
Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

Industrial (Non-POTW) Individual Permit Application
Instructions

*Existing Dischargers of Process Wastewater
(Adapted from EPA Form 2C)*



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Department of Environmental Quality
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May 2018

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Table of Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms	iv
General Information.....	1
Who Must Apply.....	1
Tribal Lands.....	1
When to Apply	1
Fees for Industrial Facilities.....	2
Submitted Information Available to Public	2
Completing Required Application Information.....	2
New or Existing Dischargers of Process Wastewater.....	2
Part I. Outfall Locations.....	3
Part II. Flows, Sources of Pollution, and Treatment Technologies.....	3
Part III. Production.....	6
Part IV. Improvements.....	7
Part V. Intake and Effluent Characteristics.....	7
Part VI. Potential Discharges Not Covered By Analysis.....	20
Part VII. Biological Toxicity Testing Data.....	20
Part VIII. Contract Analysis Information.....	21
Part IX. Requests and Other Information (Optional).....	21

List of Figures

Figure 1. Line drawing example.....	4
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List of Tables

Table 1. Treatment process codes.....	5
Table 2. Pollutant Groups.....	11
Table 3. Toxic pollutant and hazardous substances required to be reported if expected to be present.....	16
Table 4. Hazardous substances.....	18

Abbreviations and Acronyms

§	section (usually a section of federal or state rules or statutes)
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
BOD₅	5-day biochemical oxygen demand
COD	chemical oxygen demand
CFR	code of federal regulations (refers to citations in the federal administrative rules)
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
ELG	effluent limit guideline
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
gpd	gallons per day
I&I	inflow and infiltration
IDAPA	Idaho Administrative Procedures Act; refers to citations of Idaho administrative rules
IPDES	Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IDAPA 58.01.25)
NOI	notice of intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	new source performance standard
TBEL	technology-based effluent limit
TIE	toxicity identification evaluation
TOC	total organic carbon
TRC	total residual chlorine
TRE	toxicity reduction evaluation
TSS	total suspended solids
WQBEL	water quality-based effluent limit
WQS	Idaho water quality standards (IDAPA 58.01.02)

General Information

Who Must Apply

Industrial (non-POTW) dischargers of process wastewater must complete this application for an Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (IPDES) individual permit. For the IPDES program and requirements of this application, the term industrial includes discharges from existing manufacturing, commercial, mining (not including small suction dredge), silvicultural activities, or drinking water treatment operations (public and private).

Tribal Lands

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) does not issue IPDES discharge permits for industrial facilities located in/within the limits of Indian Country, defined as:

Indian Country (IDAPA 58.01.25.010.43).

- a. All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation;
- b. All dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States, whether within the originally or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of the state; and
- c. All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished including rights-of-way running through the same.

If the industrial facility is located in Indian Country, contact the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to submit a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit application.

When to Apply

Submit a renewal application at least 240 days (180 days by rule + 60 days for DEQ review = 240 days) before the permit's expiration date to provide DEQ adequate time for completeness determination. Complete applications must be submitted at least 180 days before the present permit expires; however, DEQ is allowed 60 days to determine if the application is complete, for a total of 240 days. Failure to submit an application within the time frame may result in an expired permit. Applications for complex permits with multiple discharge points may require even more time to ensure application completeness. IPDES permit conditions identify the date by which permit applicants must submit a reapplication.

DEQ will consider your application complete when the application and any supplementary material are received and completed according to DEQ's satisfaction.

Fees for Industrial Facilities

Industrial facilities are charged an annual fee based on their IPDES Permit Rating Worksheet score¹:

- \$4,000 for minor facilities (score less than 80)
- \$13,000 for major facilities (score equal to or greater than 80)

DEQ assesses annual fees on or before July 1 of each year, and payments are due on or before October 1 of each year.

DEQ reviews and updates each industrial facility's permit rating status during the permit development process and defines an industrial major facility in IDAPA 58.01.25.010.51.b as:

A non-municipal facility that equals or exceeds the eighty (80) point accumulation as described in the Score Summary of the NPDES Non-Municipal Permit Rating Work Sheet (June 27, 1990) or the Department equivalent guidance document.

Industrial permits are not subject to an application fee.

Submitted Information Available to Public

IPDES permit application information is available for public review, upon request. Information **required** by Idaho rules and supporting an individual permit application cannot be held confidential. If you believe some information is a trade secret or should be held confidential, DEQ requires that each page of a document or item describing the confidential information contain language such as *trade secret, proprietary, or confidential*.

Completing Required Application Information

This IPDES individual industrial permit application for existing dischargers of process wastewater is divided into Parts I–IX, including effluent monitoring tables.

If you do not enter information in a required field, an error is highlighted on the application screen. If you do not have the information, enter **9999** into the required field or select ***Not Available/Applicable*** from the dropdown option, which continues the application process and indicates to permitting staff that you do not have the required information or that the question does not apply. If this option is not available, contact the IPDES program for assistance.

New or Existing Dischargers of Process Wastewater

Are you a new discharger (e.g., not currently covered under an existing NPDES/IPDES permit)?
Required field.

¹ Idaho Department of Environmental Quality. 2017. *User's Guide to Permitting and Compliance Volume 1–General Information, Appendix B*. Boise, ID: DEQ. www.deq.idaho.gov/media/60178999/ipdes-user-guide-ipdes-permitting-compliance-0816.pdf

If *Yes*, you are automatically directed to complete the application for new dischargers. If *No*, you are automatically directed to complete the application for existing dischargers.

Existing Industrial Facility Permit

Select the type of industrial operation: Select the type of operation to be permitted from the list provided. If the operation type is not on the list, select *Other* and describe the operation in the box. **Required field.**

Part I. Outfall Locations

Identify the outfall number, latitude, longitude, and the receiving water in the table below. Click the location link to identify the outfall location on the map, which will auto-populate the latitude and longitude in decimal degrees. Follow this link to DEQ's Interactive Map for help identifying the receiving water: <https://mapcase.deq.idaho.gov/wq2012/>. Applicants identify the outfall number and specific location using the interactive map or by entering the known coordinates in decimal degrees to six decimal places. If the facility discharges through more than one outfall, use the *Add Additional Outfall* link to provide this information for each outfall. You must also identify the name of the receiving water to which the activity discharges. For example, if the discharge is into a canal that flows into an unnamed tributary, which in turn flows into a named river, provide the name or description (if no name is available) of the canal, tributary, and the river. For assistance identifying the receiving waters, use DEQ's online interactive map or contact IPDES staff. **Required field.**

Part II. Flows, Sources of Pollution, and Treatment Technologies

A. Upload a line drawing showing the water flow through the facility. Indicate sources of intake water, operations contributing wastewater to the effluent, and treatment units labeled to correspond to the more detailed descriptions in Part **II.B**. Construct a water balance on the line drawing by showing average flows between intakes, operations, treatment units, and outfalls. If a water balance cannot be determined (e.g., for certain mining activities), provide a pictorial description of the nature and volume of any sources of water and any collection or treatment measures. An example of an acceptable line drawing appears in Figure 1. The line drawing should show the route generally taken by water in the facility from intake to discharge. Show all operations contributing wastewater, including process and production areas, sanitary flows, cooling water, and storm water runoff. Group similar operations into a single unit and label to correspond to the more detailed listing in Part II.B. The water balance must show approximate average flows at intake and discharge points and between units, including treatment units. Include any internal monitoring points, if applicable, to show which internal waste streams are individually monitored. Show all significant losses of water to products, atmosphere, and discharge. Use actual measurements whenever available or a best estimate. **Required field.**

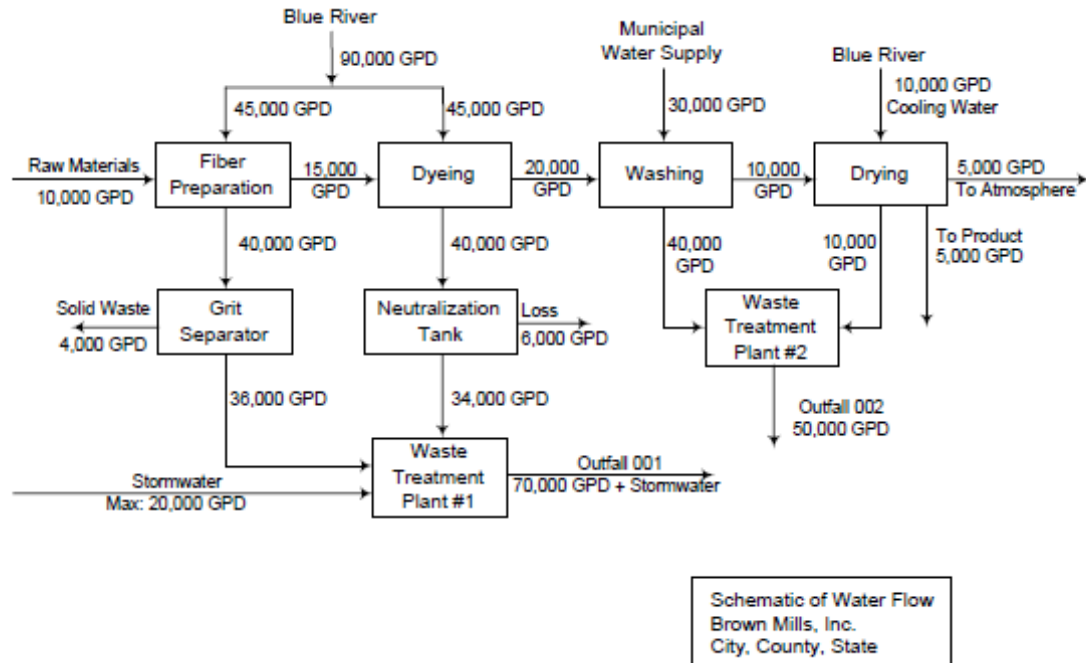


Figure 1. Line drawing example.

B. For each outfall, provide a description of all operations contributing wastewater to the effluent, including process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, cooling water, and stormwater runoff (Operation and Average Flow) and; the treatment received by the wastewater (Description and List Codes from Table 1). List all sources of wastewater to each outfall. For operations with more than one outfall, complete the information for each outfall under the *Select an outfall to edit* dropdown. Describe operations in general terms (e.g., dye-making reactor or distillation tower). Estimate the flow contributed by each source if no data are available. Include planned treatment upgrades or production changes during the permit cycle, and identify the operation and anticipated contributing flow or process estimates. For storm water discharges, estimate the average flow but indicate the rainfall event upon which the estimate is based and the method of estimation. For each treatment unit, indicate its size, flow rate, and retention time, and describe the ultimate disposal of any solid or liquid wastes not discharged. Use the *Add Additional Treatment* link to add another treatment type for operations related to each outfall. List the treatment units in process order. Treatment unit processes and codes are provided in Table 1. **Required field.**

Table 1. Treatment process codes.

Physical Treatment Processes			
1-A	Ammonia Stripping	1-M	Grit Removal
1-B	Dialysis	1-N	Microstaining
1-C	Diatomaceous Earth Filtration	1-O	Mixing
1-D	Distillation	1-P	Moving Bed Filters
1-E	Electrodialysis	1-Q	Multimedia Filtration
1-F	Evaporation	1-R	Rapid Sand Filtration
1-G	Flocculation	1-S	Reverse Osmosis (<i>Hyperfiltration</i>)
1-H	Flotation	1-T	Screening
1-I	Foam Fractionation	1-U	Sedimentation (<i>Settling</i>)
1-J	Freezing	1-V	Slow Sand Filtration
1-K	Gas-Phase Separation	1-W	Solvent Extraction
1-L	Grinding (<i>Comminutors</i>)	1-X	Sorption
Chemical Treatment Processes			
2-A	Carbon Adsorption	2-G	Disinfection (<i>Ozone</i>)
2-B	Chemical Oxidation	2-H	Disinfection (<i>Other</i>)
2-C	Chemical Precipitation	2-I	Electrochemical Treatment
2-D	Coagulation	2-J	Ion Exchange
2-E	Dechlorination	2-K	Neutralization
2-F	Disinfection (<i>Chlorine</i>)	2-L	Reduction
Biological Treatment Processes			
3-A	Activated Sludge	3-E	Pre-Aeration
3-B	Aerated Lagoons	3-F	Spray Irrigation/Land Application
3-C	Anaerobic Treatment	3-G	Stabilization Ponds
3-D	Nitrification-Denitrification	3-H	Trickling Filtration
Other Processes			
4-A	Discharge to Surface Water	4-C	Reuse/Recycle of Treated Effluent
4-B	Ocean Discharge Through Outfall	4-D	Underground Injection
Sludge Treatment And Disposal Processes			
5-A	Aerobic Digestion	5-M	Heat Drying
5-B	Anaerobic Digestion	5-N	Heat Treatment
5-C	Belt Filtration	5-O	Incineration
5-D	Centrifugation	5-P	Land Application
5-E	Chemical Conditioning	5-Q	Landfill
5-F	Chlorine Treatment	5-R	Pressure Filtration
5-G	Composting	5-S	Pyrolysis
5-H	Drying Beds	5-T	Sludge Lagoons
5-I	Elutriation	5-U	Vacuum Filtration
5-J	Flotation Thickening	5-V	Vibration
5-K	Freezing	5-W	Wet Oxidation
5-L	Gravity Thickening		

C. Except for storm runoff, leaks, or spills, are any of the discharges described in the table above intermittent or seasonal? If *Yes*, fill in every applicable column for each source of intermittent or seasonal discharges. Base the answers on actual data whenever available or a best estimate. A discharge is intermittent unless it occurs without interruption during the operating hours of the facility, except for infrequent shutdowns for maintenance, process changes, or other similar activities. A discharge is seasonal if it occurs only during certain parts of the year. Report the highest daily value for flow rate and total volume in the *Maximum Daily* columns and report the average of all daily values measured during days when discharge occurred within the last year in the *Long-Term Average* columns. **Required field.**

Part III. Production

A. Does an effluent limit guideline promulgated by EPA under the Clean Water Act (CWA) §304 apply to the facility? All effluent limit guidelines (ELGs) promulgated by EPA appear in the Federal Register and are published annually in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) under 40 CFR Subchapter N. A guideline applies if any operations contribute process wastewater in any subcategory covered by a best practicable technology (BPT), best conventional technology (BCT), or best available technology (BAT) guideline. If you are unsure whether your facility is covered by a promulgated effluent guideline, check with DEQ. Select *Yes*, if an applicable effluent guideline has been promulgated, even if it is being contested in court. If a promulgated effluent guideline has been remanded for reconsideration by a court and does not apply to your operations, or if no effluent guideline has been promulgated for your operation type, select *No*. **Required field.**

B. Are the limits in the applicable effluent limit guideline expressed in terms of production (or other measure of operation)? An ELG is expressed in terms of production (or other measure of operation) if the limit is expressed as mass of pollutant per operational parameter. Examples include “pounds of BOD per cubic foot of logs from which bark is removed” or “pounds of TSS per megawatt hour of electrical energy consumed by smelting furnace.” An example of a guideline not expressed in terms of a measure of operation is one that limits the concentration of pollutants. Select *Yes*, if limits in an applicable effluent guideline are expressed in terms of production. If limits are expressed without regards to production, select *No*.

If *Yes*, existing dischargers must list the quantity that represents an actual measurement of the facility’s level of production, expressed in the terms and units used in the applicable effluent guideline, and indicate the affected outfalls. The production information is necessary to apply effluent limit guidelines to the facility, and you cannot claim it as confidential. You do not have to indicate how the reported information was calculated. The year column should be completed if actual or projected production has or will have a variation of greater than 20%. The production figures provided must be based on actual or future contracted daily production and not on design capacity. Information pertaining to the operation, product, material, applicable ELG along with associated subpart(s) should be provided to support the production quantity and units.

To obtain alternate limits under IDAPA 58.01.25.303.02, define the maximum production capability and demonstrate to DEQ that the actual production is substantially below maximum production capability, and reasonable potential exists for an increase above actual production during the duration of the permit. **Required field.**

Part IV. Improvements

A. Are you now required by any federal, state, or local authority to meet any implementation schedule for the construction, upgrading, or operations of wastewater treatment equipment, processes, or any other environmental programs that may affect the discharges described in this application? If *Yes*, identify and describe any condition or agreement you are required to meet. Briefly describe the project, identify the source discharge, and identify both the required and projected final compliance dates. **Required field.**

B. Optional: Attach documents describing any additional water pollution control programs or other environmental projects currently underway or planned that may affect discharges. Indicate whether each program is underway or planned and the actual or planned schedules for construction. Documentation of current or future pollution control projects is optional.

Part V. Intake and Effluent Characteristics

General Instructions

The items in Part V require you to collect and report data on the pollutants discharged from each outfall. Each section of this part addresses a different set of pollutants and must be completed in accordance with the specific instructions for that pollutant group. The following general instructions on reporting, sampling, analysis, and reporting of intake data apply to the entire Part V.

Reporting—All levels must be reported as concentration and total mass.

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

- An applicable, promulgated ELG or standard that specifies the limit for the metal in dissolved, valent, or total form; or
- All approved analytical methods for the metal inherently measure only its dissolved form (e.g., hexavalent chromium); or
- DEQ has determined that in establishing case-by-case limits, it is necessary to express the metal limits in dissolved, valent, or total form to carry out the provisions of the CWA.

If you measure only one daily value, complete only the *Maximum Daily Value* columns and insert one (1) into the *Number of Analyses* columns. DEQ may require you to conduct additional analyses to further characterize the discharges. For composite samples, the daily value is the total mass or average concentration found in a composite sample taken over the operating hours of the facility during a 24-hour period; for grab samples, the daily value is the arithmetic or flow-weighted total mass or average concentration found in a series of at least four grab samples taken over the operating hours of the facility during a 24-hour period.

If you measure more than one daily value for a pollutant and those values represent the waste stream, report them. Describe the method of testing and data analysis. Determine the average of all values within the last year and report the concentration and mass under the *Long-Term Average Value* columns and the total number of daily values under the *Number of Analyses*.

Determine the average of all daily values taken during each calendar month, and report the highest average under the *Maximum 30-Day Value* columns.

Sampling—Sample collection for the reported analyses should be supervised by a person experienced in performing industrial wastewater sampling. Contact DEQ for detailed guidance on sampling techniques or specific requirements. Follow the specific requirements contained in the applicable analytical methods for sample containers, sample preservation, holding times, and duplicate sample collection. The sample time should represent the facility's normal operation, to the extent feasible, with all processes that contribute wastewater in normal operation and with the treatment system operating properly with no system upsets. Collect samples from the center of the flow channel, where turbulence is at a maximum, at a site specified in your present permit, or at any site adequate for collecting a representative sample.

Use grab samples for pH, temperature, cyanide, total phenols, residual chlorine, oil and grease, and *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) or fecal coliform. For all other pollutants, follow the composite sample definitions below. However, take a minimum of one grab sample for effluents from holding ponds or other impoundments with a retention period of greater than 24 hours. For storm water discharges, take a minimum of one to four grab samples, depending on the discharge's duration. Take one grab sample in the first hour (or less) of discharge, with one additional grab sample (up to a minimum of four) taken in each succeeding hour of discharge for discharges lasting 4 or more hours. DEQ may waive composite sampling for any outfall for which you demonstrate that using an automatic sampler is infeasible and a minimum of four grab samples represents the discharge.

Grab and composite samples are defined as:

- Grab sample—An individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.
- Composite sample—A combination of at least eight sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24-hour period. The composite must be flow proportional; either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot must be proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the previous aliquot was collected. Aliquots may be collected manually or automatically. For GC/MS Volatile Organic Analysis, combine aliquots in the laboratory immediately before analysis. Collect four (rather than eight) aliquots or grab samples during actual hours of discharge over a 24-hour period. The samples do not need to be flow proportioned. Only one volatile organic analysis is required.

Data from samples taken in the past may be used, provided:

- All data requirements are met
- Sampling was done no more than three years before submission
- All data represent the present discharge

Factors that would cause the data to be unrepresentative include:

- Significant changes in production level
- Changes in raw materials, processes, or final products
- Changes in wastewater treatment

For two or more substantially identical outfalls, request permission from DEQ to sample, analyze, and submit the results for only one outfall to represent the substantially identical outfalls. If DEQ grants your request, identify which outfall was tested, and describe why the outfall not tested is substantially identical to the outfall that was tested. Include this information in Part IX.

Analysis—Use test methods promulgated in 40 CFR 136; however, if none have been promulgated for a particular pollutant, use any suitable method for measuring the level of the pollutant in the discharge provided that you submit a description of the method or a reference to a published method. In the description, include the sample holding time, preservation techniques, and the quality control measures used.

When EPA promulgates new analytical methods in 40 CFR 136, EPA will provide information describing when to use the new methods to generate data on your discharges. DEQ may request additional information, including current quantitative data, if necessary, to assess the discharges.

Reporting Intake Data—Reporting data under the *Intake* columns is not required unless demonstrating eligibility for a net effluent limit for one or more pollutants (i.e., an effluent limit adjusted by subtracting the average level of the pollutants present in the intake water). To demonstrate eligibility, under the *Intake* columns, report the average of the results of analyses on the intake water (if the water is treated before use, test the water after it is treated), and discuss the requirements for a net limit with DEQ. **If requesting an intake credit, include the request and any relevant data, document, or report, in Part IX.**

Are you a small business with gross annual sales for the most recent three years averaging less than \$287,300 per year in 2014 dollars (see IDAPA 58.01.25.105.07.n)?

Small businesses are exempt from the reporting requirement for organic toxic pollutants in Group C. A small business may qualify if it fits one of the following definitions (IDAPA 58.01.25.105.07.n):

- The applicant is a coal mine with an expected total annual production of less than 100,000 tons per year; or
- The applicant has gross total annual sales averaging less than \$287,300 per year in 2014 dollars.

If the small business exemption applies, submit sales or production data for the most recent three years. The sales or production data submitted must be for the facility that is the source of the discharge. The data should not be limited only to production or sales for the process or processes that contribute to the discharge, unless those are the only processes at the facility. For sales data, where intracorporate transfers of goods and services are involved, the transfer price per unit should approximate market prices for those goods and services as closely as possible. If necessary, index the sales figures by using the gross national product price deflator, available in the *National Income and Product Accounts of the United States* (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis).

If *Yes*, the small business exemption applies to the GC/MS fractions in Group C only. Even if eligible for a small business exemption, you are still required to provide information on metals,

cyanide, total phenols, and dioxin, as well as all of Group A and B pollutants. See Table 2 for specific parameters or pollutants required in each group.

If *No*, complete the *Primary Industry Table*.

Identify your primary industry. **The required pollutant categories in the table will autopopulate with an X.** Provide testing data for those categories of pollutants identified with an X. The GC/MS fraction categories will appear in the dropdown list that you must submit data for.

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Table 2. Pollutant Groups.

Group A Pollutants	
Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)	Ammonia (as N)
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Temperature (Winter)
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Temperature (Summer)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	pH
Flow	
Group B Pollutants	
Bromide	Sulfate (SO ₄)
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	Sulfide (as S)
Color	Sulfite (as SO ₃)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>)	Surfactants
Fluoride	Aluminum, total
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	Barium, total
Nitrogen, total organic*	Boron, total
Oil and grease	Cobalt, total
Phosphorus (as P), total	Iron, total
Radioactivity	Magnesium, total
Alpha, total	Molybdenum, total
Beta, total	Manganese, total
Radium, total	Tin, total
Radium 226, total	Titanium, total
Group C Pollutants	
<i>Metals, Cyanide, Phenols, and Dioxin</i>	
Antimony, total	Nickel, total
Arsenic, total	Selenium, total
Beryllium, total	Silver, total
Cadmium, total	Thallium, total
Chromium, total	Zinc, total
Copper, total	Cyanide, total
Lead, total	Phenols, total
Mercury, total	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin
<i>GC/MS Volatile Compounds</i>	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Chlorobenzene
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Chlorodibromomethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Chloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethane	Chloroform
1,1-Dichloro-ethylene*	Dichlorobromomethane
1,2-Dichloroethane	Dichloro-difluoromethane*
1,2-Dichloropropane	Ethylbenzene
1,2-Trans-dichloroethylene	Methyl bromide
1,3-Dichloropropylene	Methyl chloride
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	Methylene chloride*
Acrolein	Tetrachloroethylene

Acrylonitrile	Toluene
Benzene	Trichloroethylene
Bis-chloro-methyl-ether*	Trichlorofluoromethane*
Bromoform	Vinyl chloride
Carbon tetrachloride	

GC/MS Acid Compounds

2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol
2,4-Dichlorphenol	4-Nitrophenol
2,4-Dimethylphenol	P-chloro-m-cresol
2,4-Dinitro-phenol	Pentachlorophenol
2-Chlorophenol	Phenol
2-Nitrophenol	

GC/MS Base-Neutral Compounds

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Butyl benzyl phthalate
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Chrysene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Dibenzo (a,h) anthracene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Diethyl phthalate
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Dimethyl phthalate
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Di-N-butyl phthalate
2-Chloronaphthalene	Di-N-octyl phthalate
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	Fluoranthene
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	Fluorene
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Hexachlorobenzene
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	Hexachlorobutadiene
Acenaphthene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Acenaphthylene	Hexachloroethane
Anthracene	Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene
Benzidine	Isophorone
Benzo (a) anthracene	Napthalene
Benzo (a) pyrene	Nitrobenzene
Benzo (ghi) perylene	N-nitro-sodimethylamine
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine
Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane	N-nitro-sodiphenylamine
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether	Phenanthrene
Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	Pyrene

GC/MS Pesticides

4,4'-DDD	Endrin aldehyde
4,4'-DDE	Gamma-BHC
4,4'-DDT	Heptachlor
Aldrin	Heptachlor epoxide
Alpha-BHC	PCB-1016
Alpha-endosulfan	PCB-1221
Beta-BHC	PCB-1232

Beta-endosulfan	PCB-1242
Chlordane	PCB-1248
Delta-BHC	PCB-1254
Dieldrin	PCB-1260
Endosulfan sulfate	Toxaphene
Endrin	

* These pollutants are only available on the existing process wastewater discharge application.

Report the concentration and mass of the pollutants discharged from each outfall. Each group should be completed according to the specific instructions. **See Table 2 for parameters required in each group.**

Group A Pollutants

For each outfall, provide the results of at least one analysis for every Group A pollutant in **these tables Table 2. See instructions for additional details.** Complete Group A for each outfall, including outfalls containing only noncontact cooling water or storm water runoff. The *Long-Term Average Value* and *Maximum 30-Day Value* columns are not required unless data are available. Collect composite samples for all Group A pollutants except collect grab samples for pH and temperature.

At your request, DEQ may consider waiving the requirement to test for one or more of these pollutants after determining that available information is adequate to support issuing the permit with less stringent reporting requirements for these pollutants. Request a waiver for one or more of these pollutants for your category or subcategory in Section IX. **Required fields.**

Group B Pollutants

Identify if each pollutant is believed present or believed absent. If you select *Believed Present* for any pollutant limited either directly, or indirectly but expressly, in an effluent limit guideline, provide the results of at least one analysis for that pollutant. For other pollutants selected as *Believed Present*, provide quantitative data, or explain their presence in the discharge. Complete one table for each outfall. Complete Group B for each outfall, including outfalls containing only non-contact cooling water or storm water runoff. Report quantitative data if the pollutants in question are limited in an ELG either directly, or indirectly but expressly, through limits on an indicator (e.g., using total suspended solids as an indicator to control the discharge of iron and aluminum). For other discharged pollutants, provide quantitative data or explain their presence in the discharge. Mark either the *Believed Present* or *Believed Absent* column based on the best estimate, and test for those believed to be present. Base the determination that a pollutant is present in or absent from your discharge on your knowledge of your raw materials, maintenance chemicals, intermediate and final products and byproducts, and any previous analyses know to you of your effluent or similar effluent. Pollutants that are believed absent require no testing. Reporting data under the *Intake* columns is not required unless demonstrating eligibility for a net effluent limit for one or more pollutants (i.e., an effluent limit adjusted by subtracting the average level of the pollutants present in the intake water). You may select the radio button at the top of either the *Believed Present* or *Believed Absent* column to select all pollutants, or individually change the selection if a pollutant differs from the majority.

DEQ may consider a request waiving the requirement to test for pollutants for an industrial category or subcategory. Support your request with data representing the industrial category or subcategory in question. The data must demonstrate that individual testing is unnecessary because the facilities in question discharge substantially identical levels of the pollutant, or discharge the pollutant uniformly at sufficiently low levels. Include this information in Part IX.

Collect composite samples for all pollutants analyzed in this group except collect grab samples for total residual chlorine, oil and grease, and *E.coli* or fecal coliform. The *Long-Term Average Value* and *Maximum 30-Day Values* columns are not required but should be filled out if data are available. **Required fields.**

Group C Pollutants

Dioxin, Metals, Cyanide, and Total Phenols

2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin

GC/MS Fraction – Volatile Organic Compounds

GC/MS Fraction – Acid-Extractable Compounds

GC/MS Fraction – Base-Neutral Compounds

GC/MS Fraction – Pesticides

Group C— If you are a primary industry and your outfall contains process wastewater, refer to Table 2 in the instructions to determine which of the GC/MS fractions you must test for. Select *Testing Required* for all such GC/MS fractions pollutants that apply to your industry and for **ALL dioxin**, toxic metals, cyanides, and total phenols. Select *Believed Present* for pollutants you know or have reason to believe are present if you fall under secondary industries, nonprocess wastewater outfalls, and nonrequired GC/MS fractions. If you select *Believed Present* for a pollutant, provide the results of at least 1 analysis for that pollutant if you know or have reason to believe it will be discharged in concentrations of 10 parts per billion (ppb) or greater. If you select acrolein, acrylonitrile, 2,3 dinitrophenol, or 2-methyl-4, 6 dinitrophenol, as *Believed Present*, provide the results of at least 1 analysis for each pollutant you know or have reason to believe discharges in concentrations of 100 ppb or greater. Otherwise, for pollutants for which you select *Believed Present*, submit at least 1 analysis or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged. For each outfall, if any of the facility's processes that contribute wastewater fall into one of the categories, select *Testing Required* and test for the following:

- All of the toxic metals, cyanide, total phenols, 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD), and
- Organic toxic pollutants contained in Table 2 as applicable to your category, unless you qualify as a small business.

The organic toxic pollutants are listed by GC/MS fractions. For example, the Organic Chemicals Industry requires testing in all four fractions; therefore, applicants in this category must test for all organic toxic pollutants in Group C. Including total phenols in Group C is not intended to classify total phenols as a toxic pollutant. When determining which industry category the facility is in for testing requirements, you are not determining the category for any other purpose, and you are not giving up the right to challenge inclusion in that category before your permit is issued (e.g., deciding whether an ELG is applicable). For all other cases (i.e., secondary

industries, nonprocess wastewater outfalls, and nonrequired GC/MS fractions), select either the *Believed Present* or *Believed Absent* for each pollutant.

- For every pollutant you know or have reason to believe is present in the discharge in concentrations of 10 ppb or greater, report quantitative data.
- For acrolein, acrylonitrile, 2, 4 dinitrophenol, and 2-methyl-4, 6 dinitrophenol, where you expect these pollutants to be discharged in concentrations of 100 ppb or greater, report quantitative data.
- For every pollutant expected to be discharged in concentrations less than the thresholds specified above, either submit quantitative data or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged. Include this information in Part IX.

DEQ may consider a request waiving the requirement to test for pollutants for an industrial category or subcategory. Provide information to support your request in Part IX with data representing the industrial category or subcategory in question. The data must demonstrate that individual testing is unnecessary because the facilities in question discharge substantially identical levels of the pollutant, or discharge the pollutant uniformly at sufficiently low levels.

If qualifying as a small business, you are exempt from the reporting requirements for the organic toxic pollutants, listed in Group C as GC/MS fractions. For pollutants in intake water, see the Report Intake Data general instructions in Part V. The *Long-Term Average Value* and *Maximum 30-Day Value* columns are not required but should be filled out if data are available. Select *Testing Required* for dioxin if you use or manufacture one of the following compounds:

- 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid, (2,4,5-T)
- 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid, (Silvex, 2,4,5-TP)
- 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate, (Erbon)
- 0,0-dimethyl 0-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate, (Ronnell)
- 2,4,5-trichlorophenol, (TCP)
- hexachlorophene, (HCP)

If you select *Testing Required* or *Believed Present*, perform a screening analysis for dioxins, using gas chromatography with an electron capture detector. A quantification standard for TCDD is not required. Describe the results of this analysis in Part IX (e.g., no measurable baseline deflection at the retention time of TCDD or a measurable peak within the tolerances of the retention time of TCDD). DEQ may require a quantitative analysis if you report a positive result.

Required fields.

Group D. Toxic Pollutants and Hazardous Substances

1. Do you know or have reason to believe pollutants from Table 3 are discharged or may be discharged from any outfall? **Required field.**

List any of the pollutants in Table 3 that you know or have reason to believe are discharged or may be discharged from any outfall. For every pollutant listed, briefly describe the reasons you believe it to be present and report any known analytical data. Any pollutant in Table 3 is required to be identified by the applicant if expected to be present. Analysis is not required, but if available, report the analytical data. **Required fields if Yes for D.1.**

Table 3. Toxic pollutant and hazardous substances required to be reported if expected to be present.

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

2. Exemption Request for Hazardous Substances

Are you requesting an exemption under 40 CFR 117.12 11.71.2 (a)(2) for pollutants you discharge that are listed in Table 4? **Required field.**

~~Are you requesting an exemption under 40 CFR 11.71.2 (a)(2)?~~

The discharge of pollutants listed in Table 4 may be subject to the additional requirements the CWA §311 (Oil and Hazardous Substances Liability). These requirements are not administered through the IPDES Program. To request an exemption from these requirements under 40 CFR 117.12(a)(2), complete the following information for each pollutant. Under 40 CFR 117.12(a)(2), certain discharges of hazardous substances (Table 4) may be exempted from the requirements of the CWA §311, which establishes reporting requirements, civil penalties, and liability for cleanup costs for spills of oil and hazardous substances. A discharge of a particular substance may be exempted if the origin, source, and amount of the discharged substances are identified in the IPDES permit application or in the permit, if the permit contains a requirement for treatment of the discharge, and if the treatment is in place.

To request an exemption from these requirements under 40 CFR 117.12(a)(2), provide the following information:

- Substance and amount of each substance that may be discharged
- Origin and source of the discharge of the substance
- Treatment that is to be provided for the discharge by:
 - An onsite treatment system separate from any treatment system that will treat your normal discharge
 - A treatment system designed to treat the normal discharge and that is additionally capable of treating the amount of the substance identified or
 - Any combination of the above

An exemption from the CWA §311 reporting requirements does not exempt you from reporting requirements for Group A–C pollutants. Include any exemption request information in Part IX. **Required fields if Yes for D.2.**

Table 4. Hazardous substances.

1. Acetaldehyde	74. Carbaryl	145. Formaldehyde
2. Acetic acid	75. Carbofuran	146. Formic acid
3. Acetic anhydride	76. Carbon disulfide	147. Fumaric acid
4. Acetone cyanohydrin	77. Carbon tetrachloride	148. Furfural
5. Acetyl bromide	78. Chlordane	149. Guthion
6. Acetyl chloride	79. Chlorine	150. Heptachlor
7. Acrolein	80. Chlorobenzene	151. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
8. Acrylonitrile	81. Chloroform	152. Hydrochloric acid
9. Adipic acid	82. Chloropyrifos	153. Hydrofluoric acid
10. Aldrin	83. Chlorosulfonic acid	154. Hydrogen cyanide
11. Allyl alcohol	84. Chromic acetate	155. Hydrogen sulfide
12. Allyl chloride	85. Chromic acid	156. Isoprene
13. Aluminum sulfate	86. Chromic sulfate	157. Isopropanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate
14. Ammonia	87. Chromous chloride	158. Kelthane
15. Ammonium acetate	88. Cobaltous bromide	159. Kepone
16. Ammonium benzoate	89. Cobaltous formate	160. Lead acetate
17. Ammonium bicarbonate	90. Cobaltous sulfamate	161. Lead arsenate
18. Ammonium bichromate	91. Coumaphos	162. Lead chloride
19. Ammonium bifluoride	92. Cresol	163. Lead fluoborate
20. Ammonium bisulfite	93. Crotonaldehyde	164. Lead flourite
21. Ammonium carbamate	94. Cupric acetate	165. Lead iodide
22. Ammonium carbonate	95. Cupric acetoarsenite	166. Lead nitrate
23. Ammonium chloride	96. Cupric chloride	167. Lead stearate
24. Ammonium chromate	97. Cupric nitrate	168. Lead sulfate
25. Ammonium citrate	98. Cupric oxalate	169. Lead sulfide
26. Ammonium fluoroborate	99. Cupric sulfate	170. Lead thiocyanate
27. Ammonium fluoride	100. Cupric sulfate ammoniated	171. Lindane
28. Ammonium hydroxide	101. Cupric tartrate	172. Lithium chromate
29. Ammonium oxalate	102. Cyanogen chloride	173. Malathion
30. Ammonium silicofluoride	103. Cyclohexane	174. Maleic acid
31. Ammonium sulfamate	104. 2,4-D acid (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	175. Maleic anhydride
32. Ammonium sulfide		176. Mercaptodimethur
33. Ammonium sulfite	105. 2,4-D esters (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid esters)	177. Mercuric cyanide
34. Ammonium tartrate		178. Mercuric nitrate
35. Ammonium thiocyanate	106. DDT	179. Mercuric sulfate
36. Ammonium thiosulfate	107. Diazinon	180. Mercuric thiocyanate
37. Amyl acetate	108. Dicamba	181. Mercurous nitrate
38. Aniline	109. Dichlobenil	182. Methoxychlor
39. Antimony pentachloride	110. Dichlone	183. Methyl mercaptan
40. Antimony potassium tartrate	111. Dichlorobenzene	184. Methyl methacrylate
41. Antimony tribromide	112. Dichloropropane	

42. Antimony trichloride	113. Dichloropropene	185. Methyl parathion
43. Antimony trifluoride	114. Dichloropropene-dichloropropane mix	186. Mevinphos
44. Antimony trioxide	115. 2,2-Dichloropropionic acid	187. Mexacarbate
45. Arsenic disulfide	116. Dichlorvos	188. Monoethylamine
46. Arsenic pentoxide	117. Dieldrin	189. Monomethylamine
47. Arsenic trichloride	118. Diethylamine	190. Naled
48. Arsenic trioxide	119. Dimethylamine	191. Naphthalene
49. Arsenic trisulfide	120. Dinitrobenzene	192. Naphthenic acid
50. Barium cyanide	121. Dinitrophenol	193. Nickel ammonium sulfate
51. Benzene	122. Dinitrotoluene	194. Nickel chloride
52. Benzoic acid	123. Diquat	195. Nickel hydroxide
53. Benzotrile	124. Disulfoton	196. Nickel nitrate
54. Benzoyl chloride	125. Diuron	197. Nickel sulfate
55. Benzyl chloride	126. Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	198. Nitric acid
56. Beryllium chloride	127. Endosulfan	199. Nitrobenzene
57. Beryllium fluoride	128. Endrin	200. Nitrogen dioxide
58. Beryllium nitrate	129. Epichlorohydrin	201. Nitrophenol
59. Butylacetate	130. Ethion	202. Nitrotoluene
60. n-Butylphthalate	131. Ethylbenzene	203. Paraformaldehyde
61. Butylamine	132. Ethylenediamine	204. Parathion
62. Butyric acid	133. Ethylene dibromide	205. Pentachlorophenol
63. Cadmium acetate	134. Ethylene dichloride	206. Phenol
64. Cadmium bromide	135. Ethylene diaminetetracetic acid (EDTA)	207. Phosgene
65. Cadmium chloride	136. Ferric ammonium citrate	208. Phosphoric acid
66. Calcium arsenate	137. Ferric ammonium oxalate	209. Phosphorus
67. Calcium arsenite	138. Ferric chloride	210. Phosphorus oxychloride
68. Calcium carbide	139. Ferric fluoride	211. Phosphorus pentasulfide
69. Calcium chromate	140. Ferric nitrate	212. Phosphorus trichloride
70. Calcium cyanide	141. Ferric sulfate	213. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)
71. Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	142. Ferrous ammonium sulfate	214. Potassium arsenate
72. Calcium hypochlorite	143. Ferrous chloride	215. Potassium arsenite
73. Captan	144. Ferrous sulfate	216. Potassium bichromate
217. Potassium chromate	247. Sodium selenite	270. Trimethylamine
218. Potassium cyanide	248. Strontium chromate	271. Uranyl acetate
219. Potassium hydroxide	249. Strychnine	272. Uranyl nitrate
220. Potassium permanganate	250. Styrene	273. Vanadium pentoxide
221. Propargite	251. Sulfuric acid	274. Vanadyl sulfate
222. Propionic acid	252. Sulfur monochloride	275. Vinyl acetate
223. Propionic anhydride	253. 2,4,5-T acid (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	276. Vinylidene chloride
224. Propylene oxide		277. Xylene

225. Pyrethrins	254. 2,4,5-T amines (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid amines)	278. Xylenol
226. Quinoline		279. Zinc acetate
227. Resorcinol	255. 2,4,5-T esters (2,4,5 Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid esters)	280. Zinc ammonium chloride
228. Selenium oxide		281. Zinc borate
229. Silver nitrate	256. 2,4,5-T salts (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid salts)	282. Zinc bromide
230. Sodium		283. Zinc carbonate
231. Sodium arsenate	257. 2,4,5-TP acid (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropanoic acid)	284. Zinc chloride
232. Sodium arsenite		285. Zinc cyanide
233. Sodium bichromate	258. 2,4,5-TP acid esters (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy propanoic acid esters)	286. Zinc fluoride
234. Sodium bifluoride		287. Zinc formate
235. Sodium bisulfite	259. TDE (Tetrachlorodiphenyl ethane)	288. Zinc hydrosulfite
236. Sodium chromate	260. Tetraethyl lead	289. Zinc nitrate
237. Sodium cyanide	261. Tetraethyl pyrophosphate	290. Zinc phenolsulfonate
238. Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	262. Thallium sulfate	291. Zinc phosphide
239. Sodium fluoride	263. Toluene	292. Zinc silicofluoride
240. Sodium hydrosulfide	264. Toxaphene	293. Zinc sulfate
241. Sodium hydroxide	265. Trichlorofon	294. Zirconium nitrate
242. Sodium hypochlorite	266. Trichloroethylene	295. Zirconium potassium flouride
243. Sodium methylate	267. Trichlorophenol	296. Zirconium sulfate
244. Sodium nitrite	268. Triethanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate	297. Zirconium tetrachloride
245. Sodium phosphate (dibasic)		
246. Sodium phosphate (tribasic)	269. Triethylamine	

Part VI. Potential Discharges Not Covered By Analysis

Is any pollutant listed in Group C a substance or a component of a substance that is currently used or manufactured as an intermediate or final product or byproduct? This requirement applies to current use or manufacture of a toxic pollutant as an intermediate or final product or byproduct. DEQ may waive or modify the requirement if you demonstrate that it would be unduly burdensome to identify each toxic pollutant and DEQ has adequate information to issue your permit. You may not claim this information as confidential; however, you do not have to distinguish between use or production of the pollutants or list the amounts. DEQ may ask you to provide additional details after your application is received. **Required field.**

If Yes, Select a pollutant from the dropdown list all pollutants. Click the *Add Additional Pollutant* link to add more, if necessary.

Part VII. Biological Toxicity Testing Data

Do you have any knowledge or reason to believe that any biological test for acute or chronic whole effluent toxicity (WET) has been made on any of the discharges or on a receiving water in relation to the discharge within the last 3 years? **Required field.**

If *Yes*, identify the tests and describe their purposes: DEQ may ask you to provide additional details after your application is received. **Required field if *Yes* for VII.**

Part VIII. Contract Analysis Information

Were any of the analyses of the intake and effluent characteristics performed by a contract laboratory or consulting firm? **Required field.**

If *Yes*, complete the following for each contract laboratory or consulting firm: Provide the contractor's name, zip code (city and state will auto-populate based on the zip code), address, and telephone. Use the *Add* link in the *Pollutants Analyzed* column to multi-select all pollutants analyzed for that lab. Use the *Add Additional Lab* link at the top right of the table if more than one lab is on contract. **Required field if *Yes* for Part VIII.**

Part IX. Requests and Other Information (Optional)

A. Do you intend to request one or more of the variances authorized under IDAPA or the Code of Federal Regulations? Identify if you intend to request a variance, waiver, or intake credit and which type you intend to request. DEQ will discuss the information and timeline requirements with you. **Required field.**

If *Yes*, select items from the drop down list and provide any variance, waiver, or intake credit request materials in Part IX.D.

B. Do you intend to request a mixing zone? Answer *Yes*, if you want DEQ to consider a mixing zone in the reasonable potential analysis and effluent determination. The application is defaulted to *Yes*. Select *No*, if you do not intend to request a mixing zone; however, this may impact permit development and effluent limits. **Required field.**

C. Use the space below to expand upon any of the previous questions or to alert the reviewer of any additional information that should be considered in establishing permit limits for the operation.

D. Upload Additional Information. Upload any data, documents, or reports that were not included elsewhere in the application that would support development of permit limits or conditions. Files may be any file type.