Q.EPA

Solid Waste

Application for a Hazardous Waste Permit

Consolidated Permits Program

This package contains Part A of the application for an EPA hazardous waste permit.

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JUNE 13, 1980

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Enclosed are the application forms and instructions for a Federal permit to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requires anyone who owns or operates a facility where hazardous waste is treated, stored, or disposed to have a permit. establishes a procedure for obtaining interim status which allows existing facilities to continue operating until a final hazardous waste permit is issued. In order to obtain interim status, existing facilities must complete a two step The first step is the submittal of a Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity form. Copies of this form were mailed in mid-June. You probably already have a form and are reminded that it must be submitted by August 18, 1980. If you need a form, please contact the EPA Regional Office which serves your area. The second step is to submit the permit application forms included in this package by November 19, 1980. If you do not file a notification form and complete the permit application on time, you will be required by law to halt your operations until a permit is issued.

EPA is identifying hazardous waste in several stages. The first set of hazardous waste was identified and listed in regulations published in the May 19, 1980 Federal Register. Applications covering these wastes are due by November 19, 1980. In June, EPA will publish an additional set of hazardous wastes; a list of these wastes was included in the May 19 Federal Register and in the instruction package for the Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity form. Applications covering these wastes are required in December. If you treat, store, or dispose of wastes included in this second set of hazardous wastes you are encouraged to include those hazardous wastes in the application which is due by November 19, in order to eliminate the need for filing two separate permit applications.

Copies of the EPA regulations which were published on May 19 may be obtained by contacting:

Mr. Ed Cox Solid Waste Publications 26 W. St. Claire Street Cincinnati, Ohio 45268 (513) 684-5362

There are two parts to a RCRA permit application - Part A and Part B. Part A consists of Form 1 and Form 3 of EPA's Consolidated Permit Application. These forms are contained in this package and must be submitted by November 19, 1980.

Part B of the RCRA permit application contains detailed, site-specific information. The Part B information requirements have not yet been fully developed. We expect to publish the full set of Part B information requirements next October or November. Part B of the permit application will not have to be submitted until it is requested by EPA. You will then have up to six months to submit that part of the application. Given the large number of existing treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, we expect it will take at least several years before all Part B's will be requested.

Owners and operators of existing hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities who file both their notification and Part A of their permit application on time will be sent an acknowledgement that EPA has received these documents. The acknowledgement will include the facility's EPA Identification Number. This number must be used on shipping manifests for transporting hazardous waste, on Annual Reports, and on all other correspondence with EPA.

Because thousands of persons will be filing permit applications, it will take four to eight weeks for the Agency to issue acknowledgements. If you do not receive an acknowledgement within eight weeks after your application is submitted, you should contact the appropriate EPA Regional Permit Contact listed in the enclosed instruction sheets entitled "How To Apply for a RCRA Permit."

Several State governments have permit requirements similar to EPA's. Even if you have a State hazardous waste permit you must file a RCRA permit application with EPA if you own or operate a facility where hazardous waste is treated, stored, or disposed.

The enclosed instruction sheets show the specific steps on how to apply for a RCRA permit. If after reading the instructions you have any questions regarding the permit application process, please contact the EPA Regional Permit Contact in your area for assistance.

Sincerely your

Jouglas M. Costle

Enclosures

HOW TO APPLY FOR A RCRA PERMIT

Who Must File a RCRA Permit Application

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) requires each person owning or operating a facility for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste to have a permit. This includes individuals, trusts, firms, joint stock companies, corporations (including government corporations), partnerships, associations, States, municipalities, commissions, interstate bodies and Federal Agencies. If you treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste without obtaining a permit, you may be subject to civil or criminal penalty.

How to Determine if you Handle Hazardous Waste

OFF-SITE FACILITIES. Owners and operators of off-site treatment, storage, or disposal facilities are encouraged to obtain waste information from the generators they serve. If the generators will not supply this information, you are still responsible for determining if you handle a hazardous waste and should follow the procedures below for on-site facilities.

ON—SITE FACILITIES. Solid waste generators who treat, store, or dispose of their own waste on—site should follow the following procedures for determining if their waste is a hazardous waste. This determination is made as follows:

A. First, determine if the solid waste handled is excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste. The list of exclusions can be found in the regulation titled "Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste", Sections 261.4 and 261.5 published in the "Federal Register," May 19, 1980. If the solid waste handled is excluded, a RCRA hazardous waste permit is not needed to treat, store, or dispose of these wastes.

B. If the solid waste handled is not excluded by Sections 261.4 or 261.5, determine if the waste is listed in Subpart D of "Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste." Persons owning or operating facilities where listed hazardous waste is treated, stored, or disposed are subject to regulation and must file a RCRA permit application.

C. If the waste handled is not listed in Subpart D of "Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste," the waste may still be hazardous because it possesses certain characteristics or contains certain contaminants. These characteristics and contaminants are contained Subpart C of "Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste." A determination that a waste possesses these characteristics or contaminants may be made either based on: (1) Your knowledge of the hazard characteristic of the waste in light of the materials or the processes used; or (2) The results of testing the waste according to the methods in Subpart C of "Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste."

Certain persons who handle hazardous waste are not required to obtain a RCRA permit. They are:

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

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

Owners and operators of totally enclosed treatment facilities as defined in 40 CFR 260.10.

What Information Should be Filed and When

There are two parts to the RCRA permit application — Part A and Part B. Part A consists of Form 1 and Form 3 of EPA's Consolidated Permit Application. Part B requires detailed site—specific information such as geologic, hydrologic, and engineering data. 40 CFR 122.25 specifies the information that will be required from hazardous waste management facilities in Part B.

RCRA established a procedure for obtaining "interim status" which allows existing hazardous waste management facilities to continue their operations until a final hazardous waste permit is issued. In order to qualify for interim status, owners and operators of existing hazardous waste management facilities must complete and sign both Forms 1 and 3 and submit them to EPA by November 19, 1980. In order for an existing facility to receive a permit, a complete Part B must be submitted within six months after it is requested by EPA. For new facilities, both Part A and Part B must be submitted to EPA at least 180 days before physical construction is expected to commence.

Operation During Interim Status

As provided in 40 CFR 122.23(b), Part A of the permit application defines the processes to be used for treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes; the design capacity of such processes; and the specific hazardous wastes to be handled at a facility during the interim status period. Once Part A is submitted to EPA, changes in the hazardous wastes handled, changes in design of facilities, changes in processes, and changes in ownership or operational control at a facility during the interim status period may only be made in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 122.23(c). Changes in design capacity and changes in processes require prior EPA approval. Changes in the quantity of waste handled at a facility during interim status can be made without submitting a revised Part A provided the quantity does not exceed the design capacities of the processes specified in Part A of the permit application. Failure to furnish all information required to process a permit application is grounds for termination of interim status.

How Many Applications Should be Filed

You need submit only one RCRA permit application (Part A and Part B) per site or location, provided that you describe all of the activities at that site or location. If you conduct hazardous waste activity(ies) at more than one site or location, you must submit a separate application for each site or location.

Where to File

Permit applications should be sent to the EPA Regional office that serves the area where your hazardous waste management facility is located. If you previously received a notification packet from EPA that contains two preaddressed mailing labels and two envelopes, you should use one of the mailing labels and one of the envelopes to send your permit application to EPA. If you do not have a preaddressed mailing label, mail your permit application to the EPA Regional office that serves the area where your hazardous waste management facility is located. The mailing addresses for the EPA Regional offices are listed on the following page.

REGIONAL MAILING ADDRESSES AND PERMIT CONTACTS UP TO NOVEMBER 19, 1980

EPA REGION	AREA SERVED	PERMIT APPLICATION MAILING ADDRESSES ¹	EPA REGIONAL HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMIT CONTACTS ²
I	Connecticut, Maine Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire	EPA Region I Permits Branch P.O. Box 8748 Boston, MA 02114	Rich Cavagnero (617) 223-0240
11	New Jersey, New York, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico	EPA Region II Information Service Center 26 Federal Plaza New York, NY 10007	Harry Ruisi (212) 264–0503
111	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia	EPA Region III P.O. Box 1480 Philadelphia, PA 19107	Shirley Bulkin (215) 597—8751
IV	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee	EPA Region IV RCRA Activities 345 Courtland, N.E. Atlanta, GA 30308	Ray Cozart (404) 881–3446
V	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin	EPA Region V RCRA Activities P.O. Box 7861 Chicago, IL 60680	Y. J. Kim (800) 572–3176 <i>(IL)</i> (800) 621–3192 <i>(IN, MI, MN,</i> <i>OH, WI)</i>
VI	Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	EPA Region VI Attn: 6 AEP 1201 Elm Street First International Bldg. Dallas, TX 75270	Fred Woods (214) 767–2765
VII	Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska	EPA Region VII P.O. Box 15606 Kansas City, MO 64106	Dennis Degner (800) 892–3837 <i>(MO)</i> (800) 821–3714 <i>(IA, KS, NE)</i>
VIII	Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming	EPA Region VIII 8AH-WM (ON) 1860 Lincoln Street Denver, CO 80295	Jim Rakers (303) 837-2221 (800) 332-3321 <i>(CO)</i> (800) 525-3022 <i>(MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)</i>
IX	Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam, American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas	EPA Region IX Attn: A-3-2 215 Fremont Street San Francisco, CA 94105	Bill Wilson (415) 556—1407
x	Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington	EPA Region X M/S 530—A 1200 Sixth Avenue Seattle, WA 98101	Betty Wiese (206) 442-1260 (800) 542-0841 (WA) (800) 426-0663 (AL, ID, OR)

¹ These mailing addresses should be used for all applications filed by November 19, 1980. After November 19, all applications should be mailed to the addresses listed in Table 1 in the instructions to Form 1 which are enclosed in this packet.

² These persons should be contacted if you need assistance in applying for a RCRA Hazardous Waste Permit up to November 19, 1980. After November 19, contact the persons listed in Table 1 in the instructions to Form 1 which are enclosed in this packet.

Permits Division



Application Form 1 - General Information

Consolidated Permits Program

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

DESCRIPTION OF CONSOLIDATED PERMIT APPLICATION FORMS

The Consolidated Permit Application Forms are:

Form 1 - General Information (included in this part);

Form 2 - Discharges to Surface Water (NPDES Permits):

2A. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (Reserved - not included in this package).

2B. Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations and Aquatic Animal Production Facilities (not included in this package).

2C. Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Operations (not included in this package), and

2D. New Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Operations (Reserved – not included in this package);

Form 3 — Hazardous Waste Application Form (RCRA Permits — included in Part 2 of this package);

Form 4 — Underground Injection of Fluids (UIC Permits — Reserved — not included in this package); and

Form 5 — Air Emissions in Attainment Areas (PSD Permits — Reserved — not included in this package).

FORM 1 PACKAGE TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section A. General Instructions

Section B. Instructions for Form 1

Section C. Activities Which Do Not Require Permits

Section D. Glossary

Form 1 (two copies)

SECTION A - GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Who Must Apply

With the exceptions described in Section C of these instructions, Federal laws prohibit you from conducting any of the following activities without a permit.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Under the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251). Discharge of pollutants into the waters of the United States.

RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901). Treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes.

UIC (Underground Injection Control Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. 300f). Injection of fluids underground by gravity flow or pumping.

PSD (Prevention of Significant Deterioration Under the Clean Air Act, 72 U.S.C. 7401). Emission of an air pollutant by a new or modified facility in or near an area which has attained the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for that pollutant.

Each of the above permit programs is operated in any particular State by either the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or by an approved State agency. You must use this application form to apply for a permit for those programs administered by EPA. For those programs administered by approved States, contact the State environmental agency for the proper forms.

If you have any questions about whether you need a permit under any of the above programs, or if you need information as to whether a particular program is administered by EPA or a State agency, or if you need to obtain application forms, contact your EPA Regional office (listed in Table 1).

Upon your request, and based upon information supplied by you, EPA will determine whether you are required to obtain a permit for a particular facility. Be sure to contact EPA if you have a question, because Federal laws provide that you may be heavily penalized if you do not apply for a permit when a permit is required.

Form 1 of the EPA consolidated application forms collects general information applying to all programs. You must fill out Form 1 regardless of which permit you are applying for. In addition, you must fill out one of the supplementary forms $(Forms\ 2-5)$ for each permit needed under each of the above programs. Item II of Form 1 will guide you to the appropriate supplementary forms.

You should note that there are certain exclusions to the permit requirements listed above. The exclusions are described in detail in Section C of these instructions. If your activities are excluded from permit requirements then you do not need to complete and return any forms.

NOTE: Certain activities not listed above also are subject to EPA administered environmental permit requirements. These include permits for ocean dumping, dredged or fill material discharging, and certain types of air emissions. Contact your EPA Regional office for further information.

Table 1. Addresses of EPA Regional Contacts and States Within the Regional Office Jurisdictions

REGION I

Permit Contact, Environmental and Economic Impact Office, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, John F. Kennedy Building, Boston, Massachusetts 02203, (617) 223—4635, FTS 223—4635.

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

REGION II

Permit Contact, Permits Administration Branch, Room 432, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York 10007, (212) 264—9880, FTS 264—9880. New Jersey, New York, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

REGION III

Permit Contact (3 EN 23), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 6th & Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106, (215) 597—8816, FTS 597—8816.

Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

REGION IV

Permit Contact, Permits Section, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 345 Courtland Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30365, (404) 881–2017, FTS 257–2017.

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

REGION V

Permit Contact (5EP), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 230 South Dearborn Street, Chicage, Illinois 60604, (312) 353–2105, FTS 353–2105.

Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Table 1 (continued)

REGION VI

Permit Contact (6AEP), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, First International Building, 1201 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas 75270, (214) 767–2765, FTS 729–2765.

Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

REGION VII

Permit Contact, Permits Branch, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 324 East 11th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64106, (816) 758-5955, FTS 758-5955.

Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

REGION VIII

Permit Contact (8E-WE), Suite 103, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1816 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203, (303) 837-4901, FTS 837-4901.

Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

REGION IX

Permit Contact, Permits Branch (E-4), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, California 94105, (415) 556-3450, FTS 556-3450.

Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam, American Samoa, and Trust Territories.

REGION X

Permit Contact (M/S 521), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 6th Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101, (206) 442-7176, FTS 399-7176.

Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Where to File

The application forms should be mailed to the EPA Regional office whose Region includes the State in which the facility is located (see Table 1).

If the State in which the facility is located administers a Federal permit program under which you need a permit, you should contact the appropriate State agency for the correct forms. Your EPA Regional office (Table 1) can tell you to whom to apply and can provide the appropriate address and phone number.

When to File

Because of statutory requirements, the deadlines for filing applications vary according to the type of facility you operate and the type of permit you need. These deadlines are as follows:

Table 2. Filing Dates for Permits

FORM(permit)	WHEN TO FILE
2A(NPDES)	.180 days before your present NPDES permit expires.
2B(NPDES)	.180 days before your present NPDES permit expires ² , or 180 days prior to start-up if you are a new facility.
2C(NPDES)	.180 days before your present NPDES permit expires?
2D(NPDES)	.180 days prior to startup.
3(Hazardous Waste)	Existing facility: Six months following publication of regulations listing hazard-ous wastes. New facility: 180 days before commencing physical construction.

Table 2 (continued)

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4(UIC)	A reasonable time prior to construction
	for new wells; as directed by the Director
	for existing wells.
5 <i>(PSD)</i>	. Prior to commencement of construction.

1 Please note that some of these forms are not yet available for use

and are listed as "Reserved" at the beginning of these instructions. Contact your EPA Regional office for information on current application requirements and forms. ² If your present permit expires on or before November 30, 1980, the

filing date is the date on which your permit expires. If your permit expires during the period December 1, 1980 - May 31, 1981, the filing date is 90 days before your permit expires.

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

Fees

The U.S. EPA does not require a fee for applying for any permit under the consolidated permit programs. (However, some States which administer one or more of these programs require fees for the permits which they issue.)

Availability of Information to Public

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

Completion of Forms

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

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

Financial Assistance for Pollution Control

There are a number of direct loans, loan guarantees, and grants available to firms and communities for pollution control expenditures. These are provided by the Small Business Administration, the Economic Development Administration, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Each EPA Regional office (Table 1) has an economic assistance coordinator who can provide you with additional information.

EPA's construction grants program under Title II of the Clean Water Act is an additional source of assistance to publicly owned treatment works. Contact your EPA Regional office for details.

SECTION B -- FORM 1 LINE-BY--LINE INSTRUCTIONS

This form must be completed by all applicants.

Completing This Form

Please type or print in the unshaded areas only. Some items have small graduation marks in the fill-in spaces. These marks indicate the number of characters that may be entered into our data system. The marks are spaced at 1/6" intervals which accommodate elite type (12 characters per inch). If you use another type you may ignore the marks. If you print, place each character between the marks. Abbreviate if necessary to stay within the number of characters allowed for each item. Use one space for breaks between words, but not for punctuation marks unless they are needed to clarify your response.

Item I

Space is provided at the upper right hand corner of Form 1 for insertion of your EPA Identification Number. If you have an existing facility, enter your identification Number. If you don't know your EPA Identification Number, please contact your EPA Regional office (Table 1), which will provide you with your number. If your facility is new (not yet constructed), leave this item blank.

Item II

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

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

If you answer "yes" to any question, then you must complete and file the supplementary form by the deadline listed in Table 2 along with this form, (The applicable form number follows each question and is enclosed in parentheses.) You need not submit a supplementary form if you already have a permit under the appropriate Federal program, unless your permit is due to expire and you wish to renew your permit.

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

Table 3. 28 Industrial Categories Listed in Section 169(1) of the Clean Air Act of 1977

Fossil fuel-fired steam generators of more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input;

Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);

Kraft pulp mills;

Portland cement plants;

Primary zinc smelters: Iron and steel mill plants;

Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;

Primary copper smelters;

Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;

Hydrofluoric acid plants:

Nitric acid plants;

Sulfuric acid plants;

Petroleum refineries: Lime plants:

Phosphate rock processing plants; Coke oven batteries:

Sulfur recovery plants;

Carbon black plants (furnace process);

Primary lead smelters; Fuel conversion plants;

Sintering plants;

Secondary metal production plants;

Chemical process plants;

Fossil fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input;

Table 3 (continued)

Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels; Taconite ore processing plants; Glass fiber processing plants; and Charcoal production plants.

Item III

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

Item IV

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

Item V

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

Item VI

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

Item VII

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

SIC code numbers are descriptions which may be found in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which is available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Use the current edition of the manual. If you have any questions concerning the appropriate SIC code for your facility, contact your EPA Regional office (see Table 1).

Item VIII-A

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

Item VIII-B

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

Item VIII--C

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

Items VIII-D - H

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

Item IX

Indicate whether the facility is located on Indian Lands.

Item X

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

Item XI

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

The legal boundaries of the facility;

The location and serial number of each of your existing and proposed intake and discharge structures;

All hazardous waste management facilities;

Each well where you inject fluids underground; and

All springs and surface water bodies in the area, plus all drinking water wells within 1/4 mile of the facility which are identified in the public record or otherwise known to you.

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

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

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

U.S.G.S. OFFICES

AREA SERVED

Eastern Mapping Center National Cartographic Information Center U.S.G.S. 536 National Center Reston, Va. 22092 Phone No. (703) 860-6336 Ala., Conn., Del., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ind., Ky., Maine, Md., Mass., N.H., N.J., N.Y., N.C., S.C., Ohio, Pa., Puerto Rico, R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Virgin Islands.

Item XI (continued)

Mid Continent Mapping Center National Cartographic Information Canter U.S.G.S. 1400 Independance Road Rolla, Mo. 65401 Phone No. (314) 341—0851 Ark., III., Iowa, Kans., La., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., N. Dak., Nebr., Okla., S. Dak., and Wis.

Alaska, Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, and Wyo.

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

> Ariz., Calif., Hawaii, Idaho, Nev., Oreg., Wash., American Samoa, Guam, and Trust Territories

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

Item XII

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

Item XIII

Federal statues provide for severe penalties for submitting false information on this application form.

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

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

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

FEDERAL REGULATIONS REQUIRE THIS APPLICATION TO BE SIGNED AS FOLLOWS:

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

SECTION C — ACTIVITIES WHICH DO NOT REQUIRE PERMITS

- I. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits Under the Clean Water Act. You are not required to obtain an NPDES permit if your discharge is in one of the following categories, as provided by the Clean Water Act (CWA) and by the NPDES regulations (40 CFR Parts 122—125). However, under Section 510 of CWA a discharge exempted from the federal NPDES requirements may still be regulated by a State authority; contact your State environmental agency to determine whether you need a State permit.
 - A. DISCHARGES FROM VESSELS. Discharges of sewage from vessels, effluent from properly functioning marine engines, laundry, shower, and galley sink wastes, and any other discharge incidental to the normal operation of a vessel do not require NPDES permits. However, discharges of rubbish, trash, garbage, or other such materials discharged overboard require permits, and so do other discharges when the vessel is operating in a capacity other than as a means of transportation, such as when the vessel is being used as an energy or mining facility, a storage facility, or a seafood processing facility, or is secured to the bed of the ocean, contiguous zone, or waters of the United States for the purpose of mineral or oil exploration or development.
 - B. DREDGED OR FILL MATERIAL. Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States do not need NPDES permits if the dredging or filling is authorized by a permit issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or an EPA approved State under Section 404 of CWA.
- C. DISCHARGES INTO PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS (POTW). The introduction of sewage, industrial wastes, or other pollutents into a POTW does not need an NPDES permit. You must comply with all applicable pretreatment standards promulgated under Section 307(b) of CWA, which may be included in the permit issued to the POTW. If you have a plan or an agreement to switch to a POTW in the future, this does not relieve you of the obligation to apply for and receive an NPDES permit until you have stopped discharging pollutants into waters of the United States.

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

- D. DISCHARGES FROM AGRICULTURAL AND SILVICULTURAL ACTIVITIES. Most discharges from agricultural and silvicultural activities to waters of the United States do not require NPDES permits. These include runoff from orchards, cultivated crops, pastures, range lands, and forest lands. However, the discharges listed below do require NPDES permits. Definitions of the terms listed below are contained in the Giossary section of these instructions.
- 1. Discharges from Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations. (See Glossary for definitions of "animal feeding operations" and "concentrated animal feeding operations." Only the latter require permits.)
- 2. Discharges from Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production Facilities. (See Glossary for size cutoffs.)
- 3. Discharges associated with approved Aquaculture Projects.
- 4. Discharges from Silvicultural Point Sources. (See Glossary for the definition of "silvicultural point source.") Nonpoint source silvicultural activities are excluded from NPDES permit requirements. However, some of these activities, such as stream crossings for roads, may involve point source discharges of dredged or fill material which may require a Section 404 permit. See 33 CFR 209.120.
- E. DISCHARGES IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ON-SCENE COORDINATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS.

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

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

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

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

Owners and operators of totally enclosed treatment facilities as defined in 40 CFR 260.10.

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

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

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

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

IV. Prevention of Significant Deterioration Permits Under the Clean Air Act. The PSD program applies to newly constructed or modified facilities (both of which are referred to as "new sources") which increase air emissions. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 exclude small new sources of air emissions from the PSD review program. Any new source in an industrial category listed in Table 3 of these instructions whose potential to emit is less than 100 tons per year is not required to get a PSD permit. In addition, any new source in an industrial category not listed in Table 3 whose potential to emit is less than 250 tons per year is exempted from the PSD requirements.

Modified sources which increase their net emissions (the difference between the total emission increases and total emission decreases at the source) less than the significant amount set forth in EPA regulations are also exempt from PSD requirements. Contact your EPA Regional office (Table 1) for further information,

SECTION D -- GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. More than the numbers of animals specified in any of the following categories are confined:
 - 1. 1,000 slaughter or feeder cattle.
 - 2. 700 mature dairy cattle (whether milked or dry cows),
 - 3. 2,500 swine each weighing over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds),
 - 4. 500 horses,
 - 5, 10,000 sheep or lambs.
 - 6. 55,000 turkeys,
- 7. 100,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has a continuous overflow watering),
- 8. 30,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has a liquid manure handling system),
- 9. 5,000 ducks, or
- 10. 1,000 animal units; or
- B. More than the following numbers and types of animals are confined:
- 1. 300 slaughter or feeder cattle.
- 2. 200 mature dairy cattle (whether milked or dry cows),
- 3. 750 swine each weighing over 25 kilograms (approximately 55 pounds),
- 4. 150 horses,

CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATION (continued)

- 5. 3,000 sheep or lambs,
- 6. 16,500 turkeys,
- 7. 30,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has continuous overflow watering),
- 8. 9,000 laying hens or broilers (if the facility has a liquid manure handling system),
- 9. 1,500 ducks, or
- 10. 300 animal units; AND

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

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

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

- A. Cold water fish species or other cold water aquatic animals including, but not limited to, the Salmonidae family of fish (e.g., trout and salmon) in ponds, raceways or other similar structures which discharge at least 30 days per year but does not include:
 - 1. Facilities which produce less than 9,090 harvest weight kilograms (approximately 20,000 pounds) of aquatic animals per year; and
 - 2. Facilities which feed less than 2,272 kilograms (approximately 5,000 pounds) of food during the calendar month of maximum feeding.
- B. Warm water fish species or other warm water aquatic animals including, but not limited to, the Ameiuridae, Cetrarchidae, and Cyprinidae families of fish (e.g., respectively, catfish, sunfish, and minnows) in ponds, raceways, or other similar structures which discharge at least 30 days per year, but does not include:
 - 1. Closed ponds which discharge only during periods of excess runoff; or
 - 2. Facilities which produce less than 45,454 harvest weight kilograms (approximately 100,000 pounds) of aquatic animals per year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISCHARGE (OF A POLLUTANT) means:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXISTING HWM FACILITY means a Hazardous Waste Management facility which was in operation, or for which construction had commenced, on or before October 21, 1976. Construction had commenced if (A) the owner or operator had obtained all necessary Federal, State, and local preconstruction approvals or permits, and either (B1) a continuous on—site, physical construction program had begun, or (B2) the owner or operator had entered into contractual obligations, which could not be cancelled or modified without substantial loss, for construction of the facility to be completed within a reasonable time.

(NOTE: This definition reflects the literal language of the statute. However, EPA believes that amendments to RCRA now in conference will shortly be enacted and will change the date for determining when a facility is an "existing facility" to one no earlier than May of 1980; indications are the conferees are considering October 30, 1980. Accordingly, EPA encourages every owner or operator of a facility which was built or under construction as of the promulgation date of the RCRA program regulations to file Part A of its permit application so that it can be quickly processed for interim status when the change in the law takes effect. When those amendments are enacted, EPA will amend this definition.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTERIM AUTHORIZATION means approval by EPA of a State hazardous waste program which has met the requirements of Section 3006(c) of RCRA and applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 123, Subparts A, B, and F.

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

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

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

MGD means millions of gallons per day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OUTFALL means a point source.

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

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

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

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

POINT SOURCE means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

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

A. Sewage from vessels; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNDERGROUND INJECTION means well injection.

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

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

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

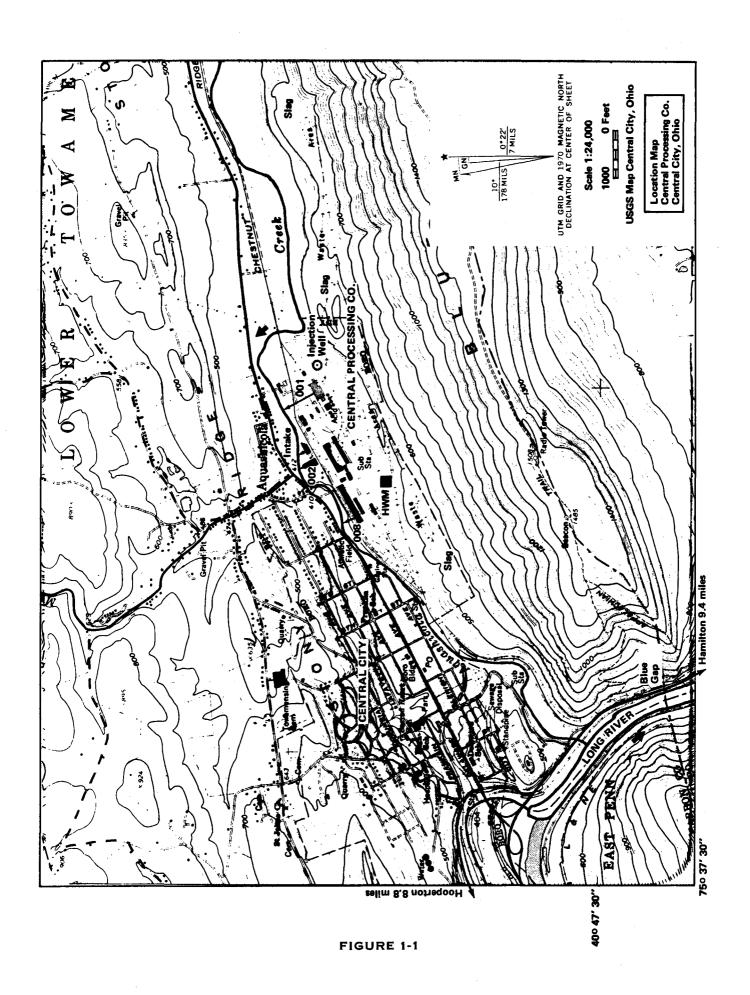
WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES means:

- A. All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
- B. All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands:
- C. All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, and natural ponds, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:
 - 1. Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes,
 - 2. From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce,
- 3. Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;
- D. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;
- E. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (A) (D) above;
- F. The territorial sea; and
- G. Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (A) (F) of this definition.

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

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

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



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VII. SIC CODES (4-digit, in order of priority).	
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C. THIRD	D. FOURTH
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VIII. OPERATOR INFORMATION	
	A. NAME. B. Is the name listed in
	Owner?
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	55 66
C. STATUS OF OPERATOR (Enter the appropriate let	ter into the answer box; if "Other", specify.) D. PHONE (area code & no.)
F = FEDERAL M - PUBLIC (other than federal or s	·
S - STATE O OTHER (specify)	
P - PRIVATE	<u> </u>
E, STREET OR P.O. BOX	
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	Is the facility located on Indian lands?
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XI, MAP	
	rea extending to at least one mile beyond property bounderies. The map must show
	existing and proposed intake and discharge structures, each of its hazardous waste
treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, and each we	ell where it injects fluids underground. Include all springs, rivers and other surface
water bodies in the map area. See instructions for prec	ise requirements.
XII. NATURE OF BUSINESS (provide a brief description)	
<u>-</u> · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
i	
XIII. CERTIFICATION (see instructions)	
I certify under penalty of law that I have personally	examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this application and all
attachments and that, based on my inquiry of thos	se persons immediately responsible for obtaining the information contained in the
application, I believe that the information is true, ac	ecurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting
false information, including the possibility of fine and	
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Attach to this application a topographic map of the arche outline of the facility, the location of each of its treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, and each well water bodies in the map area. See instructions for precision, NATURE OF BUSINESS (provide a brief description)	existing and proposed intake and discharg I where it injects fluids underground, Incl	e structures, each of its hazardous waste
XIII. CERTIFICATION (see instructions)		
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COMMENTS FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
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FORM 3 - GENERAL INFORMATION

This form must be completed by all applicants who check "yes" to Item II-E in Form 1.

Permit Application Process

There are two parts to a RCRA permit application — Part A and Part B. Part A consists of this form and Form 1 of the Consolidated Permit Application. Part B requires detailed site—specific information such as geologic, hydrologic, and engineering data. 40 CFR 122.25 specifies the information that will be required from hazardous waste management facilities in Part B.

RCRA established a procedure for obtaining "interim status" which allows existing hazardous waste management facilities to continue their operations until a final hazardous waste permit is issued. In order to qualify for interim status, existing hazardous waste management facilities must submit Part A of the permit application to EPA within six months after the promulgation of regulations under Section 3001 of RCRA (40 CFR Part 261). In order to receive a hazardous waste permit, existing facilities must submit a complete Part B within six months after it is requested by EPA. New facilities must submit both Part A and Part B to EPA at least 180 days before physical construction is expected to commence.

Operation During Interim Status

As provided in 40 CFR 122.23(b), Part A of the permit application defines the processes to be used for treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes; the design capacity of such processes; and the specific hazardous wastes to be handled at a facility during the interim status period. Once Part A is submitted to EPA, changes in the hazardous wastes handled, changes in design capacities, changes in processes, and changes in ownership or operational control at a facility during the interim status period may only be made in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 122.23(c). Changes in design capacity and changes in processes require prior EPA approval. Changes in the quantity of waste handled at a facility during interim status can be made without submitting a revised Part A provided the quantity does not exceed the design capacities of the processes specified in Part A of the permit application. Failure to furnish all information required to process a permit application is grounds for termination of interim status.

Confidential Information

All information submitted in this form will be subject to public disclosure, to the extent provided by RCRA and the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 552, and EPA's Business Confidentiality Regulations, 40 CFR Part 2 (see especially 40 CFR 2.305). Persons filing this form may make claims of confidentiality. Such claims must be clearly indicated by marking "confidential" on the specific information on the form for which confidential treatment is requested or on any attachments, and must be accompanied, at the time of filing, by a written substantiation of the claim, by answering the following questions:

Confidential Information (continued)

- A. Which portions of the information do you claim are entitled to confidential treatment?
- B. For how long is confidential treatment desired for this information?
- C. What measures have you taken to guard against undesired disclosure of the information to others?
- D. To what extent has the information been disclosed to others, and what precautions have been taken in connection with that disclosure?
- E. Has EPA or any other Federal agency made a pertinent confidentiality determination? If so, include a copy of such determination or reference to it, if available.
- F. Will disclosure of the information be likely to result in substantial harmful effects on your competitive position? If so, what would those harmful effects be and why should they be viewed as substantial? Explain the causal relationship between disclosure and the harmful effects.

Information covered by a confidentiality claim and the above substantiation will be disclosed by EPA only to the extent and by means of the procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 2.

If no claim of confidentiality or no substantiation accompanies the information when it is submitted, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice to the submitter.

Definitions

Terms used in these instructions and in this form are defined in the Glossary section of the instructions to Form 1. For additional definitions and procedures to use in applying for a permit for a hazardous waste management facility, refer to the regulations promulgated under Section 3005 of RCRA and published in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124.

FORM 3 LINE-BY-LINE INSTRUCTIONS

Completing This Form

Please type or print in the unshaded areas only. Some items have small graduation marks or boxes in the fill—in spaces. These marks indicate the number of characters that may be entered into our data system. The marks are spaced at 1/6" intervals which accommodate elite type (12 characters per inch — one space between letters). If you do not have a typewriter with elite type then please print, placing each character between the marks. Abbreviate if necessary to stay within the number of characters allowed for each item. Use one space for breaks between words, but not for punctuation marks unless the space is needed to clarify your information.

Item I

Existing hazardous waste management facilities should enter their EPA Identification Number (if known). New facilities should leave this item blank.

Item II

A. FIRST APPLICATION. If this is the first application that is being filed for the facility place an "X" in either the Existing Facility box or the New Facility box.

- 1. EXISTING FACILITY. Existing facilities are:
- a. Those facilities which received hazardous waste for treatment, storage, and/or disposal on or before October 21, 1976; or
- b. Those facilities for which construction had commenced on or before October 21, 1976. Construction had "commenced" only if:
 - (1) The owner or operator had obtained all necessary Federal, State, and local preconstruction approvals or permits; and

Item II (continued)

(2-a) A continuous physical, on—site construction program had begun (facility design or other preliminary non—physical and non—site specific preparatory activities do not constitute an on—site construction program), or

(2-b) The owner or operator had entered into contractual obligations (options to purchase or contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute contractual obligations) which could not be cancelled or modified without substantial loss. Generally, a loss is deemed substantial if the amount an owner or operator must pay to cancel construction agreements or stop construction exceeds 10% of the total project cost.

(NOTE: This definition of "existing facility" reflects the literal language of the statute. However, EPA believes that amendments to RCRA now in conference will shortly be enacted and will change the date for determining when a facility is an "existing facility" to one no earlier than May of 1980; indications are the conferees are considering October 30, 1980. When those amendments are enacted, EPA will amend the definition of "existing facility."

Accordingly, EPA encourages every facility built or under construction on the promulgation date of the RCRA program regulations to notify EPA and file Part A of the permit application so that it can be quickly processed for interim status when the change in the law takes effect.)

EXISTING FACILITY DATE. If the Existing Facility box is marked, enter the date hazardous waste operations began (i.e., the date the facility began treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste) or the date construction commenced.

2. NEW FACILITY. New facilities are all facilities for which construction commenced, or will commence, after October 21, 1976.

NEW FACILITY DATE. If the New Facility box is marked, enter the date that operation began or is expected to begin.

- B. REVISED APPLICATION. If this is a subsequent application that is being filed to amend data filed in a previous application, place an "X" in the appropriate box to indicate whether the facility has interim status or a permit.
- 1. FACILITY HAS INTERIM STATUS. Place an "X" in this box if this is a revised application to make changes at a facility during the interim status period.
- 2. FACILITY HAS A PERMIT. Place an "X" in this box if this is a revised application to make changes at a facility for which a permit has been issued.

(NOTE: When submitting a revised application, applicants must resubmit in their entirety each item on the application for which changes are requested. In addition, Items I and IX [and Item X if applicable] must be completed. It is not necessary to resubmit information for other items that will not change.

Item III

The information in Item III describes all the processes that will be used to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste at the facility. The design capacity of each process must be provided as part of the description. The design capacity of injection wells and landfills at existing facilities should be measured as the remaining, unused capacity. See the form for the detailed instructions to Item III.

Item IV

The information in Item IV describes all the hazardous wastes that will be treated, stored, or disposed at the facility. In addition, the processes that will be used to treat, store, or dispose of each waste and the estimated annual quantity of each waste must be provided. See the form for the detailed instructions to Item IV.

Item V

All existing facilities must include a drawing showing the general layout of the facility. This drawing should be approximately to scale and fit in the space provided on the form. This drawing should show the following:

The property boundaries of the facility;

The areas occupied by all storage, treatment, or disposal operations that will be used during interim status;

The name of each operation. (Example – multiple hearth incinerator, drum storage area, etc.);

Areas of past storage, treatment, or disposal operations;

Areas of future storage, treatment, or disposal operations; and

The approximate dimensions of the property boundaries and all storage, treatment, and disposal areas.

See Figure 3-1 for an example of a facility drawing. New facilities do not have to complete this item.

Item VI

All existing facilities must include photographs that clearly delineate all existing structures; all existing areas for storing, treating, or disposing of hazardous waste; and all known sites of future storage, treatment, or disposal operations. Photographs may be color or black and white, ground—level or aerial. Indicate the date the photograph was taken on the back of each photograph.

Item VII

Enter the latitude and longitude of the facility in degrees, minutes, and seconds. For larger facilities, enter the latitude and longitude at the approximate mid-point of the facility. You may use the map you provided for Item XI of Form 1 to determine latitude and longitude. Latitude and longitude information is also available from Regional Offices of the U.S. Department of Interior, Geological Survey and from State Agencies, such as the Department of Natural Resources.

Item VIII

See the form for the instructions to Item VIII.

Item IX and Item X

All facility owners must sign Item IX. If the facility will be operated by someone other than the owner, then the operator must sign Item X. Federal regulations require the certification to be signed as follows:

- A. For a corporation, by a principal executive officer at least the level of vice president:
- B. For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
- C. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act provides for severe penalties for submitting false information on this application form.

Section 3008(d) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act provides that "Any person who knowingly makes any false statement or representation in any application, . . . shall, upon conviction be subject to a fine of not more than \$25,000 for each day of violation, or to imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both."

rorm Approvea UIVIB INO. 198-38UUU4 V. FACILITY DRAWING (see page 4) EXAMPLE 600 Ft.
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SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

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III. PROCESSES	(continued)

C. SPACE FOR ADDITIONAL PROCESS CODES OR FOR DESCRIBING OTHER PROCESSES (code "T04"). FOR EACH PROCESS ENTERED HERE INCLUDE DESIGN CAPACITY.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

- A. EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER Enter the four—digit number from 40 CFR, Subpart D for each listed hazardous waste you will handle. If you handle hazardous wastes which are not listed in 40 CFR, Subpart D, enter the four—digit number(s) from 40 CFR, Subpart C that describes the characteristics and/or the toxic contaminants of those hazardous wastes.
- B. ESTIMATED ANNUAL QUANTITY For each listed waste entered in column A estimate the quantity of that weste that will be handled on an annual basis. For each characteristic or toxic contaminant entered in column A estimate the total annual quantity of all the non-listed waste(s) that will be handled which possess that characteristic or contaminant.
- C. UNIT OF MEASURE For each quantity entered in column B enter the unit of measure code. Units of measure which must be used and the appropriate codes are:

ENGLISH UNIT OF MEASURE	CODE	METRIC UNIT OF MEASURE	CODE
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TONS. , ,	T	METRIC TONS	, М

If facility records use any other unit of measure for quantity, the units of measure must be converted into one of the required units of measure taking into account the appropriate density or specific gravity of the waste.

D. PROCESSES

1. PROCESS CODES:

For listed hezardous waste: For each listed hazardous waste entered in column A select the code/s/ from the list of process codes contained in Item III to Indicate how the waste will be stored, treated, and/or disposed of at the facility.

For non-listed hazardous wastes: For each characteristic or toxic contaminant entered in column A, select the code(s) from the list of process codes contained in Item III to indicate all the processes that will be used to store, treat, and/or dispose of all the non-listed hazardous wastes that possess that characteristic or toxic contaminant.

Note: Four spaces are provided for entering process codes. If more are needed: (1) Enter the first three as described above; (2) Enter "000" in the extreme right box of Item IV-D(1); and (3) Enter in the space provided on page 4, the line number and the additional code(s).

2. PROCESS DESCRIPTION: If a code is not listed for a process that will be used, describe the process in the space provided on the form.

NOTE: HAZARDOUS WASTES DESCRIBED BY MORE THAN ONE EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER — Hazardous wastes that can be described by more than one EPA Hazardous Waste Number shall be described on the form as follows:

- 1. Select one of the EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers and enter it in column A. On the same line complete columns B,C, and D by estimating the total annual quantity of the waste and describing all the processes to be used to treat, store, and/or dispose of the waste.
- quantity of the waste and describing all the processes to be used to treat, store, and/or dispose of the waste.

 2. In column A of the next line enter the other EPA Hazardous Waste Number that can be used to describe the waste. In column D(2) on that line enter "included with above" and make no other entries on that line.
- 3. Repeat step 2 for each other EPA Hazardous Waste Number that can be used to describe the hazardous waste.

EXAMPLE FOR COMPLETING ITEM IV (shown in line numbers X-1, X-2, X-3, and X-4 below) — A facility will treat and dispose of an estimated 900 pounds per year of chrome shavings from leather tanning and finishing operation. In addition, the facility will treat and dispose of three non-listed wastes. Two wastes are corrosive only and there will be an estimated 200 pounds per year of each waste. The other waste is corrosive and ignitable and there will be an estimated 100 pounds per year of that waste. Treatment will be in an incinerator and disposal will be in a landfill.

- 1		A. I				Jc.	UN	IT.	L.,										D. PROCESSES
LINE NO.	WASTENO QUANTITY OF WASTE (enter code)		OF MEA- SURE (enter code)		1. PROCESS CODES (enter)							DES	3		2. PROCESS DESCRIPTION (if a code is not entered in D(1))				
X-1	K	0	5	4	900		P		Т	0	3	D	8	0	1	T		1	
X-2	D	0	0	2	400		P		T	0	3	D	8	0	1	T	1	<u> </u>	
X- 3	D	0	0	1	100		P		T	0	3	D	8	0	7	Т —			
X-4	D	0	0	2						Т	Τ_		T .	1	Ţ	T		1	included with above

W	PA I.D. NUM	BER (enter from page 1)		\\	w		D U P		2 DUP	
	47 V T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	N OF HAZARDOUS WASTE					W parties of			
LINE NO.	A. EPA HAZARD. WASTENO (enter code)			de)		1, PROCE (en	SS CODE ter)			SS DESCRIPTION not entered in D(1))
1		**************************************			27 28	* 	7 7 29	27 7 70		
2					1 1	1 ,	r	1 1		
3					···	1 1	1 1			
4								.		
5					1 1	1	1 1			
6					1 1	1 1	T T	 		
7					1 1		T.F	 		**************************************
8					1 1	7 7		1 1		
9			2 T. (1)		1 1	1 1		т т		
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12					Т Т	7 7		,		
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25					1	1 1	1	1		
26	5 - 10-100 - 10-100 - 15				1 1		T	27 - 29		

V. FACILITY DRAWING (see page 4)

fill—in areas are spaced for elite type, i.e.,			Form Approved OMB No. 158-S80004
	U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTEC ZARDOUS WASTE PERMI Consolidated Permits Pro	TION AGENCY TAPPLICATION	EPA LD, NUMBER
RCRA (7	This information is required under Sect		
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY			
APPROVED (yr., mo., & day)		COMMENTS	The Section of Control
The state The	보기 이 왕이는 아이트라의 어린 바라 하다보고 있다면요? 이 아이들을 보고 하다면 이름을 보고 기를 보고 있다.		
		The second secon	The state of the s
II. FIRST OR REVISED APPLICATI			lication you are submitting for your facility or a
revised application. If this is your first app EPA I.D. Number in Item I above.	lication and you aiready know your fa	cility's EPA I.D. Number, or if t	his is a revised application, enter your facility's
A. FIRST APPLICATION (place an "X 1. EXISTING FACILITY (See inst Comple	(" below and provide the appropriate of tructions for definition of "existing" f ete Item below.)		2.NEW FACILITY (Complete item below.) FOR NEW FACILITIES.
8 OPERATIO (use the box	TING FACILITIES, PROVIDE THE D IN BEGAN OR THE DATE CONSTRU Kee to the left)	JCTION COMMENCED	VR. MO. DAY (yr. mo., & day) QPERA TION BEGAN OR IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN
B. REVISED APPLICATION (place an	 In the Color of th)e)	And the second of the second o
1. FACILITY HAS INTERIM STA		are an income of the an income in product of the come	2. FACILITY HAS A RCRA PERMIT
III. PROCESSES – CODES AND DE	SIGN CAPACITIES	and the second s	
A. PROCESS CODE — Enter the code from entering codes. If more lines are needed describe the process (including its design	d, enter the code(s) in the space provid	led. If a process will be used that	used at the facility. Ten lines are provided for t is not included in the list of codes below, then
B. PROCESS DESIGN CAPACITY - For			Set I was a large project of the set of the
1. AMOUNT - Enter the amount.			and the strong of the contract of the strong
	nount entered in column B(1), enter the asure that are listed below should be u		sure codes below that describes the unit of
PRO-	APPROPRIATE UNITS OF		PRO- APPROPRIATE UNITS OF
CESS CODE	MEASURE FOR PROCESS DESIGN CAPACITY	PROCESS	CESS MEASURE FOR PROCESS CODE DESIGN CAPACITY
Storege:		Treatment:	
CONTAINER (barrel, drum, etc.) 501	GALLONS OR LITERS GALLONS OR LITERS	TANK	T01 GALLONS PER DAY OR Liters per day
WASTE PILE SOS	CUBIC YARDS OR CUBIC METERS	SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT	T02 GALLONS PER DAY OR LITERS PER DAY
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT 804	GALLONS OR LITERS	INCINERATOR	T03 TONS PER HOUR OR METRIC TONS PER HOUR:
Disposal: INJECTION WELL D79	GALLONS OR LITERS	The second of th	GALLONS PER HOUR OR LITERS PER HOUR
LANDFILL P80	ACRE-FEET (the volume that would cover one acre to a	OTHER (Use for physical, chen thermal or biological treatment	LITERS PER DAY
	depth of one foot) OR HECTARE-METER	processes not occurring in tank surface impoundments or incin	CA CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF T
LAND APPLICATION D81 OCEAN DISPOSAL D82	ACRES OR HECTARES GALLONS PER DAY OR	ators. Describe the processes in the space provided; Item III-C.	The state of the s
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT D83	LITERS PER DAY GALLONS OR LITERS	A man a man man man man man man man man m	And the second profits the second sec
UNIT		UNITO	UNITOF
MEAS UNIT OF MEASURE CO		MEASURE CODE	UNIT OF MEASURE CODE
GALLONS			ACRE-FEST
CUBIC YARDS	Y METRIC TONS PER H	OUR W	HECTARE-METER
GALLONS PER DAY	U LITERS PER HOUR .		HECTARESq
example for completing item III other can hold 400 gallons. The facility als	(shown in line numbers X-1 and X-2 because it is a second to the second	nelow): A facility has two storage to 20 gallons per hour	e tanks, one tank can hold 200 gallons and the
DUP	P/A C \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		
		The second secon	
A. PRO- B. PROCESS DESIG		E A. PRO-	ESS DESIGN CAPACITY FOR
	OF MEA. OFFICIAL		AMOUNT OF MEA OFFICIAL
CODE 1. AMOUNT (specify)	(anter ONLY	CODE (from list above)	(enter ONLY
<u> </u>	. code) 24 - 32		code)
X-1 S 0 2 600	G	3	The state of the s
X-2T03 20		Table to the state of the state	72 No. 1 Control of the Control of t
		E Val I I I	

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***	D TO /	~~~~	 continued)

C. SPACE FOR ADDITIONAL PROCESS CODES OR FOR DESCRIBING OTHER PROCESSES (code~"T04"). FOR EACH PROCESS ENTERED HERE INCLUDE DESIGN CAPACITY.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

- A. EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER Enter the four—digit number from 40 CFR, Subpart D for each listed hazardous waste you will handle. If you handle hazardous wastes which are not listed in 40 CFR, Subpart D, enter the four—digit number(s) from 40 CFR, Subpart C that describes the characteristics and/or the toxic contaminants of those hazardous wastes.
- B. ESTIMATED ANNUAL QUANTITY For each listed waste entered in column A estimate the quantity of that waste that will be handled on an annual basis. For each characteristic or toxic contaminant entered in column A estimate the total annual quantity of all the non—listed waste(s) that will be handled which possess that characteristic or contaminant.
- C. UNIT OF MEASURE For each quantity entered in column B enter the unit of measure code. Units of measure which must be used and the appropriate codes are:

ENGLISH UNIT OF MEASURE	CODE	METRIC UNIT OF MEASURE	CODE
POUNDS	P	KILOGRAMS	K
TONS	. T	METRIC TONS	М

If facility records use any other unit of measure for quantity, the units of measure must be converted into one of the required units of measure taking into account the appropriate density or specific gravity of the waste.

D. PROCESSES

1. PROCESS CODES:

For listed hazardous waste: For each listed hazardous waste entered in column A select the code/s/ from the list of process codes contained in Item III to indicate how the waste will be stored, treated, and/or disposed of at the facility.

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Note: Four spaces are provided for entering process codes, if more are needed: (1) Enter the first three as described above; (2) Enter "000" in the extreme right box of Item IV-D(1); and (3) Enter in the space provided on page 4, the line number and the additional code(s).

2. PROCESS DESCRIPTION: If a code is not listed for a process that will be used, describe the process in the space provided on the form.

NOTE: HAZARDOUS WASTES DESCRIBED BY MORE THAN ONE EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER — Hazardous wastes that can be described by more than one EPA Hazardous Waste Number shall be described on the form as follows:

- Select one of the EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers and enter it in column A. On the same line complete columns B,C, and D by estimating the total annual quantity of the waste and describing all the processes to be used to treat, store, and/or dispose of the waste.
 In column A of the next line enter the other EPA Hazardous Waste Number that can be used to describe the waste. In column D(2) on that line enter
- 2. In column A of the next line enter the other EPA Hazardous Waste Number that can be used to describe the waste. In column D(2) on that line enter "included with above" and make no other entries on that line.
- 3. Repeat step 2 for each other EPA Hazardous Waste Number that can be used to describe the hazardous waste.

EXAMPLE FOR COMPLETING ITEM IV (shown in line numbers X-1, X-2, X-3, and X-4 below) — A facility will treat and dispose of an estimated 900 pounds per year of chrome shavings from leather tanning and finishing operation. In addition, the facility will treat and dispose of three non-listed wastes. Two wastes are corrosive only and there will be an estimated 200 pounds per year of each waste. The other waste is corrosive and ignitable and there will be an estimated 100 pounds per year of that waste. Treatment will be in an incinerator and disposal will be in a landfill.

A. EPA			P/				C. UNIT			D. PROCESSES													
HAZARD. WASTENO (enter code)		101	B. ESTIMATED ANNUAL QUANTITY OF WASTE		OF MEA- SURE (enter code)			1. PROCESS CODES (enter)												2. PROCESS DESCRIPTION (if a code is not entered in D(1))			
X-1	K	1	0	5	4	900		P		T	0	3	L) 8	3 (9	1	1				1	
X-2	D	1	0	0	2	400		P		T	0	3	L) 8	3 (9	1				<u> </u>	1	
X-3	D	1	0	0	1	100		P		T	0	3	L) 8	3 (9	1					T	
X-4	D	7	0	Ö	2						T	1		7	. T		1					Τ-	included with above

PA Form 3510-3 (6-80)

PAGE 3

CONTINUE ON REVERSE

V. FACILITY DRAWING (see page 4)