use a colloquial name. Provide the complete physical address or location of the facility. If the facility does not have a street name or number, give the most accurate alternative geographic information (e.g. distance from or in the vicinity of a geographic identifier). Include the latitude and longitude of the site to the sixth decimal place. For latitude and longitude information interpolated from a hardcopy map, the fourth decimal place is acceptable and the source map scale must be provided. The preferred location information will be provided as the latitude and longitude in decimal degrees, Alaska Albers Projection, North American Datum of 1983. The preferred source of the coordinates will be by a GPS unit, but other methods will be accepted, including survey, internet (such as Topozone.com), and printed map. Clearly identify the facility reference point (e.g. facility front door, center of building, etc.) horizontal accuracy and unit of measurement (e.g. 10 meters), and horizontal datum.

For additional information on coastal zone boundaries, see 11 AAC 110.010, Applicability of the Alaska Coastal Management Consistency Review Program.

Section 2 – On-Site Contact Information

Give the name, title, work telephone number, and Email address 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. Attach supplemental information if contact information changes seasonally.

Section 3 – Responsible Party Information

Give the name, as it is legally referred to, of the person, firm, public organization, or other entity who is responsible for operating the facility described in this application. This may or may not be the same name as the facility. Do not use a colloquial name. The responsible party is the legal entity that controls the facility's operation rather than the plant or site manager. All correspondence will be sent to the identified party at this address.

Check the appropriate box to indicate the legal status of the responsible party. Indicate "public" for a facility solely owned by local government(s) such as a city, town, borough, etc.

Section 4 – Consultant Information

If a consultant assisted in the preparation of this application, provide their name, title, affiliated company (if applicable), complete mailing address, work telephone number, and Email address.

Section 5 – Contractor Information

If a contractor is responsible for any operational or maintenance aspects of this facility, provide their name, title, affiliated company (if applicable), complete mailing address, work telephone number, and Email address, and list the responsibilities specific to that contractor. If more than one contractor is employed with this facility, attach supplemental equivalent information to this application for each contractor.

Section 6 – Existing Environmental Permits

Give the number of all permits or construction approvals presently effective or applied for under any of the listed programs. If more than one permit is currently effective for the facility under a particular permit program, list additional permit numbers on a separate sheet of paper. Under "other", list any relevant federal, state, or local environmental permits or applications.

Section 7 – Additional Facility Information

A. Provide the name and population of each municipal entity served by the facility, including unincorporated connector districts. Note whether each municipal entity owns or maintains the collection system and, if the information is available, whether the collection system is a separate sanitary sewer or a combined storm and sanitary sewer. Attach additional sheets as necessary.

B. Indicate if the treatment works is located in Indian Country and if the treatment discharges to a receiving water that is in Indian Country.

C. Indicate facility flow rates in million gallons per day (mgd). Each year's data must be based on a 12-month time period with the 12th month of the most recent year occurring no more than three months prior to this application submittal.

D. Indicate if you would like to request authorization for a mixing zone. If "yes" complete form 2M.

Section 8 – Outfalls and Other Discharge or Disposal Methods

Answer questions A through E by checking the box next to either "Yes" or "No". For every question marked "Yes", complete the information immediately following the question. Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Section 9 – Wastewater Discharges

Complete each question in Section 9 separately for each outfall. For more than one outfall, attach additional copies of Section 9.

A. Provide latitude and longitude to the nearest second. Provide the average daily flow rate in mgd. If the outfall is equipped with a diffuser, provide the type of diffuser used (e.g., high-rate).

B. Enter as much information about the receiving water as is known or available.

C. Include the design percentage for any other removal that an advanced treatment system is designed to achieve. Briefly describe the type of disinfection used for the treatment, noting any seasonal variations. Write "NA" for any item that is not applicable to the discharge.

D. Indicate if a mixing zone is being requested. If yes, complete Form 2M in conjunction with this form.

Section 10 – Testing and Effluent Monitoring

Undertake sampling and analysis and submit effluent monitoring information for samples taken from each outfall through which effluent is discharged to waters of the United States in accordance with the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136, adopted by reference in 18 AAC 83.010. Alternative methods may be approved and specified in an existing NPDES or APDES permit. In addition, this data must comply with QA/QC requirements of 40 CFR Part 136 and other appropriate QA/QC requirements for standard methods for analytes not addressed by 40 CFR Part 136. Effluent testing data must be based on at least three samples taken no more than four and one-half years before the date of the permit application. Samples must be representative of the seasonal variation in the discharge from each outfall. Existing data may be used, if available, in lieu of sampling done solely for the purpose of this application.

Grab samples shall be used for pH, temperature, cyanide, total phenols, residual chlorine, oil and grease, and fecal coliform. Twenty-four hour composite samples shall be used for all other pollutants; for a composite sample, only one analysis of the

composite of aliquots is required. Report metals as total recoverable, unless specified otherwise. Do not include information on combined sewer overflows in this section. A facility that does not use chlorine for disinfection, does not use chlorine elsewhere in the treatment process, and has no reasonable potential to discharge chlorine in the facility's effluent, is not required to sample or analyze chlorine.

When two or more outfalls with substantially identical effluent are discharging to the same receiving water segment, the Department may, on a case-by-case basis, allow for the submission of sampling data for only one outfall. The Department may also allow composite samples from one or more outfalls that discharge into the same mixing zone. Certain treatment works as specified are required to submit Supplement A of this form. The Department may require sampling and analysis for additional pollutants on a case-by-case basis. All existing data for each specified pollutant for which data has been collected within four and one-half years of this application must be included in the pollutant data summary; however, for pollutant samples taken on a monthly or more frequent basis, only the data collected within one year of this application must be submitted.

Section 11 – Additional Information for Design Flow Greater Than .1 Million GPD

Only applicants with a facility design flow greater than or equal to 0.1 mgd must complete this section. More than one topographical map may be submitted if necessary to show the entire area and required processes. Provide another map if a topographic map is unavailable. Complete each question regarding scheduled improvements separately for each improvement. If the treatment works has several different implementation schedules or is planning several improvements, attach additional copies of Section 11 for each**.**

Section 12 – Supplemental Information

Review the following criteria to determine if your treatment works is required to submit supplemental information.

Expanded Effluent Testing Data

A treatment works that discharges effluent to waters of the United States and meets one or more of the following criteria must complete Supplement A – Testing and Effluent Monitoring:

1. Has a design flow rate greater than or equal to 1 mgd,
2. Is required to have a pretreatment program (or has one in place), or
3. Is otherwise required by the permitting authority to provide the information.

Toxicity Testing Data

A treatment works that meets one or more of the following criteria must complete Supplement B – Whole Effluent Toxicity Monitoring:

1. Has a design flow rate greater than or equal to 1 mgd,
2. Is required to have a pretreatment program (or has one in place), or
3. Is otherwise required by the permitting authority to submit results of toxicity testing.

Industrial User Discharges and RCRA/CERCLA Wastes

A treatment works that accepts process wastewater from any significant industrial users (SIUs) or receives RCRA or CERCLA wastes must complete Supplement C – Industrial Dischargers and RCRA/CERCLA Wastes. SIUs are defined as:

1. All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR §403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N (see instructions); and
2. Any other industrial user that:
   a. Discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the treatment works (with certain exclusions); or
   b. Contributes a process waste stream that makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the treatment plant; or
   c. Is designated as an SIU by the control authority.

Combined Sewer Systems

A treatment works that has a combined sewer system must complete Supplement D – Combined Sewer

Systems.

Section 13 – Certification

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

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

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

SECTION C – ACTIVITIES WHICH DO NOT REQUIRE AN APDES PERMIT

Under the provisions of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and regulations at 18 AAC 83.015(b), the following discharges do not require an APDES permit but are subject to any applicable waste disposal permit requirements of AS 46.03.100 or any other state authorization.

(1) DISCHARGES FROM VESSELS: Any discharges of sewage from a vessel, effluent from a properly functioning marine engine, laundry, shower, and galley sink wastes, or any other discharge incidental to the normal operation of a vessel as that term is defined in AS 46.03.826(14). However, this exclusion does not apply to rubbish, trash, garbage, or other materials discharged overboard, or other discharges when the vessel is operating in a capacity other than as a means of transportation, including when the vessel is used as an energy or mining facility, a storage facility, or a seafood processing facility; secured to a storage facility or a seafood processing facility; or secured to the bed of the ocean, contiguous zone, or waters of the United States for the purpose of mineral or oil exploration or development.

(2) DREDGED OR FILL MATERIAL: Any discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States that is regulated under 33 U.S.C 1322 (Clean Water Act, sec. 404)

(3) DISCHARGES INTO PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS: The introduction of sewage, industrial wastes, or other pollutants into publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) by an indirect discharger. However, this exclusion does not apply to an indirect discharger defined as a significant industrial user under 40 CFR Part 403, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010, if the indirect discharge is or will be to a POTW without an approved pretreatment program. The Department will provide an opportunity for any POTW that may receive indirect discharges from a significant industrial user to comment on the significant industrial user's permit.

(4) DISCHARGES IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ON-SCENE COORDINATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS: Any discharge in compliance with the instructions of an on-scene coordinator under 40 CFR Part 300 (The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan) or 33 CFR Part 153 (Control of Pollution by Oil and Hazardous Substances, Discharge Removal).

(5) DISCHARGES FROM AGRICULTURAL AND SILVICULTURAL ACTIVITIES: Any introduction of pollutants from nonpoint source agricultural and silvicultural activities, including storm water runoff from orchards, cultivated crops, pastures, rangelands, and forest lands. However, this exclusion does not apply to discharges from concentrated animal feeding operations, discharges from concentrated aquatic animal production facilities, discharges to aquaculture projects, and discharges from silvicultural point sources.

(6) Any return flow from irrigated agriculture.

(7) Any discharge into a privately owned treatment works, unless the Department otherwise requires under 18 AAC 83.485.

(8) Any discharge of a pollutant from a POTW into marine waters where the discharger has been granted a waiver under 33 U.S.C. 1311(h).

SECTION D – GLOSSARY

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

ADEC means the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

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

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

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

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

1) Animals (other than aquatic animals) have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period; and
2) Crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post-harvest residues are not sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility.

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

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

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

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

AQUACULTURE PROJECT means a defined managed water area which uses discharges of pollutants into that designated area for the maintenance or production of harvestable freshwater, estuarine, or marine plants or animals. "Designated project area" means the portions of the waters of the United States within which the applicant plans to confine the cultivated species, using a method of plan or operation (including, but not limited to, physical confinement) which, on the basis of reliable scientific evidence, is expected to ensure the specific individual organisms comprising an aquaculture crop will enjoy increased growth attributable to the discharge of pollutants and be harvested within a defined geographic area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(A) Large CAFO: As many as or more than the numbers of animals specified in any of the following categories are stabled or confined:
   1. 700 mature dairy cows, whether milked or dry cows;
   2. 1,000 veal calves;
   3. 1,000 cattle other than mature dairy cows or veal calves;
   4. 2,500 swine each weighing 55 pounds or more;
   5. 10,000 swine each weighing less than 55 pounds;
   6. 500 horses;
   7. 10,000 sheep or lambs;
   8. 55,000 turkeys;
   9. 30,000 laying hens or broilers, if the AFO uses a liquid manure handling system;
   10. 125,000 chickens (other than laying hens), if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system;
   11. 82,000 laying hens, if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system;
   12. 30,000 ducks, if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system; or
   13. 5,000 ducks, if the AFO uses a liquid manure handling system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT means the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

DIRECT DISCHARGE means the discharge of a pollutant.

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

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

DISCHARGE (OF A POLLUTANT)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EFFLUENT LIMITATION or EFFLUENT LIMIT means any restriction imposed by the Department on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants that are discharged from

point sources into waters of the United States, the waters of the contiguous zone, or the ocean.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAXIMUM DAILY DISCHARGE LIMITATION means the highest allowable daily discharge.

MGD means millions of gallons per day.

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

MUNICIPALITY means a city, village, town, borough, district, association, or other public body created by or under state law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of CWA [33 U.S.C. 1288].

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

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM or NPDES (A) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of CWA [33 U.S.C 1317, 1328, 1342, and 1345]; (B) includes the APDES program, as approved by EPA.

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

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

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

(iii) that is not a new source; and

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

(B) includes

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

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

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

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

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

(i) after promulgation of standards of performance under Section 306 of CWA [33 U.S.C. 1316] that are applicable to a new source; or

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

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

(i) is constructed at a site at which no other source is located;

(ii) totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or

(iii) has processes which are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site, considering such factors as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source.

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

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

(i) begun, or caused to begin as part of a continuous on-site construction program, any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment or significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities that is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or

(ii) entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of a facilities or equipment intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time; options to purchase or contracts that can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, contracts for feasibility engineering and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation;

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

(F) as used in (A)-(E) of this paragraph:

(i) "existing source" means any source that is not a new source or a new discharger;

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

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

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

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

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

OUTFALL means a point source.

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

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

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

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

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

(B) does not include sewage from vessels or water, gas, or other material that is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

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

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

(B) includes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEWAGE FROM VESSELS means human body wastes and the wastes from toilets and other receptacles intended to receive or retain body wastes that are discharged from vessels and regulated under Section 312 of CWA [33 U.S.C. 1322].

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

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

SILVICULTURAL POINT SOURCE (A) means any discernable, confined, and discrete conveyance related to rock crushing and gravel washing, log sorting, or log storage facilities that are operated in connection with silvicultural activities and from which pollutants are discharged into waters of the United States; (B) does not include non-point source silvicultural activities such as nursery operations, site preparation, reforestation and subsequent cultural treatment, thinning, prescribed burning, pest and fire control, harvesting operations, surface drainage, or road construction and maintenance from which there is natural runoff. However, some of these activities (such as stream crossing for roads) may require a CWA Section 404 permit.

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

STATE means the State of Alaska.

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

STORMWATER means stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

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

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

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

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

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

UNDERGROUND INJECTION means well injection.

UPSET means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee; upset does not include the following: (A) noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error; (B) improperly designed or installed treatment facilities: (C) inadequate treatment facilities; (D) lack of preventive maintenance; (E) careless or improper operation.

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

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

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

(ii) all interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;

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

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

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

(vi) the territorial sea; and

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

(B) does not include

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT means the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

DIRECT DISCHARGE means the discharge of a pollutant.

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

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

DISCHARGE (OF A POLLUTANT)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EFFLUENT LIMITATION or EFFLUENT LIMIT means any restriction imposed by the Department on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants that are discharged from