



**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
ALASKA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
FOR**

**Domestic Wastewater Treatment Lagoons
Discharging to Surface Water**

FINAL GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER

AKG573000

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Water

Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program

555 Cordova Street

Anchorage, AK 99501

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

The owners and operators covered under this general permit are authorized to discharge to waters of the United States (U.S.) in accordance with discharge point(s), effluent limits, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

**A COPY OF THIS GENERAL PERMIT
MUST BE KEPT AT THE SITE WHERE DISCHARGE OCCURS.**

This permit is effective September 1, 2023.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight on August 31, 2028.

The permittee shall reapply for a permit reissuance on or before March 5, 2028, 180 days before the expiration of this permit.

Signature

Gene McCabe

Printed Name

July 28, 2023

Date

Program Manager

Title

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SCHEDULE OF SUBMISSIONS

The Schedule of Submissions summarizes some of the required submissions and activities the permittee must complete and/or submit to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department or DEC) during the term of this permit. The permittee is responsible for all submissions and activities even if they are not summarized below in Table 1.

Table 1: Schedule of Submissions

Location of Requirement	Submittal	Frequency	Due Date	Submit to ^a
Appendix A Section 3.2	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	As required	Must be submitted electronically through the NetDMR system on or before the 15 th day of the following month.	NetDMR
Permit Section 1.4.1	Notice of Intent (NOI) for new, modified, or recommencing lagoon	As required	30 days prior to expected discharge date	Permitting
Appendix A, 1.3	NOI for continued authorization to discharge	1/ permit cycle	180 days prior to the expiration of the general permit	Permitting
Appendix A, 3.4	Oral notification of noncompliance	As necessary	Within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances of the noncompliance	Compliance
Appendix A, 3.4	Written notice of noncompliance	As necessary	Within five days after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances	Compliance
Appendix A, 3.5	Other Noncompliance Reporting	As required	At the time the permittee submits DMR's under Appendix A, Section 3.2	Compliance

a) See Appendix A, Section 1.1 for Permitting and Compliance contact information and addresses

1.0 PERMIT COVERAGE

1.1 Coverage and Eligibility

- 1.1.1 Subject to the restrictions and conditions of this general permit, domestic wastewater treatment lagoons that provide equivalent to secondary or secondary treatment and that discharge through a discrete conveyance (i.e. outfall line, drainage ditch, or channel) less than 1,000,000 gallons per day (gpd) directly to or within 100 feet of fresh or marine surface water may be authorized to discharge the pollutants set out in Permit Section 2.0 after receiving written authorization from DEC (Section 1.2).

1.2 Obtaining Authorization

- 1.2.1 Authorization to discharge under this Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) general permit requires the responsible party of the facility seeking authorization to submit a completed NOI to DEC in accordance with the requirements listed herein (Section 1.4) and 18 Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) 83.210.
- 1.2.2 The discharger must receive written notification of authorization from DEC that coverage has been granted and that a specific authorization number has been assigned to the operation prior to discharging.
- 1.2.3 The facilities listed in Appendix D are authorized to discharge under the conditions of this general permit upon receipt of written notification of authorization from DEC.
- 1.2.4 DEC may notify a discharger if their discharge is covered by this APDES general permit, even if the discharger has not submitted an NOI [18 AAC 83.210(h)].

1.3 Exclusions

- 1.3.1 This permit only covers the wastewater discharges described in the permit. This general permit does not authorize discharge of any waste streams, including spills and other unintentional or non-routine discharges of pollutants that are not part of the normal operation of the facility as disclosed in the NOI.
- 1.3.2 Dischargers meeting any of the following conditions will be excluded from coverage under this general permit. These specific permit conditions are more appropriately controlled under either a separate general or individual permit.
- 1.3.2.1 The design flow or actual discharge flow meets or exceeds 1.0 mgd.
- 1.3.2.2 A total maximum daily load (TMDL) analysis has been approved for the receiving water including waste load allocation(s) for the facility.
- 1.3.2.3 The receiving water is included on the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d) list as impaired for failure to meet a water quality standard (WQS) and the facility discharges a pollutant that causes or contributes to the impairment.
- 1.3.2.4 The lagoon receives a significant contribution from a non-domestic source(s) as defined in Appendix C of this permit.
- 1.3.2.5 The discharge is from a single or two-family residential unit with a single, discrete outfall line.
- 1.3.2.6 A mechanical treatment plant is used as the principal wastewater treatment process.

- 1.3.2.7 The treatment facility is a common collector as defined in Appendix C of this general permit.
- 1.3.2.8 The lagoon discharges to land, subsurface, or wetland areas that are not designated waters of the United States (US) and the discharge does not reach designated waters of the U.S.

1.4 Notification Requirements

- 1.4.1 New dischargers or those facilities that are requesting a modification to an existing authorization under this APDES general permit must submit a NOI to DEC at least 30 days before the date on which the discharge is to commence. The NOI can be found at: <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/permit-entry/domestic-and-municipal> and submitted to the DEC address located in Appendix A, section 1.1 or submitted through the Electronic Data Management System and Customer Portal (EDMS) at: <https://dec.alaska.gov/Applications/Water/EDMS/ncore/external/home>.
- 1.4.2 New dischargers or those facilities that are requesting a modification for a new or expanded discharge as defined under 18 AAC 70.990 to an existing authorization under this APDES general permit, must complete and submit antidegradation Form 2G to the Department with the NOI. Form 2G can be found at <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/permit-entry/domestic-and-municipal/> or submitted through the EDMS at <https://dec.alaska.gov/Applications/Water/EDMS/ncore/external/home>.
- 1.4.3 If a new or modified mixing zone is requested, Form 2M must also be submitted with the NOI unless the lagoon is listed in Appendix D (see Permit Section 1.4.1). Form 2M can be found at <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/permit-entry/domestic-and-municipal/> or submitted through the EDMS at <https://dec.alaska.gov/Applications/Water/EDMS/ncore/external/home>.
- 1.4.4 New or modified mixing zones or effluent limits that have not been previously public noticed will be public noticed in accordance with 18 AAC 83.120.
- 1.4.5 The NOI must be signed by the responsible party in accordance with Signatory Requirements in Appendix A, Section 1.12 and submitted to the DEC address located in Appendix A, Section 1.1.1.
- 1.4.6 The NOI is determined to be complete upon issuance of a new authorization or reissuance of an existing authorization.

2.0 SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Effluent Limits

- 2.1.1 During the effective period of this general permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge treated domestic wastewater provided the discharge meets the limits and monitoring requirements herein.
- 2.1.2 The permittee must limit discharges as specified in Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5, as applicable. If the facility is listed in Appendix D, the facility specific effluent limits are identified therein. If a lagoon is authorized a mixing zone, the authorization to discharge will contain lagoon-specific effluent and mixing zone limits and requirements.

- 2.1.3 Discharge shall not cause contamination of surface or ground waters and shall not cause a violation of the Alaska Water Quality Standards (WQS) 18 AAC 70, except if excursions are authorized in accordance with applicable provisions in 18 AAC 70.200 – 70.240. (e.g, variance, mixing zone).
- 2.1.4 The permittee must not discharge any floating solids, debris, sludge, deposits, foam, scum or other residues that cause a film, sheen, or discoloration on the surface of the receiving water or adjoining shorelines; cause leaching of toxic or deleterious substances; or cause a sludge, solid, or emulsion to be deposited beneath or upon the surface of the water, within the water column, on the bottom, or upon adjoining shorelines.

2.2 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

- 2.2.1 The permittee must monitor the influent and effluent in accordance with the requirements of Tables 2, 3, 4, or 5, as applicable. Monitoring frequencies for each class are based on the discharge frequency and design flow rate. Controlled basis means that the lagoon is discharged on an event basis once or twice per year for less than one month. The discharge of the lagoon may be uninterrupted or intermittent during the event. Continuous basis means a lagoon that is discharged continuously for more than one month during any period of the year. The following classes of lagoons have been established for this general permit:
- Class A: Lagoon that discharge on a controlled basis up to 1,000,000 gpd
- Class B: Lagoons that discharge on a continuous basis with a design flow above 250,000 gpd up to 1,000,000 gpd
- Class C: Lagoons that discharge on a continuous basis with a design flow above 60,000 gpd up to and including 250,000 gpd
- Class D: Lagoons that discharge on a continuous basis with a design flow less than and including 60,000 gpd
- 2.2.2 The permittee must collect influent samples prior to the waste stream flowing into the first treatment unit of the lagoon. For some facilities it may not be possible to determine the influent concentration of 5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) and total suspended solids (TSS). In those situations, the permittee shall contact DEC and alternatives that provide representative measurement may be approved.
- 2.2.3 The permittee must collect effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment unit before discharge into receiving waters.
- 2.2.4 For all effluent monitoring, the permittee must use a sufficiently sensitive Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved test method that quantifies the level of pollutants to a level lower than applicable limits or water quality standards or use the most sensitive test method available, per Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136 (Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants), adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010(f).
- 2.2.5 For purposes of reporting on the discharge monitoring report (DMR) for a single sample, if a value is less than the method detection limit (MDL), the permittee must report “less than (<) {numeric value of MDL}” and if a value is less than the minimum level (ML) [also called a reporting limit (RL), practical quantification limit (PQL), or limit of quantitation (LOQ)] the permittee must report “less than n (<) {numeric value of ML}.”

- 2.2.6 For purposes of calculating monthly averages, zero may be assigned for values less than the MDL and numeric value of the MDL may be assigned for values between the MDL and the ML. If the average value is less than the MDL. The permittee must report “less than (<) {numeric value of MDL}” and if the average value is less than the ML, the permittee must report “less than (<) {numeric value of ML}.” If a value is equal to or greater than ML, the permittee must report and use the actual value.
- 2.2.7 For purposes of calculating the reported daily maximum pounds per day, the permittee must use the maximum observed effluent flow rate measured on the date the effluent sample was collected. For purposes of calculating the reported weekly or monthly pounds per day, the permittee may use the appropriate average flow, weekly or monthly.
- 2.2.8 DMR’s must be submitted electronically through the NetDMR system (see Section 5.2 for details). If discharge does not occur during a month in which discharge typically occurs the permittee must submit a DMR indicating “no discharge.”
- 2.2.9 Permittees have the option of taking more frequent samples than are required under the permit. These samples must be used for averaging if they are conducted using the Department-approved test methods (generally found in 18 AAC 70 and 40 CFR §136) and if the method detection limit (MDL) is less than the effluent limit.
- 2.2.10 DEC may require additional effluent or receiving waterbody monitoring for site specific purposes related to, but not limited to: application requirements, the protection of state WQS, gathering data to support TMDL development, evaluation of receiving waterbody impairments, verification of mixing zone sizes, or evaluation of effects on threatened or endangered species. Likewise, monitoring frequency may be adjusted for site-specific purposes. The permittee will be notified of any additional or site-specific monitoring when issued written authorization to discharge under this general permit.

2.3 Effluent Limits and Monitoring Tables

- 2.3.1 The permittee must limit and monitor discharges as specified in Tables 2, 3, 4 or 5. The tables contain effluent limits for lagoons that are not authorized mixing zones. The effluent limits must be met at the end of the treatment process prior to discharge into the receiving waterbody. Appendix D of this permit lists previously authorized lagoon-specific mixing zones and corresponding modified effluent limits. If a new lagoon is authorized a mixing zone, the effluent limits in Tables 2, 3, 4, or 5 for which a mixing zone is authorized are superseded by the corresponding modified effluent limits in the individual authorization to discharge. In such cases, facility-specific effluent limits will be established by the Department and included in the permittee’s authorization to discharge. DEC will notify the permittee of any modified effluent limits when issued an authorization to discharge under this general permit. Tables 2, 3, 4 or 5 should still be referenced for those pollutants for which a mixing zone is not authorized.
- 2.3.2 The permittee must comply with the effluent limits in Tables 2, 3, 4, or 5 at all times unless otherwise indicated in the authorization to discharge, regardless of the frequency of monitoring or reporting required by other provisions of this general permit.

Table 2. Class A: Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements for Aerated and Non-Aerated Lagoons that Discharge on a Controlled Basis up to 1,000,000 gpd

Parameter	Units ^a	Effluent Limits				Monitoring Requirements		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Minimum Daily	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Total Discharge Flow	gpd	A flow limitation shall be included in the discharge authorization.				Effluent	Daily during discharge	Measured or Estimated
pH	s.u.	---	---	8.5	6.5	Effluent	2/Discharge event ^b	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^{c, d}	mg/L	0.011 (fresh) 0.0075 (marine)	---	0.019 (fresh) 0.013 (marine)	---	Effluent	2/Discharge event ^b	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen DO	mg/L	---	---	17	7 (fresh) 6 (marine)	Effluent	Upon DEC request	Grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	30 (aerated) 45 (non-aerated)	45 (aerated) 65 (non-aerated)	60 (aerated) (does not apply to non-aerated)	---	Effluent	2/Discharge event ^b	Grab
	lbs/day ^e	---	---	---	---			Calculated
	% removal	65 (minimum) ^f	---	---	---	Influent and Effluent ^g		Calculated
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	45 (aerated) 70 (non-aerated)	65 (aerated) (does not apply to non-aerated)	---	---	Effluent	2/Discharge event ^b	Grab
	lbs/day ^e	---	---	---	---			Calculated
	% removal	65 (minimum) ^f	---	---	---	Influent and Effluent ^g		Calculated
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FC)	FC/100 mL	20 (fresh) ^h 14 (marine) ^h	---	40 (fresh) ⁱ 43 (marine) ⁱ	---	Effluent	2/Discharge event ^b	Grab
Enterococci (marine water) ^{h, i}	cfu/100 mL	---	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/Discharge event ^j	Grab
Escherichia coli (E. coli) (fresh water) ^{h, i}	cfu/100 mL	---	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/Discharge event ^j	Grab

Footnotes

- a. Units: gpd = gallons per day, mg/L = milligrams per liter, lbs/day = pounds per day, S.U. = standard units, °C= degrees Celsius, FC/100 mL = Fecal Coliform per 100 milliliters, cfu/100 mL = colony forming units per 100 milliliters, µg/L = micrograms per liter
- b. Twice per discharge event means once at the beginning or middle, and once near the end of the discharge event.
- c. The TRC effluent limits are not quantifiable using EPA-approved analytical methods. DEC will use the minimum level of 0.1 mg/L as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter.
- d. Monitoring for TRC is not required if chlorine is not used as a disinfectant or introduced elsewhere in the treatment process.
- e. lbs/day = concentration (mg/L) x flow (gpd) x 8.34 (conversion factor) / 1,000,000
- f. Minimum % Removal = [(monthly average influent concentration in mg/L - monthly average effluent concentration in mg/L) / (monthly average influent concentration in mg/L)] x 100. The monthly average percent removal must be calculated using the arithmetic mean of the influent value and the arithmetic mean of the effluent value for that month.
- g. Limits apply to effluent. Report average monthly influent concentration. Influent and effluent composite samples shall be collected during the same 24 hour period.
- h. If more than one bacteria sample {FC, E.coli, enterococci} is collected within the reporting period, the average results must be reported as the geometric mean. When calculating the geometric mean, replace all results of zero, 0, with a one, 1. The geometric mean of “n” quantities is the “nth” root of the quantities. For example the geometric mean of 100, 200, and 300 is $(100 \times 200 \times 300)^{1/3} = 181.7$
- i. If less than ten samples are collected within a 30-day period, the effluent limit cannot be exceeded. If ten or more samples are collected within a 30-day period, not more than 10% of the samples may exceed the effluent limit
- j. One sample shall be collected each month, May-September, on the same day as a fecal coliform sample is collected.

Table 3. Class B: Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements for Aerated and Non-Aerated Lagoons that Discharge on a Continuous Basis with a Design Flow above 250,000 – 1,000,000 gpd

Parameter	Units ^a	Effluent Limits				Monitoring Requirements		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Minimum Daily	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Total Discharge Flow	gpd	A flow limitation shall be included in the discharge authorization.				Effluent	5/Week	Measured
pH	s.u.	---	---	8.5	6.5	Effluent	5/Week	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^{b,c}	mg/L	0.011 (fresh) 0.0075 (marine)	---	0.019 (fresh) 0.013 (marine)	---	Effluent	5/Week	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen DO	mg/L	---	---	17	7 (fresh) 6 (marine)	Effluent	1/Week	Grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	30 (aerated) 45 (non-aerated)	45 (aerated) 65 (non-aerated)	60 (aerated) (does not apply to non-aerated)	---	Effluent	2/Month	24-hour Composite ^d
	lbs/day ^e	---	---	---	---			Calculated
	% removal	65 (minimum) ^f	---	---	---	Influent and Effluent ^g		Calculated
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	45 (aerated) 70 (non-aerated)	65 (aerated) (does not apply to non-aerated)	---	---	Effluent	2/Month	24-hour Composite ^d
	lbs/day ^e	---	---	---	---			Calculated
	% removal	65 (minimum) ^f	---	---	---	Influent and Effluent ^g		Calculated
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FC)	FC/100 mL	20 (fresh) ^h 14 (marine) ^h	---	40 (fresh) ⁱ 43 (marine) ⁱ	---	Effluent	2/Month	Grab
Enterococci (marine water) ^{h,i}	cfu/100 mL	---	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/Month ^j	Grab
Escherichia coli (E. coli) (fresh water) ^{h,i}	cfu/100 mL	---	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/Month ^j	Grab

Footnotes

- Units: gpd = gallons per day, mg/L = milligrams per liter, lbs/day = pounds per day, S.U. = standard units, °C= degrees Celsius, FC/100 mL = Fecal Coliform per 100 milliliters, cfu/100 mL = colony forming units per 100 milliliters, µg/L = micrograms per liter
- The TRC effluent limits are not quantifiable using EPA-approved analytical methods. DEC will use the minimum level of 0.1 mg/L as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter.
- Monitoring for TRC is not required if chlorine is not used as a disinfectant or introduced elsewhere in the treatment process.
- See Appendix C for a definition.
- lbs/day = concentration (mg/L) x flow (gpd) x 8.34 (conversion factor) / 1,000,000
- Minimum % Removal = [(monthly average influent concentration in mg/L - monthly average effluent concentration in mg/L) / (monthly average influent concentration in mg/L)] x 100. The monthly average percent removal must be calculated using the arithmetic mean of the influent value and the arithmetic mean of the effluent value for that month.
- Limits apply to effluent. Report average monthly influent concentration. Influent and effluent composite samples shall be collected during the same 24 hour period.
- If more than one bacteria sample {FC, E.coli, enterococci} is collected within the reporting period, the average results must be reported as the geometric mean. When calculating the geometric mean, replace all results of zero, 0, with a one, 1. The geometric mean of “n” quantities is the “nth” root of the quantities. For example the geometric mean of 100, 200, and 300 is $(100 \times 200 \times 300)^{1/3} = 181.7$
- If less than ten samples are collected within a 30-day period, the effluent limit cannot be exceeded. If ten or more samples are collected within a 30-day period, not more than 10% of the samples may exceed the effluent limit
- One sample shall be collected each month, May-September, on the same day as a fecal coliform sample is collected.

Table 4. Class C: Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements for Aerated and Non-Aerated Lagoons that Discharge on a Continuous Basis above 60,000- 250,000 gpd

Parameter	Units ^a	Effluent Limits				Monitoring Requirements		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Minimum Daily	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Total Discharge Flow	gpd	A flow limitation shall be included in the discharge authorization.				Effluent	5/Week	Measured
pH	s.u.	---	---	8.5	6.5	Effluent	3/Week	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^{b,c}	mg/L	0.011 (fresh) 0.0075 (marine)	---	0.019 (fresh) 0.013 (marine)	---	Effluent	3/Week	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen DO	mg/L	---	---	17	7 (fresh) 6 (marine)	Effluent	1/Month	Grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	30 (aerated) 45 (non-aerated)	45 (aerated) 65 (non-aerated)	60 (aerated) (does not apply to non-aerated)	---	Effluent	1/Month	Grab or Composite ^d
	lbs/day ^e	---	---	---	---			Calculated
	% removal	65 (minimum) ^f	---	---	---	Influent and Effluent ^g		Calculated
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	45 (aerated) 70 (non-aerated)	65 (aerated) (does not apply to non-aerated)	---	---	Effluent	1/Month	Grab or Composite ^d
	lbs/day ^e	---	---	---	---			Calculated
	% removal	65 (minimum) ^f	---	---	---	Influent and Effluent ^g		Calculated
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FC)	FC/100 mL	20 (fresh) ^h 14 (marine) ^h	---	40 (fresh) ⁱ 43 (marine) ⁱ	---	Effluent	1/Month	Grab
Enterococci (marine water) ^{h,i}	cfu/100 mL	---	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/Month ^j	Grab
Escherichia coli (E. coli) (fresh water) ^{h,i}	cfu/100 mL	---	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/Month ^j	Grab

Footnotes

- a. Units: gpd = gallons per day, mg/L = milligrams per liter, lbs/day = pounds per day, S.U. = standard units, °C= degrees Celsius, FC/100 mL = Fecal Coliform per 100 milliliters, cfu/100 mL = colony forming units per 100 milliliters, µg/L = micrograms per liter
- b. The TRC effluent limits are not quantifiable using EPA-approved analytical methods. DEC will use the minimum level of 0.1 mg/L as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter.
- c. Monitoring for TRC is not required if chlorine is not used as a disinfectant or introduced elsewhere in the treatment process.
- d. See Appendix C for a definition.
- e. lbs/day = concentration (mg/L) x flow (gpd) x 8.34 (conversion factor) / 1,000,000
- f. Minimum % Removal = [(monthly average influent concentration in mg/L - monthly average effluent concentration in mg/L) / (monthly average influent concentration in mg/L)] x 100. The monthly average percent removal must be calculated using the arithmetic mean of the influent value and the arithmetic mean of the effluent value for that month.
- g. Limits apply to effluent. Report average monthly influent concentration. Influent and effluent composite samples shall be collected during the same 24 hour period.
- h. If more than one bacteria sample {FC, E.coli, enterococci} is collected within the reporting period, the average results must be reported as the geometric mean. When calculating the geometric mean, replace all results of zero, 0, with a one, 1. The geometric mean of “n” quantities is the “nth” root of the quantities. For example the geometric mean of 100, 200, and 300 is $(100 \times 200 \times 300)^{1/3} = 181.7$
- i. If less than ten samples are collected within a 30-day period, the effluent limit cannot be exceeded. If ten or more samples are collected within a 30-day period, not more than 10% of the samples may exceed the effluent limit
- j. One sample shall be collected each month, May-September, on the same day as a fecal coliform sample is collected.

Table 5. Class D: Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements for Aerated and Non-Aerated Lagoons that Discharge on a Continuous Basis less than 60,000 gpd

Parameter	Units ^a	Effluent Limits				Monitoring Requirements		
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Minimum Daily	Sample Location	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Total Discharge Flow	gpd	A flow limitation shall be included in the discharge authorization.				Effluent	1/Week	Measured or Estimated
pH	s.u.	---	---	8.5	6.5	Effluent	1/Quarter ^b	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) ^{c,d}	mg/L	0.011 (fresh) 0.0075 (marine)	---	0.019 (fresh) 0.013 (marine)	---	Effluent	1/Week	Grab
Dissolved Oxygen DO	mg/L	---	---	17	7 (fresh) 6 (marine)	Effluent	Upon DEC request	Grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	30 (aerated) 45 (non-aerated)	45 (aerated) 65 (non-aerated)	60 (aerated) (does not apply to non-aerated)	---	Effluent	1/Quarter ^b	Grab or Composite ^e
	lbs/day ^f	---	---	---	---			Calculated
	% removal	65 (minimum) ^g	---	---	---	Influent and Effluent ^h		Calculated
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	45 (aerated) 70 (non-aerated)	65 (aerated) (does not apply to non-aerated)	---	---	Effluent	1/Quarter ^b	Grab or Composite ^e
	lbs/day ^f	---	---	---	---			Calculated
	% removal	65 (minimum) ^g	---	---	---	Influent and Effluent ^h		Calculated
Fecal Coliform Bacteria (FC)	FC/ 100 mL	20 (fresh) ⁱ 14 (marine) ⁱ	---	40 (fresh) ^j 43 (marine) ^j	---	Effluent	1/Quarter ^b	Grab
Enterococci (marine water) ^{i,j}	cfu/ 100 mL	---	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/Quarter ^{b,k}	Grab
Escherichia coli (E. coli) (fresh water) ^{i,j}	cfu/ 100 mL	---	---	Report	---	Effluent	1/Quarter ^{b,k}	Grab

Footnotes

- a. Units: gpd = gallons per day, mg/L = milligrams per liter, lbs/day = pounds per day, S.U. = standard units, °C= degrees Celsius, FC/100 mL = Fecal Coliform per 100 milliliters, cfu/100 mL = colony forming units per 100 milliliters, µg/L = micrograms per liter
- b. Once per quarter means the time period of three months based on calendar year: Jan-March, April-June, July-Sept, and Oct- Dec.
- c. The TRC effluent limits are not quantifiable using EPA-approved analytical methods. DEC will use the minimum level of 0.1 mg/L as the compliance evaluation level for this parameter.
- d. Monitoring for TRC is not required if chlorine is not used as a disinfectant or introduced elsewhere in the treatment process.
- e. See Appendix C for a definition.
- f. lbs/day = concentration (mg/L) x flow (gpd) x 8.34 (conversion factor) / 1,000,000
- g. Minimum % Removal = [(monthly average influent concentration in mg/L - monthly average effluent concentration in mg/L) / (monthly average influent concentration in mg/L)] x 100. The monthly average percent removal must be calculated using the arithmetic mean of the influent value and the arithmetic mean of the effluent value for that month.
- h. Limits apply to effluent. Report average monthly influent concentration. Influent and effluent composite samples shall be collected during the same 24 hour period.
- i. If more than one bacteria sample {FC, E.coli, enterococci} is collected within the reporting period, the average results must be reported as the geometric mean. When calculating the geometric mean, replace all results of zero, 0, with a one, 1. The geometric mean of “n” quantities is the “nth” root of the quantities. For example the geometric mean of 100, 200, and 300 is (100 x 200 x 300)^{1/3}= 181.7
- j. If less than ten samples are collected within a 30-day period, the effluent limit cannot be exceeded. If ten or more samples are collected within a 30- day period, not more than 10% of the samples may exceed the effluent limit
- k. One sample shall be collected each month, May-September, on the same day as a fecal coliform sample is collected.

2.4 Mixing Zones

- 2.4.1 In accordance with 18 AAC 70.240, DEC may authorize a mixing zone. Permittees may request modifications to applicable pollutant effluent limits pursuant to 18 AAC 70.240. Form 2M must be completed and submitted to the Department for this purpose. Form 2M can be found at: <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/wastewater/permit-entry/domestic-and-municipal/>.
- 2.4.2 DEC will approve modified effluent limits and a mixing zone if the modified limits and resulting mixing zone are consistent with the CWA and the mixing zone criteria at 18 AAC 70.240. The burden of proof for justifying a mixing zone rests with the applicant. See Appendix A of the fact sheet for the mixing zone criteria.
- 2.4.3 The facilities listed in Appendix D Table A includes lagoons with previously authorized mixing zones. The parameters and sizes of the mixing zones for these facilities may be modified by DEC on a case-by-case basis.

3.0 LAGOON OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

The permittee shall develop and implement a Lagoon Maintenance Program Plan within 180 days of the effective date of receiving authorization to discharge under this general permit. An electronic or physical copy of the Lagoon Maintenance Program Plan shall be maintained onsite and made available to DEC upon request. The Lagoon Maintenance Program Plan must include the following management practices:

3.1 Facility Condition

- 3.1.1 Dike damage shall be corrected as soon as possible and steps taken to prevent future occurrences;
- 3.1.2 If the lagoon is lined, the integrity of the lagoon liner shall be protected. Liner damage shall be corrected as soon as possible and steps taken to prevent future occurrences;
- 3.1.3 The occurrence of offensive odors, insect infestations, scum, floating sludge, garbage, and septic conditions shall be minimized;
- 3.1.4 Stormwater runoff must be diverted around the lagoon to protect dikes from erosion;
- 3.1.5 Damage to lagoon fences and warning signs shall be repaired as soon as possible and all access gates must be locked when not in use;
- 3.1.6 Tall grass, weeds, brush, and trees shall be removed from within and around the lagoon;
- 3.1.7 A schedule for the inspection and maintenance of the collection system, lift stations, backflow prevention assemblies, control structures, and mechanical and electrical systems associated with the collection, treatment, and discharge of wastewater from the lagoon shall be developed and implemented; and,
- 3.1.8 An assessment of the methods and equipment used to measure or estimate inflow and effluent discharge flow rates.

3.2 Lagoon Drawdown Conditions

- 3.2.1 For controlled discharges the receiving waterbody must not be frozen.

- 3.2.2 The permittee shall operate the discharge pump such that the intake is below the water surface and suspended in the water column in order to prevent the discharge of the surface layer or bottom sludge layer.
- 3.2.3 Wastewater discharged shall be removed at a rate of less than one foot per day.
- 3.2.4 Unless otherwise approved, the permittee shall maintain a minimum of two feet of water in all cells at all times.
- 3.2.5 Unless otherwise approved, the permittee shall maintain a minimum of three feet of freeboard in all cells at all times.
- 3.2.6 For controlled discharges, the permittee shall maintain a log of each discharge event to include the dates of discharge and the number of gallons and hours discharged per day. The log must be retained on site and made available to DEC upon request.

3.3 Lagoon Inspection

The permittee shall inspect the lagoon twice per year. One inspection shall occur during the spring thaw and/or break up season and once in the fall prior to freezing conditions. The logs from the information obtained during the inspections shall be maintained by the permittee for three years. An electronic or physical copy of the logs must be retained onsite and made available to the DEC upon request. The logs must include the date and time of the inspection as well as the name of the person conducting the inspection. The permittee must inspect the lagoon and lagoon facilities for the following conditions:

- 3.3.1 The lagoon dikes for seepage, erosion, slumping, animal burrowing, and vegetative growth;
- 3.3.2 The lagoon cells for overflowing (if not approved by the Department in the design plans) into adjacent cells or unto the surrounding environment;
- 3.3.3 Stormwater inflow;
- 3.3.4 If the lagoon is lined, the condition of the liner;
- 3.3.5 The freeboard level of each cell in the lagoon;
- 3.3.6 The lagoon for growth of aquatic plants, large rooted vegetation, offensive odors, scum, floating sludge, garbage, and septic conditions;
- 3.3.7 The lagoon security fence, gates, and warning signs;
- 3.3.8 The discharge outfall line to ensure that there is no unintended discharge;
- 3.3.9 The control structures and lift stations to assure that valves, gates, and alarms are set correctly and properly functioning;
- 3.3.10 Evidence of erosion, stormwater inflow, deep rooted vegetation, rodents and animal burrowing; and,
- 3.3.11 An assessment of the methods and equipment used to measure or estimate inflow and effluent discharge flow rates.

3.4 Leaking Lagoon Report

- 3.4.1 If, during inspection in Section 3.3, the permittee discovers that the lagoon is leaking or seeping into the surrounding area, the permittee must notify the Department within 30 days of discovering the leak or seep.
- 3.4.2 The Department will review the information submitted and determine whether the permittee must submit a Leaking Lagoon Remediation Work Plan outlined in the Sections 3.4.3 through 3.4.5 below.
- 3.4.3 Unless otherwise approved, within 180 days of receiving written notification from the Department, the permittee shall submit a Leaking Lagoon Remediation Work Plan to the Department. The work plan shall include remediation methods, procedures, and time schedules.
- 3.4.4 Unless otherwise approved, the permittee shall implement the Leaking Lagoon Remediation Work Plan within 30 days of receiving written approval from the Department.
- 3.4.5 Unless otherwise approved, the permittee shall complete the Leaking Lagoon Remediation Work Plan and submit a final report to the Department within one year of receiving written approval of the work plan from the Department. The final report shall include a plan and schedule for continued maintenance and monitoring of the lagoon treatment system for leakage.

4.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN

- 4.1.1 Permittees must develop, implement and maintain a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) for all monitoring required by this permit. The QAPP must be developed and implemented within 180 days of receiving authorization under this general permit. Any existing QAPP may be modified under this section.
- 4.1.2 The QAPP must be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of all samples in support of the permit and to help explain data anomalies whenever they occur.
- 4.1.3 Permittees may use either the generic DEC QAPP or develop a facility-specific QAPP. Some facility specific information is still required in order to complete the QAPP when using the generic DEC QAPP. A generic DEC QAPP is located at <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/water-quality/quality-assurance/>.
- 4.1.4 Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee must use DEC-approved Quality Assurance/Quality Control and chain-of-custody procedures, as described in the *Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/R-5, March 2001) at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-06/documents/r5-final_0.pdf and *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/G-5, December 2002) at <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-06/documents/g5-final.pdf>. The QAPP must be prepared in the format specified in these documents.

4.1.5 At a minimum, a QAPP must include the following:

- 4.1.5.1 Details on number of samples, type of sample containers, preservation of samples, holding times, analytical methods, analytical detection and quantitation limits for each target compound, type and number of quality assurance field samples, precision and accuracy requirements, sample preparation requirements, sample shipping methods, and laboratory data delivery requirements;
- 4.1.5.2 Maps indicating the location of each sampling point;
- 4.1.5.3 Qualification and training of personnel; and
- 4.1.5.4 Name, address and telephone number of all laboratories used by or proposed to be used by the permittee.

4.1.6 Permittees must amend the facility-specific QAPP whenever sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedure addressed by the QAPP is modified.

4.1.7 An electronic or physical copy of the QAPP must be retained onsite and made available to DEC upon request.

5.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

5.1 Compliance Schedules

Per 18 AAC 70.910, the Department has the authority to issue compliance schedules in permit, certifications, or approvals.

5.2 Identification Signs

- 5.2.1 At least one sign must be posted on the shoreline near the discharge area during discharge. Signs must inform the public that secondary treated domestic wastewater is being discharged, state that there is a mixing zone (if applicable) and describe it, warn users of the area to exercise caution, and provide the phone number and identity of the discharger.
- 5.2.2 At least one sign for each side and one additional sign for every 500 feet shall be placed along the perimeter of the security fence surrounding the lagoon. The signs shall indicate that the lagoon contains sewage and that no trespassing is allowed.

5.3 Electronic Reporting (E-reporting)Rule

5.3.1 E-Reporting Rule for DMR's (Phase I)

The permittee must submit DMR data electronically through NetDMR per Phase I of the E-Reporting Rule (40 CFR 127) upon the effective date of the Permit. Authorized persons may access permit information by logging into the NetDMR Portal (<https://cdxnodengn.epa.gov/oeca-netdmr-web/action/login>). DMRs submitted in compliance with the E-Reporting Rule are not required to be submitted as described in Appendix A – Standard Conditions unless requested or approved by the Department. Any DMR data required by the Permit that cannot be reported in a NetDMR field (e.g. mixing zone receiving water data, etc...), shall be included as an attachment to the NetDMR submittal. DEC has established an e-Reporting Information website at: <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/compliance/electronic-reporting-rule> that contains general information about this new reporting format. Training materials and webinars for NetDMR can be found at https://usepa.servicenowservices.com/oeca_icis?id=netdmr_homepage .

5.3.2 E-Reporting Rule for Other Reports (Phase II)

Phase II of the E-Reporting rule will integrate electronic reporting for all other reports required by the Permit (e.g., Annual Reports and Certifications) and implementation is expected to begin December 2025. Permittees should monitor DEC's E-Reporting Information website located at <https://dec.alaska.gov/water/compliance/electronic-reporting-rule> for updates on Phase II of the E-Reporting Rule and will be notified when they must begin submitting all other reports electronically. Until such time, other reports required by the Permit may be submitted in accordance with Appendix A-Standard Conditions.

5.4 Removed Substances

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

5.5 Air and Land Releases

The permittee must not place, deposit, or allow the placement or deposition on the premises, any material which may produce, cause or contribute to the spread of disease, create a safety hazard or in any way endanger the health of the public.

APPENDIX A

STANDARD CONDITIONS

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Appendix A, Standard Conditions is an integral and enforceable part of the permit. Failure to comply with a Standard Condition in this Appendix constitutes a violation of the permit and is subject to enforcement.

1.0 Standard Conditions Applicable to All Permits

1.1 Contact Information and Addresses

1.1.1 Permitting Program

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

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

1.1.2 Compliance and Enforcement Program

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

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

1.2 Duty to Comply

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

1.3 Duty to Reapply

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

1.4 Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

1.5 Duty to Mitigate

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

1.6 Proper Operation and Maintenance

- 1.6.1 A permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control and related appurtenances that the permittee installs or uses to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. The permittee's duty to operate and maintain properly includes using adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. However, a permittee is not required to operate back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that a permittee installs unless operation of those facilities is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- 1.6.2 Operation and maintenance records shall be retained and made available at the site.
- 1.6.3 In accordance with 18 AAC 72.065, the owner of operator of a domestic system that has 100 or more service connections or that is used, or intended for use, by 500 or more people per day shall ensure that the system is operated by a person certified under 18 AAC 74.

1.7 Permit Actions

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

1.8 Property Rights

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

1.9 Duty to Provide Information

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

1.10 Inspection and Entry

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

- 1.10.1 Enter the premises where a permittee's regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where permit conditions require records to be kept;
- 1.10.2 Have access to and copy any records that permit conditions require the permittee to keep;
- 1.10.3 Inspect any facilities, equipment, including monitoring and control equipment, practices, or operations regulated or required under a permit; and
- 1.10.4 Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387 (Clean Water Act).

1.11 Monitoring and Records

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

- 1.11.1 Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity.
- 1.11.2 The permittee shall retain records in Alaska of all monitoring information for at least three years, or longer at the Department's request at any time, from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. Monitoring records required to be kept include:
 - 1.11.2.1 All calibration and maintenance records,
 - 1.11.2.2 All original strip chart recordings or other forms of data approved by the Department for continuous monitoring instrumentation,
 - 1.11.2.3 All reports required by a permit,
 - 1.11.2.4 Records of all data used to complete the application for a permit,
 - 1.11.2.5 Field logbooks or visual monitoring logbooks,
 - 1.11.2.6 Quality assurance chain of custody forms,
 - 1.11.2.7 Copies of discharge monitoring reports, and
 - 1.11.2.8 A copy of this APDES permit.
- 1.11.3 Records of monitoring information must include:
 - 1.11.3.1 The date, exact place, and time of any sampling or measurement;
 - 1.11.3.2 The name(s) of any individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement(s);
 - 1.11.3.3 The date(s) and time any analysis was performed;
 - 1.11.3.4 The name(s) of any individual(s) who performed any analysis;
 - 1.11.3.5 Any analytical technique or method used; and
 - 1.11.3.6 The results of the analysis.

1.11.4 Monitoring Procedures

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

1.12 Signature Requirement and Penalties

- 1.12.1 Any application, report, or information submitted to the Department in compliance with a permit requirement must be signed and certified in accordance with 18 AAC 83.385. Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other document filed or required to be maintained under a permit, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be subject to penalties under 33 U.S.C. 1319(c)(4), AS 12.55.035(c)(1)(B), (c)(2) and (c)(3), and AS 46.03.790(g).
- 1.12.2 In accordance with 18 AAC 83.385, an APDES permit application must be signed as follows:
 - 1.12.2.1 For a corporation, a responsible corporate officer shall sign the application; in this subsection, a responsible corporate officer means:
 - 1.12.2.1.1 A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
 - 1.12.2.1.2 The manager of one of more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if
 - 1.12.2.1.2.1 The manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental statutes and regulations;
 - 1.12.2.1.2.2 The manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and
 - 1.12.2.1.2.3 Authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
 - 1.12.2.2 For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by the general partner or the proprietor, respectively, shall sign the application.
 - 1.12.2.3 For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official shall sign the application; in this subsection, a principal executive officer of an agency means:
 - 1.12.2.3.1 The chief executive officer of the agency; or
 - 1.12.2.3.2 A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.
- 1.12.3 Any report required by an APDES permit, and a submittal with any other information requested by the Department, must be signed by a person described in Appendix A, Part 1.12.2, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - 1.12.3.1 The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Appendix A, Part 1.12.2;

- 1.12.3.2 The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, including the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility; or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
- 1.12.3.3 The written authorization is submitted to the Department to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.
- 1.12.4 If an authorization under Appendix A, Part 1.12.3 is no longer effective because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.12.3 must be submitted to the Department before or together with any report, information, or application to be signed by an authorized representative.
- 1.12.5 Any person signing a document under Appendix A, Part 1.12.2 or Part 1.12.3 shall certify as follows:
- "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

1.13 Proprietary or Confidential Information

- 1.13.1 A permit applicant or permittee may assert a claim of confidentiality for proprietary or confidential business information by stamping the words "confidential business information" on each page of a submission containing proprietary or confidential business information. The Department will treat the stamped submissions as confidential if the information satisfies the test in 40 CFR §2.208, adopted by reference at 18 AAC 83.010, and is not otherwise required to be made public by state law.
- 1.13.2 A claim of confidentiality under Appendix A, Part 1.13.1 may not be asserted for the name and address of any permit applicant or permittee, a permit application, a permit, effluent data, sewage sludge data, and information required by APDES or NPDES application forms provided by the Department, whether submitted on the forms themselves or in any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.
- 1.13.3 A permittee's claim of confidentiality authorized under Appendix A, Part 1.13.1 is not waived if the Department provides the proprietary or confidential business information to the EPA or to other agencies participating in the permitting process. The Department will supply any information obtained or used in the administration of the state APDES program to the EPA upon request under 40 CFR §123.41, as revised as of July 1, 2005. When providing information submitted to the Department with a claim of confidentiality to the EPA, the Department will notify the EPA of the confidentiality claim. If the Department provides the EPA information that is not claimed to be confidential, the EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice.

1.14 Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

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

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

1.15 Cultural and Paleontological Resources

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

1.16 Fee

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

1.17 Other Legal Obligations

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

2.0 Special Reporting Obligations

2.1 Planned Changes

- 2.1.1 The permittee shall give notice to the Department as soon as possible of any planned physical alteration or addition to the permitted facility if:
 - 2.1.1.1 The alteration or addition may make the facility a “new source” under one or more of the criteria in 18 AAC 83.990(44); or
 - 2.1.1.2 The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged if those pollutants are not subject to effluent limitations in the permit or to notification requirements under 18 AAC 83.610.
- 2.1.2 If the proposed changes are subject to plan review, then the plans must be submitted at least 30 days before implementation of changes (see 18 AAC 15.020 and 18 AAC 72 for plan review requirements). Written approval is not required for an emergency repair or routine maintenance.
- 2.1.3 Written notice must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.2 Anticipated Noncompliance

- 2.2.1 A permittee shall give seven days’ notice to the Department before commencing any planned change in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- 2.2.2 Written notice must be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

2.3 Transfers

- 2.3.1 A permittee may not transfer a permit for a facility or activity to any person except after notice to the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 83.150. The Department may modify or revoke and reissue the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements under 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387 (Clean Water Act) or state law.
- 2.3.2 Written notice must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.4 Compliance Schedules

- 2.4.1 A permittee must submit progress or compliance reports on interim and final requirements in any compliance schedule of a permit no later than 14 days following the scheduled date of each requirement.
- 2.4.2 Written notice must be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

2.5 Corrective Information

- 2.5.1 If a permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit a relevant fact in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, the permittee shall promptly submit the relevant fact or the correct information.
- 2.5.2 Information must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

2.6 Bypass of Treatment Facilities

2.6.1 Prohibition of Bypass

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

- 2.6.1.1 The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
- 2.6.1.2 There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, including use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. However, this condition is not satisfied if the permittee, in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment, should have installed adequate back-up equipment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
- 2.6.1.3 The permittee provides notice to the Department of a bypass event in the manner, as appropriate, under Appendix A, Part 2.6.2.

2.6.2 Notice of bypass

- 2.6.2.1 For an anticipated bypass, the permittee submits notice at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the conditions of Appendix A, Parts 2.6.1.1 and 2.6.1.2.
- 2.6.2.2 For an unanticipated bypass, the permittee submits 24-hour notice, as required in 18 AAC 83.410(f) and Appendix A, Part 3.4, Twenty-four Hour Reporting.
- 2.6.2.3 Written notice must be sent to the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.

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

- 2.6.3.1 Does not cause an effluent limitation to be exceeded, and
- 2.6.3.2 Is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.

2.7 Upset Conditions

- 2.7.1 In any enforcement action for noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations, a permittee may claim upset as an affirmative defense. A permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof to show that the requirements of Appendix A, Part 2.7.2 are met.
- 2.7.2 To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that:
 - 2.7.2.1 An upset occurred and the permittee can identify the cause or causes of the upset;
 - 2.7.2.2 The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - 2.7.2.3 The permittee submitted 24-hour notice of the upset, as required in 18 AAC 83.410(f) and Appendix A, Part 3.4, Twenty-four Hour Reporting; and
 - 2.7.2.4 The permittee complied with any mitigation measures required under 18 AAC 83.405(e) and Appendix A, Part 1.5, Duty to Mitigate.
- 2.7.3 Any determination made in administrative review of a claim that noncompliance was caused by upset, before an action for noncompliance is commenced, is not final administrative action subject to judicial review.

2.8 Notice of New Introduction of Pollutants

- 2.8.1 Any POTW shall provide adequate notice to the Department, including information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW as soon as the POTW has knowledge of a change, but no later than seven days in advance of any:
 - 2.8.1.1 New introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger if that introduction of pollutants would be subject to 33 U.S.C 1311 or 33 U.S.C 1316 if the POTW directly discharged those pollutants, and
 - 2.8.1.2 Substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
- 2.8.2 Written notice must be sent to the Permitting Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.1.

3.0 Monitoring, Recording, and Reporting Requirements

3.1 Representative Sampling

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

3.2 Reporting of Monitoring Results

At intervals specified in the permit, monitoring results must be reported on the EPA discharge monitoring report (DMR) form, as revised as of March 1999, adopted by reference.

- 3.2.1 Monitoring results shall be summarized each month on the DMR or an approved equivalent report. The permittee must submit reports monthly postmarked by the 15th day of the following month.
- 3.2.2 The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs and all other reports in accordance with the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.12, Signatory Requirements and Penalties. All signed and certified legible original DMRs and all other documents and reports must be submitted to the Department at the Compliance and Enforcement Program address in Appendix A, Part 1.1.2.
- 3.2.3 If, during the period when this permit is effective, the Department makes available electronic reporting, the permittee may, as an alternative to the requirements of Appendix A, Part 3.2.2, submit monthly DMRs electronically by the 15th day of the following month in accordance with guidance provided by the Department. The permittee must certify all DMRs and other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Appendix A, Part 1.12, Signatory Requirements and Penalties. The permittee must retain the legible originals of these documents and make them available to the Department upon request.

3.3 Additional Monitoring by Permittee

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

3.4 Twenty-four Hour Reporting

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

- 3.4.1 A report must be made:
 - 3.4.1.1 Orally within 24 hours after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, and
 - 3.4.1.2 In writing within five days after the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.
- 3.4.2 A report must include the following information:
 - 3.4.2.1 A description of the noncompliance and its causes, including the estimated volume or weight and specific details of the noncompliance;
 - 3.4.2.2 The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
 - 3.4.2.3 If the noncompliance has not been corrected, a statement regarding the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and
 - 3.4.2.4 Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
- 3.4.3 An event that must be reported within 24 hours includes:
 - 3.4.3.1 An unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see Appendix A, Part 2.6, Bypass of Treatment Facilities).

- 3.4.3.2 An upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (see Appendix A, Part 2.7, Upset Conditions).
- 3.4.3.3 A violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in the permit as requiring 24-hour reporting.
- 3.4.4 The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Appendix A, Part 3.4 if the oral report has been received within 24 hours of the permittee becoming aware of the noncompliance event.
- 3.4.5 The permittee may satisfy the written reporting submission requirements of Appendix A, Part 3.4.1.2 by submitting the written report via email, if the following conditions are met:
 - 3.4.5.1 The Noncompliance Notification Form or equivalent form is used to report the noncompliance;
 - 3.4.5.2 The written report includes all the information required under Appendix A, Part 3.4.2;
 - 3.4.5.3 The written report is properly certified and signed in accordance with Appendix A, Parts 1.12.3 and 1.12.5.;
 - 3.4.5.4 The written report is scanned as a PDF (portable document format) document and transmitted to the Department as an attachment to the email; and
 - 3.4.5.5 The permittee retains in the facility file the original signed and certified written report and a printed copy of the conveying email.
- 3.4.6 The email and PDF written report will satisfy the written report submission requirements of this permit provided the email is received by the Department within five days after the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance event, and the email and written report satisfy the criteria of Part 3.4.5. The email address to report noncompliance is: dec-wqreporting@alaska.gov

3.5 Other Noncompliance Reporting

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

4.0 Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

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

4.1 Civil Action

Under AS 46.03.760(e), a person who violates or causes or permits to be violated a regulation, a lawful order of the Department, or a permit, approval, or acceptance, or term or condition of a permit, approval or acceptance issued under the program authorized by AS 46.03.020 (12) is liable, in a civil action, to the state for a sum to be assessed by the court of not less than \$500 nor more than \$100,000 for the initial violation, nor more than \$10,000 for each day after that on which the violation continues.

and that shall reflect, when applicable:

- 4.1.1 Reasonable compensation in the nature of liquated damages for any adverse environmental effects caused by the violation, that shall be determined by the court according to the toxicity, degradability, and dispersal characteristics of the substance discharged, the sensitivity of the receiving environment, and the degree to which the discharge degrades existing environmental quality;
- 4.1.2 Reasonable costs incurred by the state in detection, investigation, and attempted correction of the violation;
- 4.1.3 The economic savings realized by the person in not complying with the requirements for which a violation is charged; and
- 4.1.4 The need for an enhanced civil penalty to deter future noncompliance.

4.2 Injunctive Relief

- 4.2.1 Under AS 46.03.820, the Department can order an activity presenting an imminent or present danger to public health or that would be likely to result in irreversible damage to the environment be discontinued. Upon receipt of such an order, the activity must be immediately discontinued.
- 4.2.2 Under AS 46.03.765, the Department can bring an action in Alaska Superior Court seeking to enjoin ongoing or threatened violations for Department-issued permits and Department statutes and regulations.

4.3 Criminal Action

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

- 4.3.1 Violates a regulation adopted by the Department under AS 46.03.020(12);
- 4.3.2 Violates a permit issued under the program authorized by AS 46.03.020(12);
- 4.3.3 Fails to provide information or provides false information required by a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12);
- 4.3.4 Makes a false statement, representation, or certification in an application, notice, record, report, permit, or other document filed, maintained, or used for purposes of compliance with a permit issued under or a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12); or
- 4.3.5 Renders inaccurate a monitoring device or method required to be maintained by a permit issued or under a regulation adopted under AS 46.03.020(12).

4.4 Other Fines

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

Appendix B

Acronyms

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

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

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

40 CFR	Code of Federal Regulations Title 40: Protection of Environment
AAC	Alaska Administrative Code
ACMP	Alaska Coastal Management Program
ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Ag	Silver
Al	Aluminum
As	Arsenic
APDES	Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
AS	Alaska Statutes
AS 46.03	Alaska Statutes Title 46, Chapter 03: Environmental Conservation. Available at http://www.legis.state.ak.us/default.htm
BOD ₅	Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day
BMP	Best Management Practice
Cd	Cadmium
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
Cr ⁺³	Chromium (III) or Trivalent Chromium
Cr ⁺⁶	Chromium (VI) or Hexavalent Chromium
Cu	Copper
CWA	Clean Water Act
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DO	Dissolved Oxygen
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FC	Fecal Coliform Bacteria

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Fe	Iron
GPD or gpd	Gallons per day
GPY or gpy	Gallons per year
Hg	Mercury
IC ₂₅	Inhibition Concentration 25%
I/I	Infiltration and Inflow
LC ₅₀	Lethal Concentration 50%
MDL	Method Detection Limit
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
MGD or mgd	Million gallons per day
ML	Minimum Level
MLLW	Mean Lower Low Water
MZ	Mixing Zone
N/A	Not Applicable
Ni	Nickel
NOEC	No Observed Effect Concentration
Pb	Lead
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PQL	Practical Quantification Limit
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QC	Quality Control
RL	Reporting Limit
RWC	Receiving Water Concentration
Se	Selenium
SIU	Significant Industrial User
SU	Standard Units
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TRC	Total Residual Chlorine
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TUc	Toxic Unit, Chronic
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter
U.S.C.	United States Code
WQS	Water Quality Standards

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WWTF	Wastewater Treatment Facility
Zn	Zinc

Appendix C

Definitions

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

Administrator ^a	Means the Administrator of the EPA or an authorized representative
Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) ^a	Means the state's program, approved by EPA under 33 U.S.C. 1342(b), for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements under 33 U.S.C. 1317, 1328, 1342, and 1345
Annual	Means once per calendar year
Aquaculture ^b	Means the cultivation of aquatic plants or animals for human use or consumption
Average	Means an arithmetic mean obtained by adding quantities and dividing the sum by the number of quantities
Average Monthly Discharge Limitation ^a	Means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar month calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar month divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured for that month
Backwash	Means wash water resulting from the backwashing of a water filter
Best Management Practices (BMPs) ^a	Means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) ^c	Means the amount, in milligrams per liter, of oxygen used in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter in five days at 20° C
Black Water	Means water that contains animal, human, or food waste
Boundary ^b	Means line or landmark that serves to clarify, outline, or mark a limit, border, or interface
Bypass ^a	Means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) ^f	Is used as a measure of the oxygen equivalent of the organic matter content of a sample that is susceptible to oxidation by a strong chemical oxidant
Clean Water Act (CWA) ^a	Means the federal law codified at 33 U.S.C. 1251-1387, also referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972
Color ^b	Means the condition that results in the visual sensations of hue and intensity as

a) See 18 AAC 83

b) See 18 AAC 70.990

c) See 18 AAC 72.990

d) See 40 CFR Part 136

e) See EPA Technical Support Document

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	measured after turbidity is removed
Commissioner ^a	Means the commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation or the commissioner's designee
Composite Samples	Composite samples must consist of at least eight equal volume grab samples. 24 hour composite sample means a combination of at least eight discrete samples of equal volume collected at equal time intervals over a 24-hour period at the same location. A "flow proportional composite" sample means a combination of at least eight discrete samples collected at equal time intervals over a 24-hour period with each sample volume proportioned according to the flow volume. The sample aliquots must be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of <i>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</i> .
Contact Recreation ^b	Means activities in which there is direct and intimate contact with water. Contact recreation includes swimming, diving, and water skiing. Contact recreation does not include wading.
Cooling Water	Means once-through non-contact cooling water
Criterion ^b	Means a set concentration or limit of a water quality parameter that, when not exceeded, will protect an organism, a population of organisms, a community of organisms, or a prescribed water use with a reasonable degree of safety. A criterion might be a narrative statement instead of a numerical concentration or limit.
Daily Discharge ^a	Means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for the purposes of sampling. For pollutants measured in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with a limitation expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
Datum	A datum defines the position of the spheroid, a mathematical representation of the earth, relative to the center of the earth. It provides a frame of reference for measuring locations on the surface of the earth by defining the origin and orientation of latitude and longitude lines.
Department ^a	Means the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Design Flow ^a	Means the wastewater flow rate that the plant was designed to handle
Director ^a	Means the commissioner or the commissioner's designee assigned to administer the APDES program or a portion of it, unless the context identifies an EPA director
Discharge ^a	When used without qualification, discharge means the discharge of a pollutant
Discharge of a Pollutant ^a	Means any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source or to waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft that is being used as a means of transportation. Discharge includes any addition of pollutants into waters of the United States from surface runoff that is collected or channeled by humans;

a) See 18 AAC 83

b) See 18 AAC 70.990

c) See 18 AAC 72.990

d) See 40 CFR Part 136

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discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a state, municipality, or other person that do not lead to a treatment works; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances leading into privately owned treatment works; and does not include an addition of pollutants by any indirect discharger.

Dissolved Oxygen (DO) ^b	Means the concentration of oxygen in water as determined either by the Winkler (iodometric) method and its modifications or by the membrane electrode method. The oxygen dissolved in water or wastewater and usually expressed in milligrams per liter or percent saturation
Domestic Wastewater ^c	Means waterborne human wastes or graywater derived from dwellings, commercial buildings, institutions, or similar structures. "Domestic wastewater" includes the contents of individual removable containers used to collect and temporarily store human wastes.
Ecosystem ^b	Means a system made up of a community of animals, plants, and bacteria and the system's interrelated physical and chemical environment
Effluent ^b	Means the segment of a wastewater stream that follows the final step in a treatment process and precedes discharge of the wastewater stream to the receiving environment
Estimated	Means a way to estimate the discharge volume. Approvable estimations include, but are not limited to, the number of persons per day at the facility, volume of potable water produced per day, lift station run time, etc.
Excluded area	Means an area not authorized as a receiving water under a permit
Final Approval to Operate	Means the approval that the Department issues after it has reviewed and approved the construction and operation of the engineered wastewater treatment works plans submitted to the Department in accordance with 18 AAC 72.215 through 18 AAC 72.280 or as amended.
Geometric Mean	The geometric mean is the N th root of the product of N. All sample results of zero will use a value of 1 for calculation of the geometric mean. Example geometric mean calculation: $\sqrt[4]{12 \times 23 \times 34 \times 990} = 55$.
Grab Sample	Means a single instantaneous sample collected at a particular place and time that represents the composition of wastewater only at that time and place
Gray Water ^b	Means wastewater from a laundry, kitchen, sink, shower, bath, or other domestic source that does not contain excrement, urine, or combined stormwater
Influent	Means untreated wastewater before it enters the first treatment process of a wastewater treatment works
Inhibition Concentration 25% (IC ₂₅) ^e	Means the point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause 25% reduction in a nonlethal biological measurement of the test organisms, such as reproduction or growth
Lethal Concentration 50% (LC ₅₀) ^e	Mean the point estimate of the toxicant that would be lethal to 50% of the test organisms during a specific period

a) See 18 AAC 83

b) See 18 AAC 70.990

c) See 18 AAC 72.990

d) See 40 CFR Part 136

e) See EPA Technical Support Document

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Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation ^a	Means the highest allowable “daily discharge”
Mean ^b	Means the average of values obtained over a specified period and, for fecal coliform analysis, is computed as a geometric mean
Mean Lower Low Water ^b	Means the tidal datum plane of the average of the lower of the two low waters of each day, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey, at any place subject to tidal influence
Measured	Means the actual volume of wastewater discharged using appropriate mechanical or electronic equipment to provide a totalized reading. Measure does not provide a recorded measurement of instantaneous rates.
Method Detection Limit (MDL) ^d	Means the minimum concentration of a substance (analyte) that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte
Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) ^b	Means the concentration at which one millionth of a gram (10 ⁻⁶ g) is found in a volume of one liter
Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) ^b	Means the concentration at which one thousandth of a gram (10 ⁻³ g) is found in a volume of one liter. It is approximately equal to the unit “parts per million (ppm),” formerly of common use.
Minimum Level (ML) ^e	Means the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and an acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed. This level is used as the compliance level if the effluent limit is below it.
Mixing Zone ^b	Means a volume of water adjacent to a discharge in which wastes discharged mix with the receiving water
Month	Means the time period from the 1 st of a calendar month to the last day in the month
Monthly Average	Means the average of daily discharges over a monitoring month calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a monitoring month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month
No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) ^e	Means the highest concentration of an effluent or a toxicant at which no adverse effects are observed on the aquatic test organisms at a specific time of observation. NOEC is determined using hypothesis testing.
Permittee	Means a company, organization, association, entity, or person who is issued a wastewater permit and is responsible for ensuring compliance, monitoring, and reporting as required by the permit

a) See 18 AAC 83

b) See 18 AAC 70.990

c) See 18 AAC 72.990

d) See 40 CFR Part 136

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pH ^g	Means a measure of the hydrogen ion concentration of water or wastewater; expressed as the negative log of the hydrogen ion concentration in mg/L. A pH of 7 is neutral. A pH less than 7 is acidic, and a pH greater than 7 is basic.
Practical Quantification Limit (PQL) ^g	Means the lowest level that can be reliably achieved within specified limits of precision and accuracy during routine laboratory operating conditions.
Primary Contact Recreation	See Contact Recreation
Principal Executive Officer ^a	Means the chief executive officer of the agency or a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of division of the agency
Pollutant ^a	Means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under 42 U.S.C. 2011), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, or agricultural waste discharged into water
Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)	Means a system of procedures, checks, audits, and corrective actions to ensure that all research design and performance, environmental monitoring and sampling, and other technical and reporting activities are of the highest achievable quality
Quarter	Means the time period of three months based on the calendar year beginning with January
Receiving Water Body	Means lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, straits, passages, canals, the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean, in the territorial limits of the state, and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, public or private, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, which are wholly or partially in or bordering the state or under the jurisdiction of the state. (See “Waters of the U.S.” at 18 AAC 83.990(77))
Recorded	Means a permanent record using mechanical or electronic equipment to provide a totalized reading, as well as a record of instantaneous readings
Report	Report results of analysis
Residual Chlorine	Means chlorine remaining in water or wastewater at the end of a specified contact period as combined or free chlorine
Responsible Corporate Officer ^a	Means 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 The Responsible Corporate Officer can also be the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities if the requirements of 18 AAC 83.385(a)(1)(B)(i)-(iii) are met.

a) See 18 AAC 83

b) See 18 AAC 70.990

c) See 18 AAC 72.990

d) See 40 CFR Part 136

e) See EPA Technical Support Document

f) See Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater 18th Edition

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Secondary Recreation ^b	Means activities in which incidental water use can occur. Secondary recreation includes boating, camping, hunting, hiking, wading, and recreational fishing. Secondary contact recreation does not include fish consumption.
Settleable Solids ^b	Means solid material of organic or mineral origin that is transported by and deposited from water, as measured by the volumetric Imhoff cone method and at the method detection limits specified in method 2540(F), <i>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</i> , 18th edition (1992), adopted by reference in 18 AAC 70.020(c)(1)
Severe Property Damage ^a	Means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
Sheen ^b	Means an iridescent appearance on the water surface
Shellfish ^b	Means a species of crustacean, mollusk, or other aquatic invertebrate with a shell or shell-like exoskeleton in any stage of its life cycle
Significant Industrial User (SIU) ^g	Means an indirect discharger that is the focus of control efforts under the national pretreatment program; includes all indirect dischargers subject to national categorical pretreatment standards, and all other indirect dischargers that contribute 25,000 gpd or more of process wastewater, or which make up five percent or more of the hydraulic or organic loading to the municipal treatment plant, subject to certain exceptions [40 CFR §403.3(v)].
Suspended Solids	Means insoluble solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in, water, wastewater, or other liquids. The quantity of material removed from wastewater in a laboratory test, as prescribed in <i>Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater</i> and referred to as nonfilterable.
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ^g	Means a measure of the filterable solids present in a sample, as determined by the method specified in 40 CFR Part 136
Toxic Unit, Chronic (TUC) ^c	Means the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on the test organisms by the end of the chronic exposure period (i.e., 100/NOEC)
Twice per year	Means two time periods during the calendar year: October through April and May through September
Upset ^a	Means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

a) See 18 AAC 83

b) See 18 AAC 70.990

c) See 18 AAC 72.990

d) See 40 CFR Part 136

e) See EPA Technical Support Document

f) See Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater 18th Edition

g) See EPA Permit Writers Manual

APPENDIX C

Water Depth	Means the depth of the water between the surface and the seafloor as measured at MLLW
Wastewater Treatment	Means any process to which wastewater is subjected in order to remove or alter its objectionable constituents and make it suitable for subsequent use or acceptable for discharge to the environment
Waters of the United States or Waters of the U.S.	Has the meaning given in 18 AAC 83.990(77)
Water Recreation ^b	See contact recreation or secondary recreation
Water Supply ^b	Means any of the waters of the United States that are designated in 18 AAC 70 to be protected for fresh water or marine water uses. Water supply includes waters used for drinking, culinary, food processing, agricultural, aquacultural, seafood processing, and industrial purposes. Water supply does not necessarily mean that water in a waterbody that is protected as a supply for the uses listed in this paragraph is safe to drink in its natural state.
Week	Means the time period of Sunday through Saturday
Zone of Deposit	Means the total area of the bottom in marine or estuarine waters in which ADEC has authorized the deposit of substances in exceedance of the water quality criteria in 18 AAC 70.020(b) and the antidegradation requirement in 18 AAC 70.010(c).

a) See 18 AAC 83

b) See 18 AAC 70.990

c) See 18 AAC 72.990

d) See 40 CFR Part 136

e) See EPA Technical Support Document

f) See Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater 18th Edition

g) See EPA Permit Writers Manual

Appendix D: Lagoons Previously Authorized to Discharge under AKG573000 that are Eligible for Reissuance

Authorization Number	Lagoon Name	Lagoon Class ^a	Receiving Area	Effluent Limitations ^b									
				Mixing Zone	Design Flow (gpd)	Fecal Coliform (FC/100ml)		Chlorine (mg/L)		DO (mg/L)		pH (s.u.)	
					Max Daily	Ave Monthly	Max Daily	Ave Monthly	Max Daily	Min Daily	Max Daily	Min Daily	Max Daily
AKG573001	Alakanuk	D	unnamed pond and wetlands	1350 ft downgradient	50,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573002	Chuathbaluk	A and D	wetlands to Kuskokwim River, Kuskokwim River	800 m downgradient /downstream, 45 m radius	42,000 and 432,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573003	Cold Bay	C	Cold Bay	130 ft radius	72,500	200	800	0.5	1.0	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573004	Dillingham	B	Nushagak River	60m x 485m rectangle	273,000	200	400	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573005	Eareckson Air Station	B	Pacific Ocean	200 m radius	300,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573006	Emmonak	D	Yukon River	100 m downstream	40,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573007	Fort Greely	B	Jarvis Creek	100 m downstream	460,000	200	800	0.5	1.0	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573008	Kongiganak	A	Kongnignanohk River	900 ft downstream	504,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573010	Naknek	A	Naknek River	100 m downstream	50,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573011	Napaskiak	A	wetlands	100 m downgradient	384,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573012	Noatak	D	wetlands and unnamed pond	800 m downgradient	45,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573013	Nightmute	D	wetlands to Toksook River	400 ft radius	1,500	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0

Appendix D: Lagoons Previously Authorized to Discharge under AKG573000 that are Eligible for Reissuance													
Authorization Number	Lagoon Name	Lagoon Class ^a	Receiving Area	Effluent Limitations ^b									
				Mixing Zone	Design Flow (gpd)	Fecal Coliform (FC/100ml)		Chlorine (mg/L)		DO (mg/L)		pH (s.u.)	
					Max Daily	Ave Monthly	Max Daily	Ave Monthly	Max Daily	Min Daily	Max Daily	Min Daily	Max Daily
AKG573014	Pilot Station	A	Yukon River	900 ft downstream	350,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573015	Quinhagak	A	wetlands to Kuskokwim Bay	500 ft radius	54,065	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573016	Saint Mary's	D	wetlands to Andreafsky River	550 ft	60,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573017	Saint Michael	D	wetlands and unnamed ponds	none	30,000	20	40	--	--	7	17	6.5	8.5
AKG573018	Scammon Bay	A	wetlands	100 m downstream	25,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573019	Selawik	D	wetlands and unnamed ponds	120 m downstream	35,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573020	Shishmaref	A	Chukchi Sea	150 m radius	80,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573021	Shungnak	D	freshwater drainage to Siiliklik Lake	1400 ft downstream	12,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573023	Tanana	A	Yukon River	100 m downstream	200,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573024	Teller School	A	Port Clarence Bay	100 m radius	170,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573025	Togiak	D	wetlands to Nusaluk River	800m downstream	80,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573026	Upper Kalskag Sanitation Utility	A	Kuskokwim River	900 ft downstream	60,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0

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Appendix D: Lagoons Previously Authorized to Discharge under AKG573000 that are Eligible for Reissuance													
Authorization Number	Lagoon Name	Lagoon Class ^a	Receiving Area	Effluent Limitations ^b									
				Mixing Zone	Design Flow (gpd)	Fecal Coliform (FC/100ml)		Chlorine (mg/L)		DO (mg/L)		pH (s.u.)	
					Max Daily	Ave Monthly	Max Daily	Ave Monthly	Max Daily	Min Daily	Max Daily	Min Daily	Max Daily
AKG573027	White Mountain	A	wetlands to Mudytok River	800 ft downstream	500,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573028	Buckland	D	wetlands and unnamed pond	250 meters	50,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573029	King Salmon	C	Naknek River	5,000 ft downstream	100,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573030	Kipnuk	A	unnamed pond	none	480,000	20	40	--	--	7	17	6.5	8.5
AKG573031	Mountain Village	A	wetlands and unnamed pond	none	360,000	20	40	--	--	7	17	6.5	8.5
AKG573032	New Stuyahok	A	Nushagak River	none	68,800	20	40	--	--	7	17	6.5	8.5
AKG573033	Talkeetna	C	Talkeetna River Slough	none	180,000	20	40	--	--	7	17	6.5	8.5
AKG573034	Shishmaref School	A	Wetlands to Shishmaref Inlet	100 m downstream	170,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573035	Noorvik	D	Wetlands with drainage to Nazuruk channel of Kobuk River	Wetland 1,200 ft downstream	36,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573036	Kiana	A	Wetlands	100 m downstream	648,000	200	800	--	--	2	--	6.0	9.0
AKG573037	Galena #2	D	Wetlands	50 m downstream	60,000	200	800	0.5	1	2	--	6.0	9.0

Appendix D: Lagoons Previously Authorized to Discharge under AKG573000 that are Eligible for Reissuance													
Authorization Number	Lagoon Name	Lagoon Class*	Receiving Area	Effluent Limitations									
				Mixing Zone	Design Flow (gpd)	Fecal Coliform (FC/100ml)		Chlorine (mg/L)		DO (mg/L)		pH (s.u.)	
					Max Daily	Ave Monthly	Max Daily	Ave Monthly	Max Daily	Min Daily	Max Daily	Min Daily	Max Daily
AKG573038	Kaktovik	A	Kaktovik Lagoon	None	300,000	14	43	--	--	6	17	6.5	8.5
AKG573039	New Kasigluk Lagoon	A	Johnson River	None	128,400	20	40	--	--	6	17	6.5	8.5
AKG573040	City of Shageluk	A	Innoko River	26 m long by 7.5 m wide downstream	360,000	200	800	--	--	7	17	6.5	8.5
AKG573041	Old Kasigluk Lagoon	D	Johnson River	4 feet long by 7 feet wide downstream	4,940	200	800	--	--	7	17	6.5	8.5
AKG573042	Wainwright Greywater Lagoon	A	Wetlands	None	600,000	20	40	--	--	7	17	6.5	8.5
AKG573043	Tetlin Lagoon	A	Tetlin River	54 m long 25 m wide	288,000	20	40			6	17	6.5	8.5
AKG573044	Rampart Lagoon	A	Yukon River	23 m long 4.5 m wide	129,000	200	800			6	17	6.5	8.5



NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)
FOR
APDES GENERAL PERMIT AKG573000
Domestic Wastewater Treatment Lagoons

Discharging to Surface Water

Please submit this NOI to:

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

DEC.Water.WQPermit@alaska.gov

Submittal of this document constitutes notice that the party identified in Section 3 intends to be covered by Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit AKG573000 authorizing discharges into waters of the United States resulting from secondary treatment of domestic wastewater and obligates the permittee to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit. Please provide all information below. Attach supplemental information sheets as appropriate. If you have any questions in regards to your eligibility for coverage under AKG573000 or completing this form, please visit <http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wwdp/index.htm> for DEC contact information.

SECTION 1 – PERMIT INFORMATION

Previous Permit or Authorization No. (if applicable):

Please describe the coverage requested.

- ☐ New Use: A wastewater discharge that has not been authorized under a previous permit, including new facilities
(complete all Sections except 8)
- ☐ New Use: A wastewater discharge that was previously authorized under a different individual or general permit
(complete all Sections except 8)
- ☐ Reissuance: A wastewater discharge that was previously authorized under AKG573000
(complete Sections 1-5 and 8-10)

SECTION 2 – FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Name:	Phone:	
Street/location:	FAX:	
City (nearest city if not in a city):	State: Alaska	Zip:
Email address:		
Number of people facility will serve:		

Daily discharge flow rates in gallons per day:

Note: A facility will not be authorized to discharge beyond the design capacity.

Average daily:

Maximum daily:

Design Capacity:

Do you discharge fewer than 12 months per year?

☐

Yes*

☐

No

*If yes, indicate the months that you typically discharge. Include partial months.

☐	January	☐	April	☐	July	☐	October
☐	February	☐	May	☐	August	☐	November
☐	March	☐	June	☐	September	☐	December

Has the lagoon discharged in the last five years?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If "Yes", how many times?

SECTION 3 – RESPONSIBLE PARTY INFORMATION

(Owner/Operator or Person responsible for overall management of the project and discharge)

First Name:

Last Name:

Phone:

Title:

Mailing Address:

FAX:

City:

State:

Zip:

E-mail Address:

SECTION 4 – OPERATOR OR ON-SITE CONTACT INFORMATION

Check if same as Responsible Party

First Name:

Last Name:

Phone:

Title:

Mailing Address:

FAX:

City:

State: Alaska

Zip:

E-mail Address:

SECTION 5– BILLING INFORMATION

Check here if same as Responsible Party

First Name:

Last Name:

Phone:

Mailing Address:

FAX:

City:

State:

Zip:

E-mail Address:

SECTION 6 – RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

Name of Receiving Waterbody or Area:

Receiving area type (e.g. wetlands, lake, ocean):

Fresh

☐

Marine

☐

Latitude / Longitude of Discharge Point(s) in **either decimal degrees or in degrees: minutes: seconds**. For mobile facilities, indicate the *initial* discharge location.

Latitude:

Longitude:

Determined by: ☐ GPS ☐ Map ☐ Internet ☐ Other (indicate source):

Do you wish to request a mixing zone? ☐ Yes * ☐ No

* If yes, Form 2M must also be submitted with the NOI. Form 2M can be found at:

http://dec.alaska.gov/water/wwdp/online_permitting/dom_ww_apps.htm

SECTION 7 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO INCLUDE

NON-DOMESTIC SOURCES: Provide the names, approximate flow rates and types of pollutants for any significant contribution from non-domestic sources that discharge to the treatment works.

DRINKING WATER TREATMENT PLANT DISCHARGE: Provide the approximate flow rate and types of pollutants from any drinking water treatment plants that discharge either to the domestic wastewater treatment plant identified in this NOI or to the domestic wastewater treatment plant's outfall, identified in this NOI. Indicate whether the drinking water plant uses conventional/direct, membrane, or ion exchange processes. Include a diagram that indicates the location of the drinking water treatment plant connection to the domestic wastewater treatment plant or outfall.

CONTROLLED DISCHARGE INFORMATION: For controlled discharges, provide a log of each discharge event to include the dates of discharge and the number of gallons and hours discharged per day.

SITE MAP: Submit a site map showing the exact location (latitude and longitude) of all facilities associated with the project. Include a topographic map or aerial photograph showing the general location of the facility, the expected flow direction of the discharge, and discharge area.

FOR NEW OR REVISED OPERATIONS: Provide a brief description of the treatment process provided by the facility including the level of treatment (e.g. secondary) and type of disinfection. Include schematic flow diagram of the wastewater treatment process.

SECTION 8 – FOR DISCHARGES PREVIOUSLY AUTHORIZED UNDER AKG573000

Have the wastewater treatment methods, including method of disinfection, or location of the outfall(s) as indicated in previous applications, been altered in any way since the last application was submitted?

☐ Yes

☐ No if "Yes", explain:

Has the quantity or quality of wastewater discharged, as indicated in previous applications significantly changed in any way since the last application was submitted?

☐ Yes

☐ No if "Yes", explain:

SECTION 9 – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO INCLUDE

NON-DOMESTIC SOURCES: Provide the names, approximate flow rates and types of pollutants for any significant contribution from non-domestic sources that discharge to the treatment works.

DRINKING WATER TREATMENT PLANT DISCHARGE: Provide the approximate flow rate and types of pollutants from any drinking water treatment plants that discharge either to the domestic wastewater treatment plant identified in this NOI or to the domestic wastewater treatment plant's outfall, identified in this NOI. Indicate whether the drinking water plant uses conventional/direct, membrane, or ion exchange processes. Include a diagram that indicates the location of the drinking water treatment plant connection to the domestic wastewater treatment plant or outfall.

SECTION 10 – CERTIFICATION

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

PLEASE NOTE THAT AN INCOMPLETE NOI OR MISSING ATTACHMENTS WILL DELAY PROCESSING. DEC MAY REQUEST ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATED TO THIS NOI TO DISCHARGE UNDER AKG573000.

Signature

Title

Printed Name

Date