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PERMIT GUIDANCE FOR WASTE DISPOSAL
BY UNDERGROUND INJECTION

December 1981

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
OFFICE OF LEGAL AND ENFORCEMENT COUNSEL

PERMIT GUIDANCE FOR WASTE DISPOSAL
BY UNDERGROUND INJECTION

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NATIONAL ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATIONS CENTER
Denver, Colorado

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INTRODUCTION

This manual is designed to assist a permit writer in the step-by-step development of a permit to control the disposal of wastes by underground injection. This manual supplements the various regulations applicable to this permitting process. A suggested sample EPA permit is included. The appropriate regulatory authorities are specified for each step of the procedure to guide the permit writer through the various program requirements. The procedures discussed in this guidance are generally technical and are adaptable to both State and Federal permit programs; thus, both State and Federal permit writers will find them useful.

This manual is directed specifically to aid in processing permit applications for discharges to injection wells used by generators of hazardous wastes or hazardous waste management facilities. These wells are classified as Class I and Class IV wells in 40 CFR 146. For the reasons discussed below and in other sections, this manual does not address other Class I wells (other industrial and municipal disposal wells which inject fluids below the lowermost formation containing, within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the well bore, an underground source of drinking water), Class IV wells which inject radioactive wastes, and other injection wells (Classes II, III, and V as defined in 40 CFR 146). The programs needed to issue permits to these other wells are not in place at this time. It is anticipated, however, that once programs for permitting these additional classes of wells are established, this guidance, with minor modifications, will be useful.

Much of the information in this manual is based on Federal regulations that are subject to revision or revocation. All such changes through December 1981 are believed to be reflected in the material presented herein. However, the reader is cautioned to verify the status of any specific regulations before relying on it as being in final form. For example, changes have already been proposed in the 40 CFR 122 and 146 regulations; if these changes are finalized, then some of the information in this manual may need revision.

It is expected that the manual will be revised as appropriate as policy and regulation changes or additions occur. Any comments that you might have to improve the usefulness or accuracy of the manual are most welcome and should be addressed to:

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AUTHORITY AND IMPLEMENTATION

AUTHORITY AND IMPLEMENTATION

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA, PL 93-523), as amended, charges the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish requirements to assure that underground sources of drinking water are protected from endangerment when fluids are placed underground by well injection. The Act delegates primary enforcement authority to the individual states to develop and administer an underground injection control (UIC) program following the federally established requirements. In those instances where a State either elects not to establish and administer a UIC program or the State program does not satisfy the Federal requirements, the EPA must establish and administer the program. Generally, enforcement of environmental controls under the UIC program must await either the development and approval of a State program or, in the absence of a State program, the development of a Federal program. The SDWA does not provide for any "interim status" period during which controls could be enforced pending implementation of formal State or Federal UIC programs. However, underground injection wells may be covered by an existing State program.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA, PL 94-580), as amended, requires that EPA regulate the disposal of hazardous wastes including the underground injection of hazardous wastes. The RCRA, unlike the SDWA, does provide the authority for control during an "interim status" period pending the development of State regulations or formal Federal programs.

When EPA's statutory authorities provide overlapping jurisdiction over certain activities, it is within the discretion of the Administrator to decide which program will be used to regulate the activity. Because UIC enforcement programs pursuant to the SDWA are not now in place, the decision has been made to control the underground injection of hazardous waste during the "interim status" period through the authorities granted EPA under RCRA (Federal Register Vol. 45, No. 98, May 19, 1980).

It is currently anticipated that once a UIC program is in place, the RCRA permit for a facility injecting hazardous wastes underground will apply up to the cutoff valve on the injection well head and a UIC permit will then apply to the subsurface injection; if the facility already has a RCRA permit, then the UIC permit will be a "permit by rule".

Federal permits issued for injecting wastes underground use procedures established under the consolidated permit program (40 CFR 122 and 124*), which governs permit programs under RCRA, SDWA, and others.

The review, assessment, and inspection of individual injection well projects is complicated. The wide range of waste types to be injected requires a case-by-case evaluation of the degree of hazard associated with any given fluid. Hazardous waste injection projects require a high degree of assurance that the injection operation will function as designed: that well failure will not occur, that the capacity of the injection zone is adequate to accept the waste, and that the confining strata have sufficient integrity to assure long-term containment of the injected fluid after the injection project is completed. In addition, the proposed injection fluid must be shown to be physically and chemically compatible with fluids existing in the injection zone and with the natural earth materials composing the injection zone.

The "area of review", as defined in 40 CFR 146.06, surrounding a well injection project should be determined because the critical area of influence may differ widely, depending on the hydrogeological terrain and possible interference with or from other subsurface operations in the vicinity. For example, if subsurface fluid production in a region has altered the natural fluid pressure regime and groundwater gradients, superposition of pressure caused by an underground injection operation could create a dynamic interaction. This interaction would not be expected if only the influence of the injection operation were considered.

* The requirements for State consolidated permit programs operated in lieu of EPA are in 40 CFR 123.

The review and evaluation of underground waste injection projects requires caution and a high degree of assurance so the project can be managed successfully. Once an injection activity has begun, it is, to a large extent, irreversible. If the system fails to operate as designed and an underground source of drinking water becomes contaminated, reclaiming the affected aquifer may be impractical. At best, contaminated aquifer reclamation efforts are exceedingly expensive and require years to decades to accomplish.

For these reasons, the proposed injection fluid must be thoroughly characterized, the injection well design and operating procedures clearly defined, and the hydraulic and hydrogeological characteristics of the injection and confining layers well understood.

To effectively review and evaluate permit applications for underground injection projects, a broad range of subjects including chemistry, well design and construction, well development and testing, well and formation hydraulics, and hydrogeology is useful. The project reviewer must know when and from whom to seek assistance when that person does not have all of the knowledge and experience to ensure a complete and thorough evaluation of a complex underground injection project.

PERMIT PROCEDURES

PERMIT PROCEDURES

There are a number of general procedural and technical steps that must be followed to develop a permit for the underground injection of wastes. These steps are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs and enumerated in the flow charts beginning on page 13. As noted earlier, these steps are primarily for the injection of hazardous wastes; however, they are also generally applicable to the issuance of any permit for waste injection. Where appropriate, the flow chart refers to processing permit applications for other than injection of hazardous wastes; note, however, that these steps are not applicable until such time as a State or EPA UIC permit program is approved pursuant to the SDWA and is in effect.

REVIEW PART A OF THE PERMIT APPLICATION

All generators, owners, or operators of facilities which treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes must submit Part A of the consolidated permit forms (Forms 1 and 3, attached as Appendices 1 and 2). The first step in the permitting process is to examine Part A: (1) to determine if the applicant is injecting a hazardous waste underground, and (2) if injecting, to verify the completeness of the application. If the facility is not injecting hazardous wastes but otherwise treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous wastes, then a RCRA permit may be appropriate but the processing of that permit would be in accordance with other guidance.*

Supplemental information requested from the applicant may be necessary to determine if the injection fluid contains a hazardous contaminant as listed in 40 CFR 261. The applicant must be notified when the application is complete.

* See "A-Step-by-Step Approach to Development of NPDES and RCRA Permits", EPA-330/1-81-004, July 1981.

COMPILE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A variety of data and reference materials are available to assist the permit writer in reviewing Part A of the permit application and preparing permit conditions. These include RCRA interim status or uncontrolled site inspection reports, annual reports, information in other program files, and technical guidance or reference manuals. This information is also useful in determining supplemental data needs prior to requesting Part B (see below). In the case of EPA permits, State files may contain additional data, especially if the State has its own hazardous waste permit program or underground injection program.

DETERMINE WHEN A UIC PERMIT IS NEEDED: (Note: This section will not be applicable until a State or EPA UIC program, pursuant to the SDWA, is implemented.)

All owners and/or operators of existing injection wells must apply for a UIC permit no later than 4 years after approval of a State UIC program or implementation of an EPA-administered program (40 CFR 122.38(b)(1)). If the injected hazardous waste is accompanied by a manifest or contains a hazardous contaminant as listed in 40 CFR 261, Appendix VIII, a UIC permit must be applied for within 6 months after approval of an applicable State program.

UIC permit applications are required for new Class I wells, wells suspected of contaminating an underground supply of drinking water (USDW), wells operating in violation of existing regulations, and wells needing permits issued by other State or Federal agencies (40 CFR 146.09).

Other existing Class I wells may be authorized by rule under RCRA for the interim period (40 CFR 122.37).

REQUEST PART B OF THE PERMIT APPLICATION

The second phase of the application process is the submission of Part B by the applicant. Unless voluntarily submitted, Part B must be requested by the permitting authority, and the applicant must be given at least 6 months to submit requested data.

There is no Part B application form. The data required differ, depending on the type of facility. Required data for each type of facility are defined in 40 CFR 122.25. More specific information requirements are listed in 40 CFR 146, Subpart B. Prior to requesting Part B, the permit writer should determine the specific data required for the facility. These requirements should be reviewed for adequacy as additional data may be needed for some complex facilities or unusual cases. Supplemental data is easier to request at this stage than after an inadequate application has been received.

Conversely, some required data may not be needed for simpler facilities. Waiver of certain data requirements may be possible upon request by the applicant.

REVIEW PART B OF THE APPLICATION

When Part B is received, it must be reviewed for technical and administrative completeness within 30 days for new facilities and 60 days for existing facilities. The applicant is then notified that Part B is complete or that supplemental information is required.

The adequacy of Part B data is a key to efficient preparation of a comprehensive permit. Thorough review of Part B at this stage is thus very important. A lengthy checklist to assist the permit writer in determining completeness of this review is presented in Table 1.

REVIEW CHECKLIST FOR PART B

Table 1
REVIEW CHECKLIST FOR PART B
OF THE CONSOLIDATED PERMIT APPLICATION
Underground Injection Wells

I. Justification for injection well (Administrator's Decision Statement No. 5)

- ☐ A. Pertinent manufacturing processes and products (Application Parts A and B)
- ☐ B. Current method(s) of disposal for wastes to be injected (industry review)
- ☐ C. Alternative methods considered
- ☐ D. Treatability study results
- ☐ E. Anticipated life of the injection project

II. Well location

- ☐ A. Maps of facility (such as 1:5,000 scale) and area (such as 1:24,000 scale) showing well location (may be combined with B below)
- ☐ B. Area of review
 - ☐ 1. Zone of endangering influence (calculation acceptable)
 - ☐ 2. Fixed radius (adequate consideration given to factors described in § 146.04(b))
 - ☐ 3. Population in area of review
 - ☐ 4. Maps showing ownership of land surface, water, and mineral rights
 - ☐ 5. Tabulation of owners shown on maps prepared for item 4 above
 - ☐ 6. Map showing features listed under § 146.14(a)(2)
 - ☐ 7. Tabulation of all wells in area of review that penetrate the proposed injection zone, their construction, and present use/condition
 - ☐ 8. Proposed corrective actions for defective wells and related information listed in § 146.07
 - ☐ 9. Owners of defective wells agree to corrective actions

III. Hydrogeology

A. Geology

- ☐ 1. Generalized maps and cross sections illustrating the regional geologic setting (within a suggested radius around the well of 10 miles or more), control borings, or wells must be indicated on drawings [§ 146.14(a)(6)]
- ☐ 2. Maps and cross sections delineating geologic structure of the local area (area of review), control borings, or wells must be indicated on drawings [§ 146.14(a)(5)]
- ☐ 3. Isopach maps depicting major lithologic or hydrologic units of significance to the injection well
- ☐ 4. A history of sedimentary deposition or tectonic events in the area
- ☐ 5. Map showing location of any Holocene faults within 3,000 ft of the well or within the area of review (whichever is larger) [§ 122.25(a)(11)]
- ☐ 6. Narrative on probable effects of above factors on project

B. Groundwater

- ☐ 1. Maps and cross sections indicating all underground sources of drinking water as indicated in § 146.14(a)(4). Water quality in each hydrologic unit differentiated on the basis of total dissolved solids concentration (eg., less than 3,000 mg/l, between 3,000 and 10,000 mg/l, and greater than 10,000 mg/l)
- ☐ 2. Narrative describing interconnection of significant hydrologic units
- ☐ 3. Piezometric surface maps for injection zone and overlying hydrologic units
- ☐ 4. Supporting data for piezometric surface maps
- ☐ 5. Copies of drill stem tests, extrapolations, and other relevant data
- ☐ 6. Present and potential uses of water above the injection zone in the area of review
- ☐ 7. Exempted aquifers (§ 146.04)

C. Characteristics of the disposal zone

- ☐ 1. Effective thickness and areal extent (isopach map)
- ☐ 2. Lithology and mineralogy of injection and confining intervals
- ☐ 3. Effective porosity (how determined)
- ☐ 4. Permeability (vertical and horizontal) (how determined)
- ☐ 5. Extent of natural fracturing
- ☐ 6. Fracturing and fracture propagation gradients
- ☐ 7. Location, extent, and effects of known or suspected faulting

Table 1 (Continued)

-
- ___ 8. Extent and effect of natural solution channels
 - ___ 9. Fluid saturation
 - ___ 10. Formation fluid chemistry
 - ___ 11. Formation temperature (how determined)
 - ___ 12. Formation fluid pressure (original and modifications resulting from previous fluid withdrawals)
 - ___ 13. Osmotic characteristics of rock and fluids both compressive and contiguous to the reservoir
 - ___ 14. Diffusion and dispersion characteristics of the waste and formation fluid including effect of gravity separation
- IV. Waste source(s) and characteristics
- A. Tabulation of all existing or proposed waste sources
- ___ 1. Waste type
 - ___ 2. Generator identification numbers
 - ___ 3. Percentage of each waste stream to injection facility
 - ___ 4. Estimated monthly or yearly volume of each waste stream
 - ___ 5. Total annual volume of waste stream
 - ___ 6. Anticipated life of the project
- B. Waste pretreatment facilities
- ___ 1. Existing facilities
 - ___ 2. Proposed facilities
 - ___ 3. Flow diagram with waste streams identified
 - ___ 4. Plans for emergency storage or treatment in case of well failure
 - ___ 5. Pond or lagoons proposed or in use
 - ___ 6. Filter types and locations
 - ___ 7. Disposal of sludges or solids
- C. Waste Characteristics
- ___ 1. Chemical
 - ___ 2. Physical (including temperature)
 - ___ 3. Biological
 - ___ 4. Stability characteristics with respect to time, temperature, pressure, or other influences
 - ___ 5. Corrosion characteristics of the injection fluid
 - ___ 6. Compatibility of injected waste with physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the reservoir
- V. Well design
- A. Proposed Well Construction
- ___ 1. Total depth to the injection zone
 - ___ 2. Injection interval
 - ___ 3. Surface casing: size, type, weight, setting depth, guide/float equipment, centralizers, scratchers, grade, wall thickness, diameter, length joint space, construction materials
 - ___ 4. Surface casing cement data and service company recommendations
 - ___ 5. Intermediate string and cementing data
 - ___ 6. Injection or long string: size, type, weight, setting depth, guide/float equipment, DV tool, centralizers, scratchers, etc.
 - ___ 7. Injection string cement data and service company recommendations, cement compatibility data, type and grade
 - ___ 8. Packer: type and setting depth or fluid seal
 - ___ 9. Description of annulus monitoring system, including type fluid, fluid characteristics and proposed pressure
 - ___ 10. Type completion
 - ___ a. Open hole
 - ___ b. Perforated long string: where and how many
 - ___ c. Screen and blank liner: size, setting depth, type
 - ___ d. Underream and/or gravel pack
 - ___ e. Other
 - ___ 11. Diagrammatic sketch of well
 - ___ 12. Diagrammatic sketch of well and head and complete description
 - ___ 13. Injection pump design and location
 - ___ 14. Type of drilling rig used for boring hole

Table 1 (Continued)

B. Proposed Well Operation	
—	1. Data on initial testing for mechanical integrity
—	2. Estimated average and maximum injection rates and pressures; external, internal, and axial loading
—	3. Expected injection schedule
—	4. Expected change in pressure and rate, and direction of fluid displacement by injected wastes relative to time in area of review
—	5. Monitoring measures to assure continued mechanical integrity of well and injection zone
—	6. Provision for monitoring injection pressure and volume
—	7. Plan for determining chemical and physical characteristics of waste stream on a routine schedule (waste analysis plan)
VI. Reservoir Stimulation and Testing	
—	A. Description of proposed injectivity tests
—	B. Well stimulation: acidizing, etc.
—	C. Description of logging program
—	D. Description of coring program and laboratory testing
VII. Plugging and Abandoning the Injection Well	
—	A. Financial responsibility for closure established
—	B. Plug placement according to approved procedure [§ 146.10(b), and § 264.434]
—	C. Plug and seal designed for appropriate level in well to prevent escape of injected fluids from the zone of injection
—	D. Complete specifications of seal, design drawings, and description of emplacement procedure
—	E. Method for bringing well into state of static equilibrium between fluid in well and that in the injection zone before sealing [§ 146.10(c)]

The Part B data should be compared to the background information and discrepancies and deficiencies noted. In some cases, the background data may adequately supply missing Part B information. A supplemental request or a facility inspection may be necessary in some cases to verify data or compile supplemental information.

INSPECT THE FACILITY

There are several factors that would indicate the need to inspect the facility prior to permit development. These are:

- A history of environmental problems
- A history of noncompliance with interim status standards
- Available information is inadequate to prepare a permit
- Large amounts of acutely hazardous or toxic wastes are handled
- Major land disposal or surface impoundment facilities are present
- A previous inspection indicates the need for a followup inspection

A followup inspection may be needed if the previous inspection did not include observations or documentation of critical activities or data.

DETERMINE IF A PERMIT SHOULD BE DENIED

When the background and application data and/or inspection observations for existing facilities indicate that the injection well operation cannot assure protection from migration of injected fluids or other formation fluids into underground sources of drinking water, the permit must be denied.

Similarly, if the proposed design and construction details for new wells do not ensure protection of underground sources of drinking water, the permit must be denied.

CONTENTS OF THE PERMIT

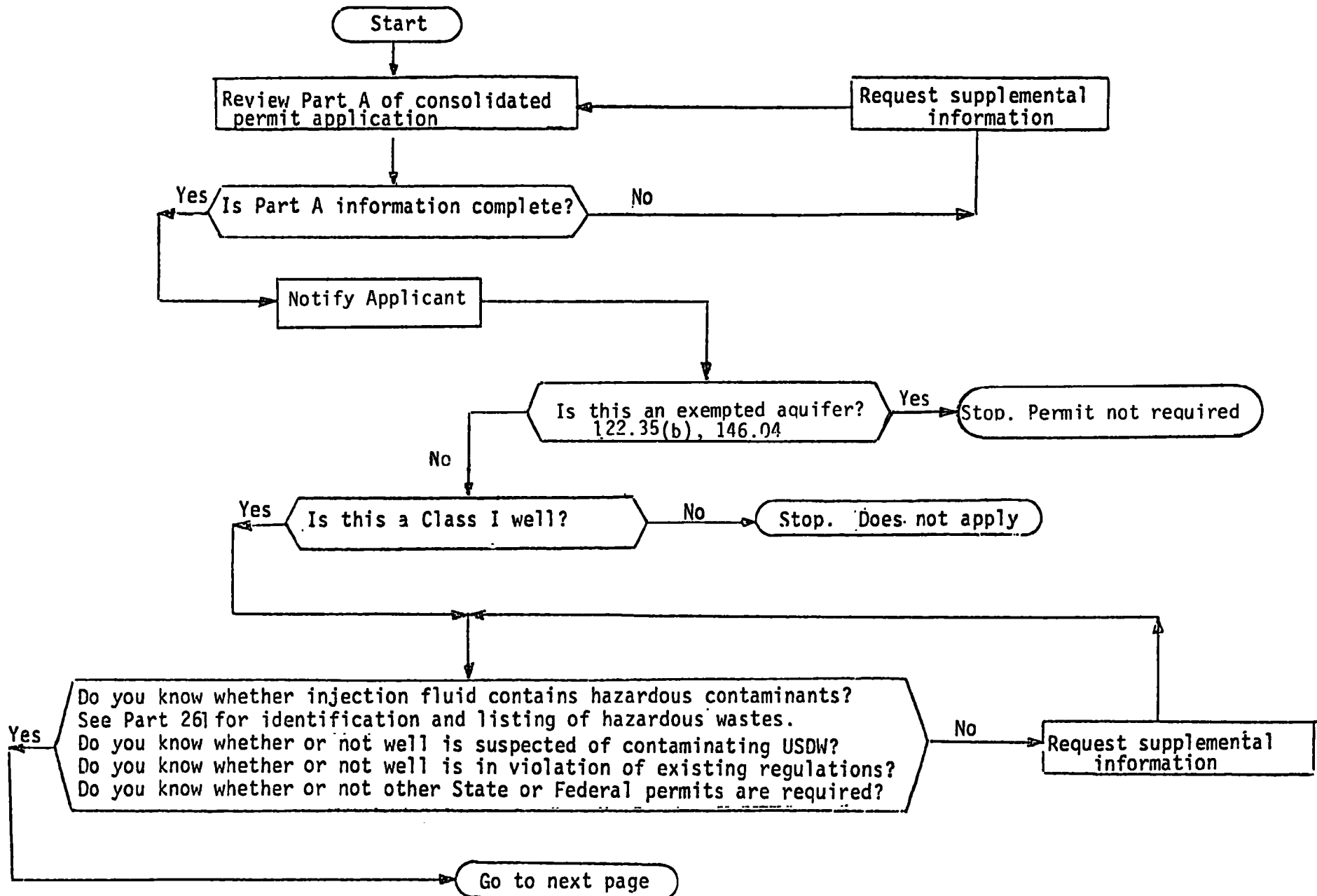
1. Name of the permittee
2. Nature of the business
3. Description and location of the activity
4. Name of the injection formation and the subsurface interval

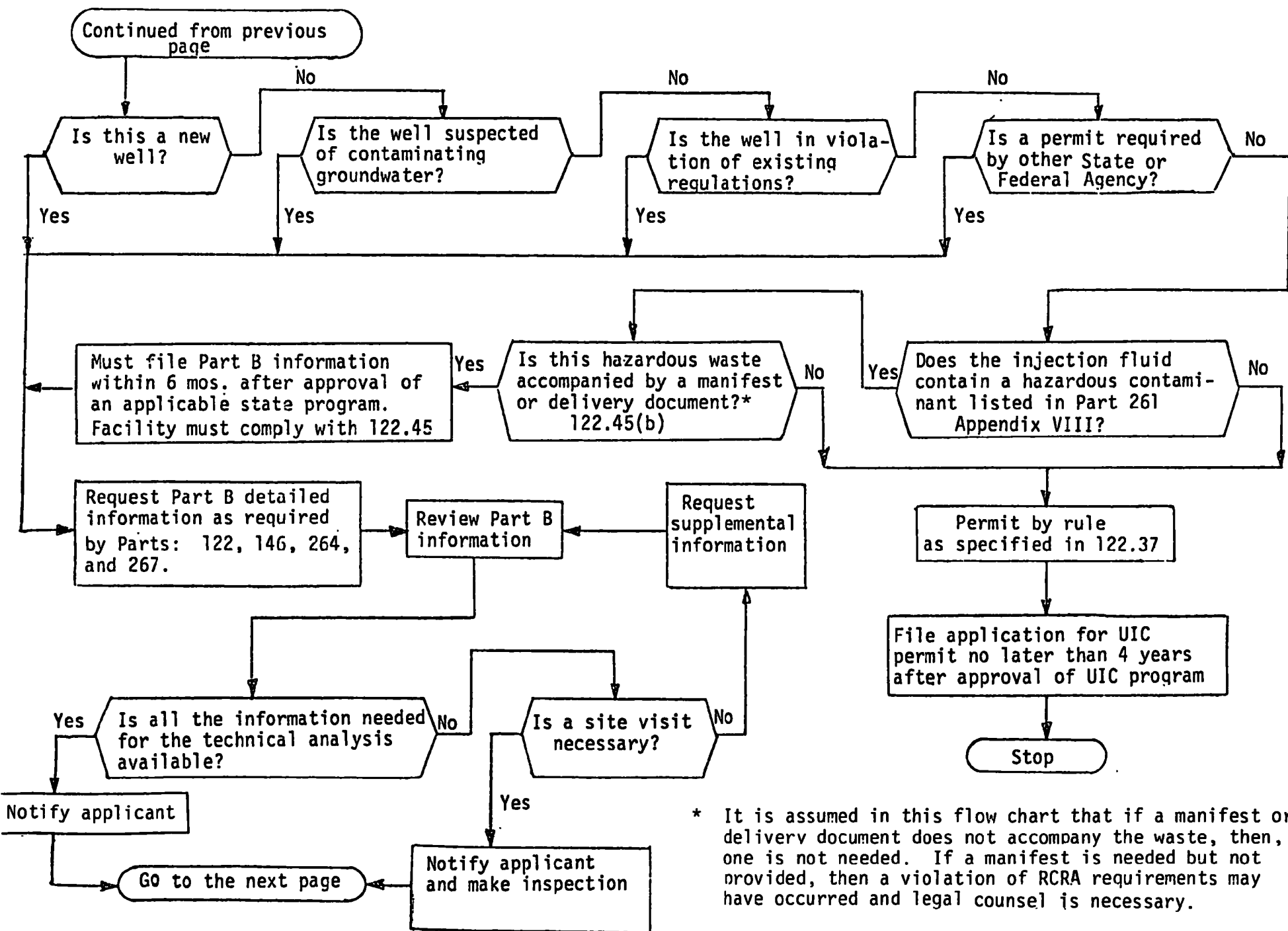
5. Description of the injection fluid (range of properties, physical, chemical, and biological) including quality assurance
6. Construction requirements
7. Logging and testing requirements
8. Operating parameters including injection rates, pressures, daily volumes, annual volumes, and annular pressure
9. Monitoring requirements, including quality assurance
10. Completion report (newly drilled wells only)
11. Well work-over instructions
12. Reporting instructions
13. Recordkeeping
14. Plugging and abandonment requirements
15. General conditions
16. Special conditions
17. Effective and termination dates

FACT SHEET

A fact sheet must accompany every draft permit notice of intent to deny a permit, or notice of intent to terminate a permit in accordance with the directions in 40 CFR 124.8. The fact sheet presents the principal facts and significant factual, legal, methods, and policy questions considered in preparing the draft permit or in making the determination to deny or terminate a permit.

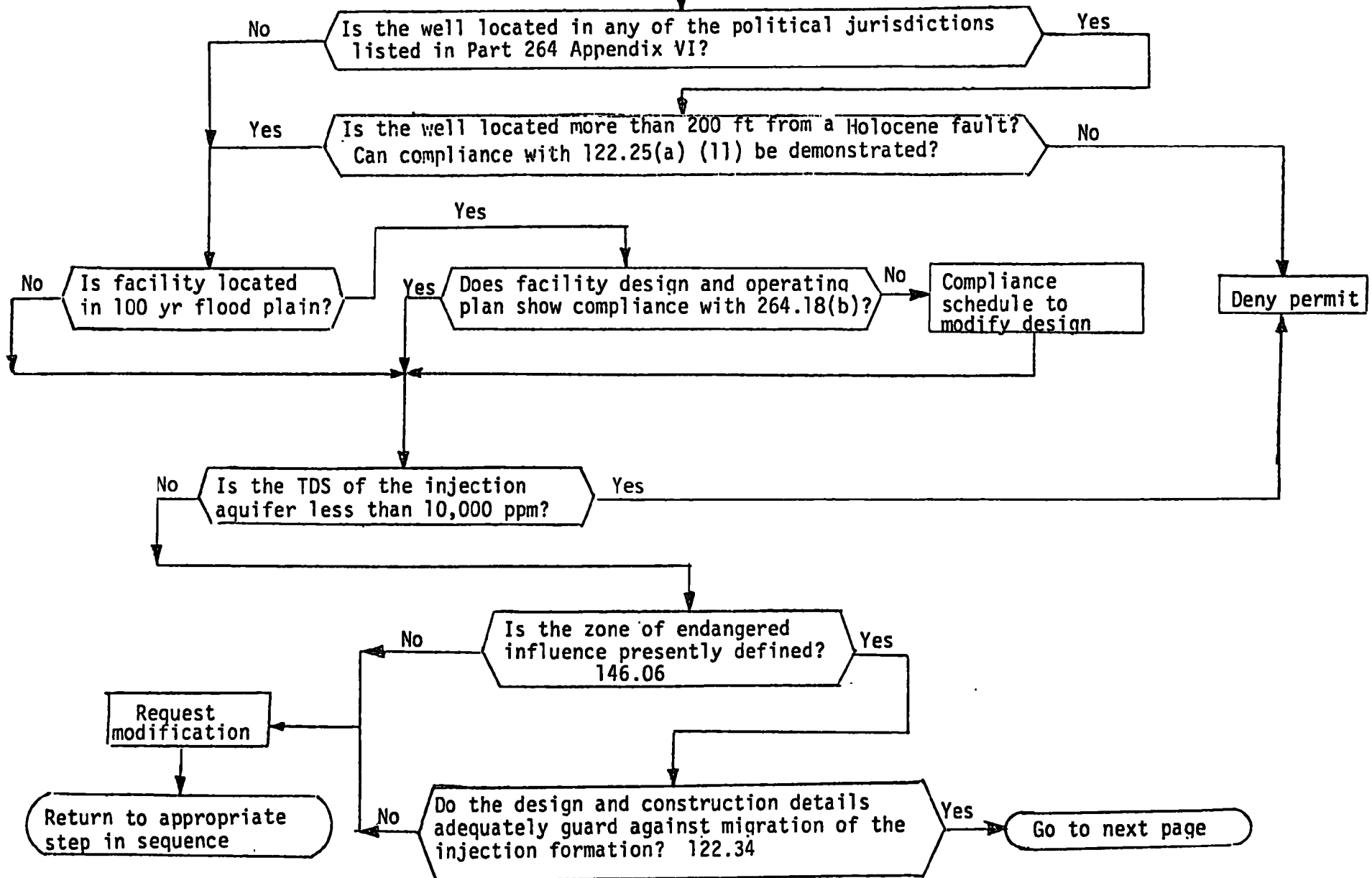
FLOW CHART FOR INJECTION WELLS PERMIT DEVELOPMENT

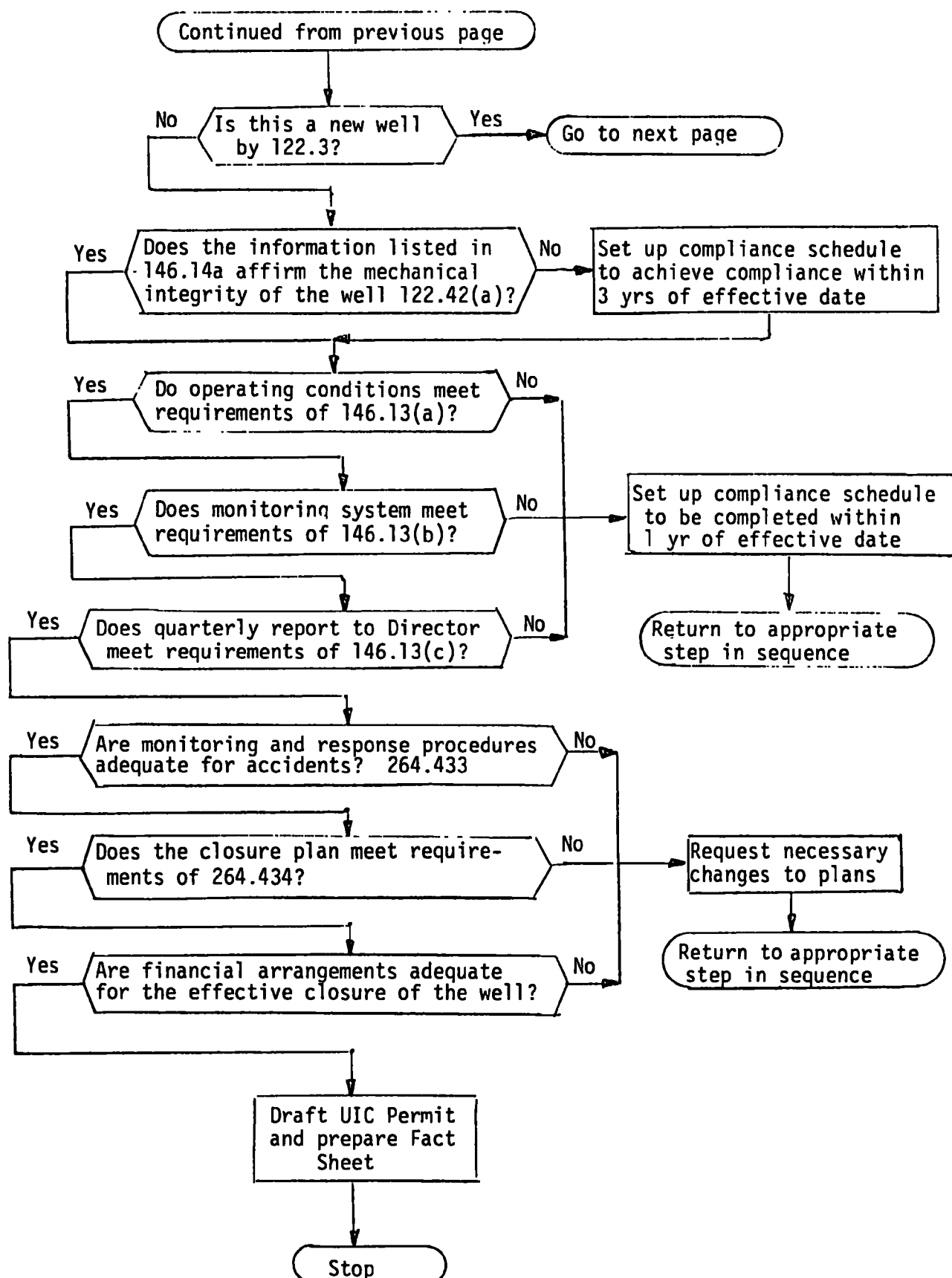


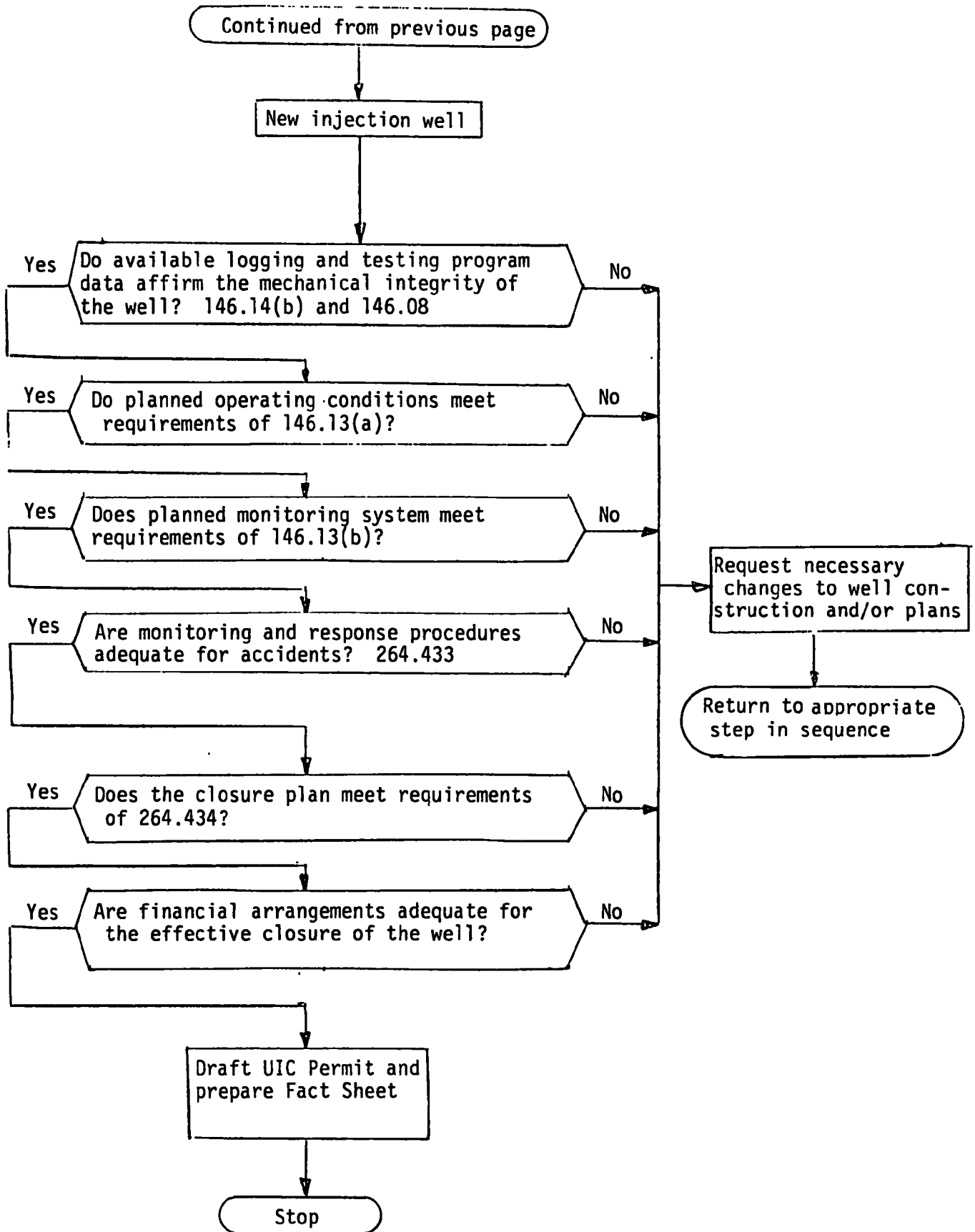


* It is assumed in this flow chart that if a manifest or delivery document does not accompany the waste, then, one is not needed. If a manifest is needed but not provided, then a violation of RCRA requirements may have occurred and legal counsel is necessary.

Continued from previous page







SAMPLE EPA PERMIT

Following is a sample permit for an underground injection well. Note that discussions in parentheses are intended as explanation and should not be included in the actual permit. Also shown in parentheses is the applicable regulatory requirement. If a State permit, all references to the Regional Administrator should be changed to Director or other appropriate title for the head of the State permitting agency. Explanatory information is provided parenthetically in italics.

Permit No. _____
 Application No. _____
 EPA Identification No. _____

I. NAME OF PERMITTEE

- A. Name
- B. Address

II. NATURE OF BUSINESS

- A. *(Brief description of permittee's business)*
- B. SIC code:

III. DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF INJECTION ACTIVITY

- (Description of activity (type waste, etc.)*
- (Legal description of location)*

Injection will be into the (name of formation(s)) in the approximate subsurface interval between _____ ft and _____ ft.

The permittee is authorized to conduct injection activity in accordance with the provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended, *(the Safe Drinking Water Act, following implementation of a State or EPA UIC program)*, and with the limitations, requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit.

This permit shall become effective on _____ and shall expire at midnight unless amended or terminated by the Regional Administrator.

Signatures

PART I: SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

The permittee is required to set and cement surface casing to a minimum subsurface depth of _____ ft to properly protect all underground supplies of drinking water.

Cementing shall be by the _____ method and sufficient grout shall be used to fill the annular space between the hole and surface casing to the surface of the ground.

The intermediate casing shall be set and cemented from _____ ft to _____ ft.

The long string casing shall be set and cemented from _____ ft to _____ ft.

Except as specifically required in the terms of this permit, the drilling and completion of the well shall be done in accordance with the plans and specifications contained in the permit application. Any proposed significant changes to the plans and specifications must be submitted to the Regional Administrator and receive written approval.

2. LOGGING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS

- A. The following logs shall be run during the drilling and completion of the well. A descriptive report interpreting the results of the logs shall be prepared by a qualified log analyst and submitted to the Regional Administrator.

1. For Surface Casing Hole before the casing is installed:
[List the type of logs to be run (electric, caliper, etc.)]

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

After the casing is installed:

[List the types of logs to be run (cement bond, noise, etc.)]

f. _____
g. _____
h. _____
i. _____
j. _____

2. For Intermediate and Long String Casing Holes before casing is installed:

[List the types of logs to be run (electric, temperature, caliper, etc.)]

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
e. _____

and after the casing is installed:

[List the types of logs to be run (cement bond, noise, etc.)]

f. _____
g. _____
h. _____
i. _____
j. _____

- B. Prior to completing the well, the bottom hole pressure, bottom temperature, and static fluid level shall be determined and a representative sample of formation fluids obtained and analyzed.
- C. After completion of the well, tests shall be performed to determine the following reservoir characteristics: [*List the tests to be conducted in the injection zone (permeability, hydraulic pressure responses, etc.)*]
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
- D. The permittee shall run compatibility tests of the injected waste with injection zone fluids, and core samples of the injection zone and the confining zone.
- E. Before any injection can commence, the permittee shall perform the following to insure that the well has mechanical integrity.
1. A (full hole temperature or noise log) shall be run to show that there will be no significant fluid movement into USDWs.
 2. The surface casing shall be tested to _____ psi for _____ minutes and the long string casing shall be tested to _____ psi for _____ minutes.

3. OPERATING PARAMETERS

The maximum rate of injection shall not exceed _____ gallons per minute. The volume of liquid(s) injected shall not exceed _____ gallons per month. (*This information may be obtained from evaluation of hydraulic testing and formation pressure response.*)

The operating injection pressure at the well head shall not exceed _____ psig. (*This pressure is selected to give assurance that the down-hole pressure will not be great enough to fracture the confining strata.*)

The tubing-long string casing annulus shall be filled with a fluid containing corrosion inhibitors, and a differential pressure of at least _____ psig shall be maintained on the annulus to detect well malfunctions. (*The annulus pressure is always greater than the injection pressure to assure containment of the injection fluid. Sudden changes in annulus pressure and/or annulus fluid inventory indicates a probable casing or tubing failure or a leaking packer.*)

4. MONITORING (40 CFR 122.11)

- A. Pressure gages shall be installed and maintained in proper operating conditions at all times on the injection tubing and on the tubing-long string casing annulus at the well head.
- B. Continuous recording devices shall be installed and maintained in proper operating conditions at all times to record injection tubing pressures, injection flow rates, injection volumes and tubing-long string casing annulus pressure.
- C. The mechanical integrity of the well shall be tested every (at least once every 5 years - more often, if deemed necessary) year by performing the following: (*Caliper log pressure test on casing and tubing*)
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____

- D. Injected fluids shall be analyzed (frequency) for the following parameters:

(List contaminants limited by this permit and screen for changes from original waste stream.)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

- E. The monitoring wells identified in the permit application shall be sampled on a (frequency) basis and the samples analyzed for the following parameters:

(List contaminants limited by this permit and other characteristic constituents which would indicate migration of other formation fluids such as pressure, etc.)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5. COMPLETION REPORT (*Newly drilled wells only*)

The permittee shall submit a notice of completion of construction to the Regional Administrator before commencing injection.

As part of the notice, the Permittee shall submit the following information:

1. All available logging and testing data as required in Part I, Section 2.
2. The demonstration of mechanical integrity required in Part I, Section 2-E.
3. Any modification to the permitted operating parameters described in Part I, Section 3.

The Regional Administrator will inform the permittee within 13 days of the date of the notice of his intent to inspect or review the injection well. If the Regional Administrator waives his right or does not inform the permittee of his intent within 13 days, the permittee may commence injection.

6. WELL WORKOVERS

The permittee shall give notice to the Regional Administrator as soon as possible of any planned workover of the well.

The notification shall be in writing and shall include plans for the workover.

A complete report of the workover shall be prepared including the reason for the workover and details of the work performed.

7. REPORTING [40 CFR 122.7(1)4]

- A. The permittee shall file (*frequency - suggest quarterly*) reports within ____ days after the last day of ____, ____, ____, and ____ of each year on:
1. Monthly average, maximum and minimum values for injection pressure, flow rate, volume, and annular pressure.
 2. Results of analyses of the injected fluids.
 3. Results of the monitoring analyses.

The results of periodic tests of mechanical integrity and reports of well workover shall be reported with the first (*frequency - e.g., quarterly*) report following their completion.

- B. The permittee shall notify the Regional Administrator at least 180 days before conversion or abandonment of the well.

8. PLUGGING AND ABANDONMENT [40 CFR 122.41(e)]

The permittee shall notify the Regional Administrator in writing 180 days prior to commencing plugging operations. The well shall be plugged in the manner described in the permit application.

Grout plugs shall be set at the following intervals:

from _____ ft to _____ ft
 from _____ ft to _____ ft
 from _____ ft to _____ ft

If the permittee wishes to modify the location of the plugs or the plugging method, he shall furnish the Regional Administrator the following information:

1. The location of the plugs.
2. The type of grades and quantity of grout to be used.
3. The method of placement of the plugs.
4. The method for insuring static equilibrium in the well prior to the placement of the plugs.

PART II: GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. DUTY TO COMPLY [40 CFR 122.7(a), 122.41(a)]

The permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any condition of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action including permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or denial of a permit renewal application. In addition, criminal or civil actions may be brought in appropriate instances.

- A. The permittee need not comply with the conditions of this permit to the extent and for the duration such noncompliance is authorized in an emergency permit.
- B. It is not a defense in an enforcement action for a permittee to assert that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

2. IMMINENT HAZARD ACTION [40 CFR 264.4]

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this permit, enforcement actions may be brought pursuant to § 7003 of RCRA.

3. DUTY TO REAPPLY [40 CFR 122.7(b)]

If the permittee wishes to continue the activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit in a timely manner.

4. DUTY TO MITIGATE [40 CFR 122.7(d)]

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this permit even to the extent of reducing or halting the permitted activity.

(PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF PERMIT CONDITIONS)

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 1421, 1423, and 1424 of the SDWA is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 for each day the violation occurs. Any person who willfully violates permit conditions implementing Sections 1421, 1423, and 1424 of the SDWA is subject to a fine not to exceed \$10,000 for each day the violation occurs. (to be added in a permit issued pursuant to the SDWA).)

5. PROPERTY RIGHTS [40 CFR 122.7(g)]

Issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege. Issuance of this permit does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights or any infringement of State or local law or regulations.

6. MODIFICATIONS OR REVOCATION AND REISSUANCE OF PERMITS [40 CFR 122.7(d)]

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for causes specified in 40 CFR 122.15. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

7. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE [40 CFR 122.7(e)]

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

8. DUTY TO HALT OR REDUCE ACTIVITY [40 CFR 122.7(c)]

The permittee shall modify operations as necessary to maintain compliance with this permit when changes (equipment failures, power outages, etc.) occur. The permittee shall not use, as a

defense in an enforcement action, the fact that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to comply with permit conditions.

9. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION [40 CFR 122.7(h)]

The permittee shall furnish to the Regional Administrator within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Administrator may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Regional Administrator, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

10. INSPECTION AND ENTRY [40 CFR 122.7(c)]

The permittee shall allow the Regional Administrator, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where the regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the appropriate Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

11. MONITORING AND RECORDS [*40 CFR 122.7(j)*]

Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. Monitoring must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 146.13(b).

The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Administrator at any time.

Records of monitoring information shall include:

- a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
- b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
- d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
- f. The results of such analyses.

Also, the permittee shall retain all records concerning the nature and composition of injected fluids until 3 years after completion of any plugging and abandonment procedures. The Regional Administrator may require the owner or operator to deliver the records to the Regional Administrator at the conclusion of the retention period.

12. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENT [~~40~~ CFR 122.7(k)]

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Administrator shall be signed and certified.

a. Applications - All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

- (1) For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president,
- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
- (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

b. Reports - All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Regional Administrator shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

- (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above.
- (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position), and
- (3) The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Administrator.

- c. Changes to authorization - If an authorization under paragraph b of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph b of this section must be submitted to the Regional Administrator prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- d. Certification - Any person signing a document under paragraph a or b of this section shall make the following certification:

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

13. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS [40 CFR 122.7(1)1,2; 40 CFR 122.41(c)]

- a. Planned Changes - The permittee shall give notice to the Regional Administrator as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Except for the new wells authorized by an area permit under 40 CFR 122.39(c), a new injection well may not commence injection until construction is complete, and:
 - (1) The permittee has submitted notice of completion of construction to the Regional Administrator; and

- (2) The Regional Administrator has inspected or otherwise reviewed the new injection well and finds it is in compliance with the conditions of the permit or the permittee has not received notice from the Regional Administrator of his or her intent to inspect or otherwise review the new injection well within 13 days of the date of the notice in paragraph (1) of this section, in which case prior inspection or review is waived and the permittee may commence injection. The Regional Administrator shall include in his notice a reasonable time period in which he shall inspect the well.
- b. Anticipated Noncompliance - The permittee shall give advance notice to the Regional Administrator of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- c. Monitoring Reports [40 CFR 122.7(1)4] - Unless more frequent reporting is specified herein, monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in 40 CFR 146.13(c) and meet minimum monitoring requirements of 40 CFR 146.13(b).
- d. Compliance Schedules [40 CFR 122.7(1)5; 40 CFR 122.41(d)] - Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. Any reports of noncompliance shall include the cause of noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of future noncompliance. The following must be reported within 24 hours.
 - (1) Any monitoring or other information which indicates that any contaminant may cause an endangerment to a USDW.
 - (2) Any noncompliance with a permit condition or malfunction of the injection system which may cause fluid migration into or between USDWs.

- e. **Twenty-four Hour Reporting [40 CFR 122.7(1)6]** - The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. If information is not available for the 5-day report, the written report may only be a confirmation of the oral report. In such a case, the Regional Administrator must require a followup report, within 30 days, containing all the information listed above. If all information is still not available, the Regional Administrator must require that the operator submit it as soon as it becomes available. The authority to require such additional reports is contained in 40 CFR 122.7(h) and 40 CFR 122.7(1)(8).
- f. **Other Noncompliance [40 CFR 122.7(1)7]** - The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under other paragraphs of this section at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph e of this section.
- g. **Other Information [40 CFR 122.7(1)8]** - When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Administrator, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

14. Termination of Permit (40 CFR 122.16)

a. The Regional Administrator may terminate a permit during its term or deny a permit renewal application for the following causes:

- (1) Noncompliance by the permittee with any condition of the permit;
- (2) The permittee's failure in the application or during the permit issuance process to disclose fully all relevant facts, or the permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time; or
- (3) A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination.

b. This permit will terminate upon final action by the Regional Administrator and Director (of the State Pollution Control Agency) to issue or deny a permit under an approved underground injection control program pursuant to PL 93-523, as amended.

15. Minor Modifications of Permit

Upon the consent of the permittee, the Regional Administrator may modify a permit to make corrections or allowances for changes in the permitted activity as listed in 40 CFR 122.17.

16. Transfer of Permit

Transfers - This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Administrator. The Regional Administrator may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary.

17. Mid-Course Evaluation Requirements

The permittee must submit the following minimum information at 6-month intervals during the first 2 years of operation.

- a. Data required under 40 CFR 122.4 and 122.38(c);
- b. A tabulation of data on all wells within the area of review which penetrate into the proposed injection zone. Such data shall include a description of each well's type, construction, date drilled, location (including the distance and direction from the injection well), depth, record of plugging and/or completion, and any additional information the Regional Administrator may require;
- c. The depth to the top and bottom of any USDW;
- d. The distance to the nearest down-gradient water supply well;
- e. A description of the geology and hydrology of the area;
- f. The construction characteristics of the well;
- g. The corrective action proposed, if needed, as well as that performed;
- h. The type and results of all mechanical integrity tests reported to the Regional Administrator; and
- i.
 - (1) Any monitoring or other information which indicates that any contaminant may cause an endangerment to a USDW, or
 - (2) Any noncompliance with a permit condition or malfunction of the injection system which may cause fluid migration into or between USDWs.

18. Conversion, Closure, and Abandonment

The permittee shall notify the Regional Administrator at such time as the permit requires before conversion or abandonment of the well or in the case of area permits before closure of the project.

19. Additional Requirements for Hazardous Waste Management Facilities

All hazardous waste management facilities must comply with the applicable regulation of 40 CFR Part 264. These regulations include: General Facility Standards (Subpart B); Preparedness and Prevention (Subpart C); Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures (Subpart B); and Manifest System, Recordkeeping, and Reporting (Subpart E).

APPENDIX A

PART A - FORM 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

CONSOLIDATED PERMITS PROGRAM



Permits Division

Application Form 1 - General Information

Consolidated Permits Program

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

DESCRIPTION OF CONSOLIDATED PERMIT APPLICATION FORMS	FORM 1 PACKAGE TABLE OF CONTENTS
<p>The Consolidated Permit Application Forms are:</p> <p>Form 1 – General Information (<i>included in this part</i>);</p> <p>Form 2 – Discharges to Surface Water (<i>NPDES Permits</i>):</p> <p>2A. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (<i>Reserved – not included in this package</i>),</p> <p>2B. Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations and Aquatic Animal Production Facilities (<i>not included in this package</i>),</p> <p>2C. Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Operations (<i>not included in this package</i>), and</p> <p>2D. New Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Operations (<i>Reserved – not included in this package</i>);</p> <p>Form 3 – Hazardous Waste Application Form (<i>RCRA Permits – not included in this package</i>);</p> <p>Form 4 – Underground Injection of Fluids (<i>UIC Permits – Reserved – not included in this package</i>); and</p> <p>Form 5 – Air Emissions in Attainment Areas (<i>PSD Permits – Reserved – not included in this package</i>).</p>	<p>Section A. General Instructions</p> <p>Section B. Instructions for Form 1</p> <p>Section C. Activities Which Do Not Require Permits</p> <p>Section D. Glossary</p> <p>Form 1 (<i>two copies</i>)</p>

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, Chicago, Illinois 60604, (312) 353-2105, FTS 353-2105.

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

SECTION A – GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS *(continued)*

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:¹

Table 2. Filing Dates for Permits

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

Table 2 *(continued)*

4(UIC) A reasonable time prior to construction for new wells; as directed by the Director for existing wells.

5(PSD) 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 (SIC) codes which best describe your facility in terms of the principal products or services you produce or provide. Also, specify each classification in words. These classifications may differ from the SIC codes describing the operation generating the discharge, air emissions, or hazardous wastes.

SIC code numbers are descriptions which may be found in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which is available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Use the current edition of the manual. 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.

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

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 Center
U.S.G.S.
1400 Independence Road
Rolla, Mo. 65401
Phone No. (314) 341-0851

Ark., Ill., Iowa, Kans., La., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., N. Dak., Nebr., Okla., S. Dak., and Wis.

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

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

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

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

Item XII

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

Item XIII

Federal statutes 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 pollutants 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 Glossary section of these instructions.

1. Discharges from Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations. (See Glossary for definitions of "animal feeding operations" and "concentrated animal feeding operations." Only the latter require permits.)

2. Discharges from Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production Facilities. (See Glossary for size cutoffs.)

3. Discharges associated with approved Aquaculture Projects.

4. Discharges from Silvicultural Point Sources. (See Glossary for the definition of "silvicultural point source.") Nonpoint source silvicultural activities are excluded from NPDES permit requirements. However, some of these activities, such as stream crossings for roads, may involve point source discharges of dredged or fill material which may require a Section 404 permit. See 33 CFR 209.120.

E. DISCHARGES IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ON-SCENE CO-ORDINATOR'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 basis:

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,

SECTION D — GLOSSARY (continued)

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 United States which originate outside of and pass over, across, or through the facility or otherwise come into direct contact with the animals confined in the operation.

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

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

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

1. 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 contiguous zone, or the ocean.

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

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

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

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

EXISTING 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.

SECTION D – GLOSSARY (continued)

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.

SECTION D – GLOSSARY (continued)

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 toilets and other receptacles intended to receive or retain body wastes that are discharged from vessels and regulated under Section 312 of CWA, except that with respect to commercial vessels on the Great Lakes this term includes graywater. For the 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 discernible, 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 primarily of non-earthen materials (*e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic*) which provide structural support.

SECTION D – GLOSSARY (continued)

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.

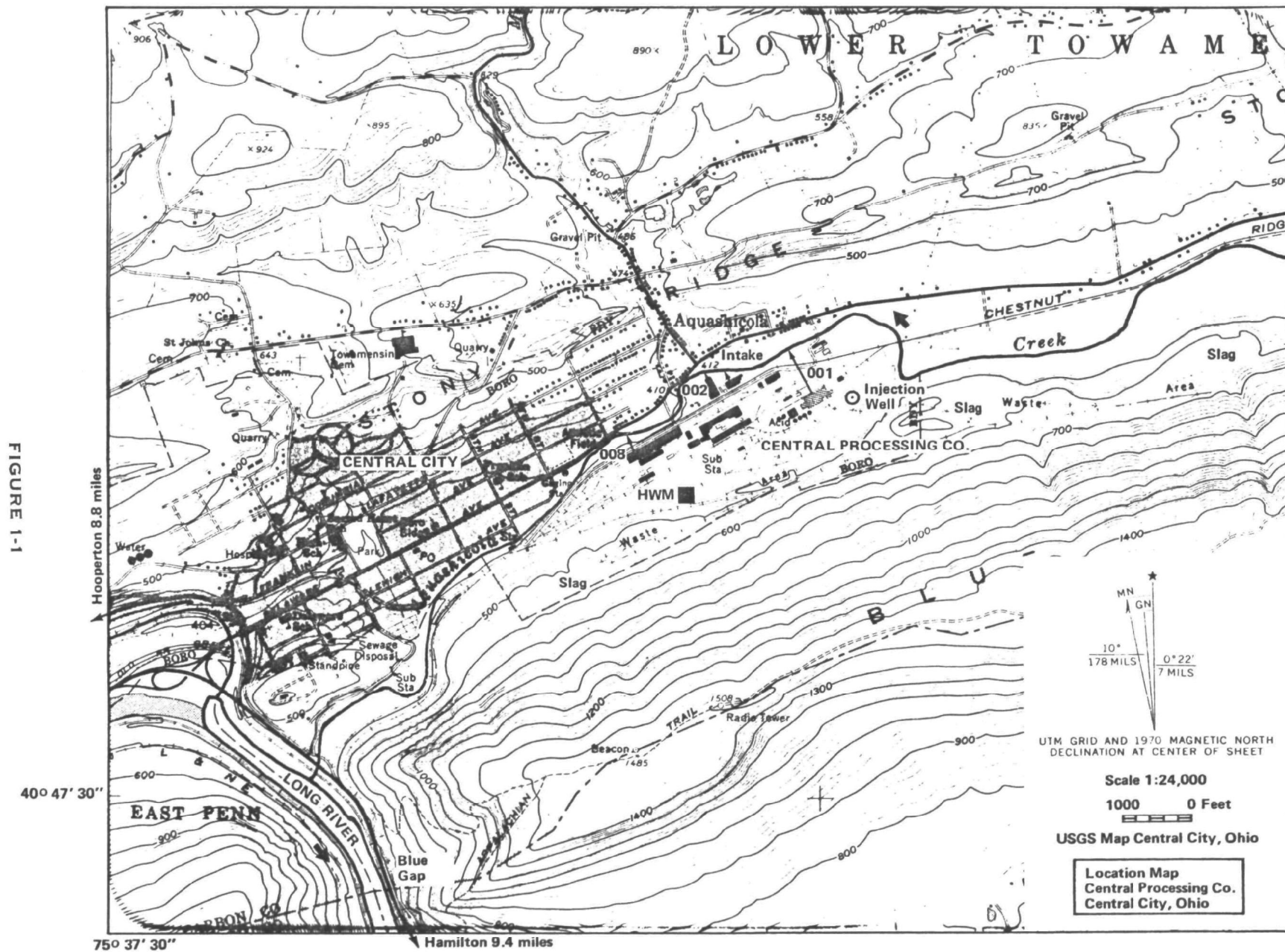
WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES means:

- 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 sub-surface 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.



FORM 1 GENERAL		U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY GENERAL INFORMATION Consolidated Permits Program (Read the "General Instructions" before starting.)		I. EPA I.D. NUMBER	
I. EPA I.D. NUMBER		PLEASE PLACE LABEL IN THIS SPACE		GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS	
III. FACILITY NAME				If a preprinted label has been provided, affix it in the designated space. Review the information carefully; if any of it is incorrect, cross through it and enter the correct data in the appropriate fill-in area below. Also, if any of the preprinted data is absent (the area to the left of the label space lists the information that should appear), please provide it in the proper fill-in area(s) below. If the label is complete and correct, you need not complete items I, III, V, and VI (except VI-B which must be completed regardless). Complete all items if no label has been provided. Refer to the instructions for detailed item descriptions and for the legal authorizations under which this data is collected.	
V. FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS					
VI. FACILITY LOCATION					

II. POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS	
INSTRUCTIONS: Complete A through J to determine whether you need to submit any permit application forms to the EPA. If you answer "yes" to any questions, you must submit this form and the supplemental form listed in the parenthesis following the question. Mark "X" in the box in the third column if the supplemental form is attached. If you answer "no" to each question, you need not submit any of these forms. You may answer "no" if your activity is excluded from permit requirements; see Section C of the instructions. See also, Section D of the instructions for definitions of bold-faced terms.	
SPECIFIC QUESTIONS	MARK 'X' FORM ATTACHED
A. Is this facility a publicly owned treatment works which results in a discharge to waters of the U.S.? (FORM 2A)	YES NO
C. Is this a facility which currently results in discharges to waters of the U.S. other than those described in A or B above? (FORM 2C)	YES NO
E. Does or will this facility treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes? (FORM 3)	YES NO
G. Do you or will you inject at this facility any produced water or other fluids which are brought to the surface in connection with conventional oil or natural gas production, inject fluids used for enhanced recovery of oil or natural gas, or inject fluids for storage of liquid hydrocarbons? (FORM 4)	YES NO
I. Is this facility a proposed stationary source which is one of the 28 industrial categories listed in the instructions and which will potentially emit 100 tons per year of any air pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act and may affect or be located in an attainment area? (FORM 5)	YES NO
B. Does or will this facility (either existing or proposed) include a concentrated animal feeding operation or aquatic animal production facility which results in a discharge to waters of the U.S.? (FORM 2B)	YES NO
D. Is this a proposed facility (other than those described in A or B above) which will result in a discharge to waters of the U.S.? (FORM 2D)	YES NO
F. Do you or will you inject at this facility industrial or municipal effluent below the lowermost stratum containing, within one quarter mile of the well bore, underground sources of drinking water? (FORM 4)	YES NO
H. Do you or will you inject at this facility fluids for special processes such as mining of sulfur by the Frasch process, solution mining of minerals, in situ combustion of fossil fuel, or recovery of geothermal energy? (FORM 4)	YES NO
J. Is this facility a proposed stationary source which is NOT one of the 28 industrial categories listed in the instructions and which will potentially emit 250 tons per year of any air pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act and may affect or be located in an attainment area? (FORM 5)	YES NO

III. NAME OF FACILITY	
1	SKIP

IV. FACILITY CONTACT	
A. NAME & TITLE (last, first, & title)	B. PHONE (area code & no.)

V. FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS	
A. STREET OR P.O. BOX	
B. CITY OR TOWN	
C. STATE	D. ZIP CODE

VI. FACILITY LOCATION	
A. STREET, ROUTE NO. OR OTHER SPECIFIC IDENTIFIER	
B. COUNTY NAME	
C. CITY OR TOWN	D. STATE
E. ZIP CODE	F. COUNTY CODE (if known)

VII. SIC CODES (4-digit, in order of priority)

VIII. OPERATOR INFORMATION

X. EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS

XI. MAP

XII. NATURE OF BUSINESS *(provide a brief description)*

XIII. CERTIFICATION (see instructions)

COMMENTS FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

EPA Form 3510-1 (6-80) REVERSE

FORM 1	 EPA	U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY GENERAL INFORMATION <i>Consolidated Permits Program</i> <small>(Read the "General Instructions" before starting.)</small>	I. EPA I.D. NUMBER 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 F		
GENERAL		GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS If a preprinted label has been provided, affix it in the designated space. Review the information carefully; if any of it is incorrect, cross through it and enter the correct data in the appropriate fill-in area below. Also, if any of the preprinted data is absent (the area to the left of the label space lists the information that should appear), please provide it in the proper fill-in area(s) below. If the label is complete and correct, you need not complete items I, III, V, and VI (except VI-B which must be completed regardless). Complete all items if no label has been provided. Refer to the instructions for detailed item descriptions and for the legal authorizations under which this data is collected.			
II. POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS		PLEASE PLACE LABEL IN THIS SPACE			
INSTRUCTIONS: Complete A through J to determine whether you need to submit any permit application forms to the EPA. If you answer "yes" to any questions, you must submit this form and the supplemental form listed in the parenthesis following the question. Mark "X" in the box in the third column if the supplemental form is attached. If you answer "no" to each question, you need not submit any of these forms. You may answer "no" if your activity is excluded from permit requirements; see Section C of the instructions. See also, Section D of the instructions for definitions of bold-faced terms.					
SPECIFIC QUESTIONS	MARK "X" YES NO FORM ATTACHED			SPECIFIC QUESTIONS	MARK "X" YES NO FORM ATTACHED
A. Is this facility a publicly owned treatment works which results in a discharge to waters of the U.S.? (FORM 2A)	16 17 18			B. Does or will this facility (either existing or proposed) include a concentrated animal feeding operation or aquatic animal production facility which results in a discharge to waters of the U.S.? (FORM 2B)	19 20 21
C. Is this a facility which currently results in discharges to waters of the U.S. other than those described in A or B above? (FORM 2C)	22 23 24			D. Is this a proposed facility (other than those described in A or B above) which will result in a discharge to waters of the U.S.? (FORM 2D)	25 26 27
E. Does or will this facility treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes? (FORM 3)	28 29 30	F. Do you or will you inject at this facility industrial or municipal effluent below the lowermost stratum containing, within one quarter mile of the well bore, underground sources of drinking water? (FORM 4)	31 32 33		
G. Do you or will you inject at this facility any produced water or other fluids which are brought to the surface in connection with conventional oil or natural gas production, inject fluids used for enhanced recovery of oil or natural gas, or inject fluids for storage of liquid hydrocarbons? (FORM 4)	34 35 36	H. Do you or will you inject at this facility fluids for special processes such as mining of sulfur by the Frasch process, solution mining of minerals, in situ combustion of fossil fuel, or recovery of geothermal energy? (FORM 4)	37 38 39		
I. Is this facility a proposed stationary source which is one of the 28 industrial categories listed in the instructions and which will potentially emit 100 tons per year of any air pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act and may affect or be located in an attainment area? (FORM 5)	40 41 42	J. Is this facility a proposed stationary source which is NOT one of the 28 industrial categories listed in the instructions and which will potentially emit 250 tons per year of any air pollutant regulated under the Clean Air Act and may affect or be located in an attainment area? (FORM 5)	43 44 45		
III. NAME OF FACILITY 1 SKIP					
IV. FACILITY CONTACT A. NAME & TITLE (last, first, & title) 2 B. PHONE (area code & no.)					
V. FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS A. STREET OR P.O. BOX 3 B. CITY OR TOWN 4 C. STATE D. ZIP CODE					
VI. FACILITY LOCATION A. STREET, ROUTE NO. OR OTHER SPECIFIC IDENTIFIER 5 B. COUNTY NAME C. CITY OR TOWN D. STATE E. ZIP CODE F. COUNTY CODE (if known)					

VII. SIC CODES (4-digit, in order of priority)

VIII. OPERATOR INFORMATION

X. EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS

XI. MAP

XII. NATURE OF BUSINESS (provide a brief description)

XIII. CERTIFICATION (see instructions)

COMMENTS FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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APPENDIX B

**PART A - FORM 3
HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMIT APPLICATION
CONSOLIDATED PERMITS PROGRAM**

FORM 3 RCRA		U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMIT APPLICATION <i>Consolidated Permits Program</i> (This information is required under Section 3005 of RCRA.)	I. EPA I.D. NUMBER <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:5%;">1</td><td style="width:5%;">2</td><td style="width:5%;">3</td><td style="width:5%;">4</td><td style="width:5%;">5</td><td style="width:5%;">6</td><td style="width:5%;">7</td><td style="width:5%;">8</td><td style="width:5%;">9</td><td style="width:5%;">10</td><td style="width:5%;">11</td><td style="width:5%;">12</td><td style="width:5%;">13</td><td style="width:5%;">14</td><td style="width:5%;">15</td><td style="width:5%;">16</td><td style="width:5%;">17</td><td style="width:5%;">18</td><td style="width:5%;">19</td><td style="width:5%;">20</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="19"></td> <td style="width:5%; text-align: center;">T/A</td> <td style="width:5%; text-align: center;">C</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																				T/A	C	
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APPLICATION APPROVED <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:5%;">1</td><td style="width:5%;">2</td><td style="width:5%;">3</td><td style="width:5%;">4</td><td style="width:5%;">5</td><td style="width:5%;">6</td><td style="width:5%;">7</td><td style="width:5%;">8</td><td style="width:5%;">9</td><td style="width:5%;">10</td><td style="width:5%;">11</td><td style="width:5%;">12</td><td style="width:5%;">13</td><td style="width:5%;">14</td><td style="width:5%;">15</td><td style="width:5%;">16</td><td style="width:5%;">17</td><td style="width:5%;">18</td><td style="width:5%;">19</td><td style="width:5%;">20</td> </tr> </table>		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	DATE RECEIVED (yr., mo., & day) <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:5%;">1</td><td style="width:5%;">2</td><td style="width:5%;">3</td><td style="width:5%;">4</td><td style="width:5%;">5</td><td style="width:5%;">6</td><td style="width:5%;">7</td><td style="width:5%;">8</td><td style="width:5%;">9</td><td style="width:5%;">10</td><td style="width:5%;">11</td><td style="width:5%;">12</td><td style="width:5%;">13</td><td style="width:5%;">14</td><td style="width:5%;">15</td><td style="width:5%;">16</td><td style="width:5%;">17</td><td style="width:5%;">18</td><td style="width:5%;">19</td><td style="width:5%;">20</td> </tr> </table>		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	COMMENTS <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px;"></div>	
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																										

II. FIRST OR REVISED APPLICATION

Place an "X" in the appropriate box in A or B below (mark one box only) to indicate whether this is the first application you are submitting for your facility or a revised application. If this is your first application and you already know your facility's EPA I.D. Number, or if this is a revised application, enter your facility's EPA I.D. Number in Item I above.

A. FIRST APPLICATION (place an "X" below and provide the appropriate date)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. EXISTING FACILITY (See instructions for definition of "existing" facility. Complete item below.)		<input type="checkbox"/> 2. NEW FACILITY (Complete item below.)	
C	8	FOR EXISTING FACILITIES, PROVIDE THE DATE (yr., mo., & day) OPERATION BEGAN OR THE DATE CONSTRUCTION COMMENCED (use the boxes to the left)	FOR NEW FACILITIES, PROVIDE THE DATE (yr., mo., & day) OPERATION BEGAN OR IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN
YR.	MO.	DAY	YR.
73 74	75 76	77 78	73 74
75 76	77 78	79 80	75 76

III. PROCESSES - CODES AND DESIGN CAPACITIES

A. PROCESS CODE - Enter the code from the list of process codes below that best describes each process to be used at the facility. Ten lines are provided for entering codes. If more lines are needed, enter the code(s) in the space provided. If a process will be used that is not included in the list of codes below, then describe the process (including its design capacity) in the space provided on the form (Item III-C).

B. PROCESS DESIGN CAPACITY - For each code entered in column A enter the capacity of the process.

1. AMOUNT - Enter the amount.

2. UNIT OF MEASURE - For each amount entered in column B(1), enter the code from the list of unit measure codes below that describes the unit of measure used. Only the units of measure that are listed below should be used.

PROCESS	PRO- CESS CODE	APPROPRIATE UNITS OF MEASURE FOR PROCESS DESIGN CAPACITY	PROCESS	PRO- CESS CODE	APPROPRIATE UNITS OF MEASURE FOR PROCESS DESIGN CAPACITY
Storage:			Treatment:		
CONTAINER (barrel, drum, etc.)	S01	GALLONS OR LITERS	TANK	T01	GALLONS PER DAY OR LITERS PER DAY
TANK	S02	GALLONS OR LITERS	SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT	T02	GALLONS PER DAY OR LITERS PER DAY
WASTE PILE	S03	CUBIC YARDS OR CUBIC METERS	INCINERATOR	T03	TONS PER HOUR OR METRIC TONS PER HOUR; GALLONS PER HOUR OR LITERS PER HOUR
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT	S04	GALLONS OR LITERS		T04	GALLONS PER DAY OR LITERS PER DAY
Disposal:			OTHER (Use for physical, chemical, thermal or biological treatment processes not occurring in tanks, surface impoundments or incinerators. Describe the processes in the space provided; Item III-C.)		
INJECTION WELL	D79	GALLONS OR LITERS			
LANDFILL	D80	ACRE-FEET (the volume that would cover one acre to a depth of one foot) OR HECTARE-METER			
LAND APPLICATION	D81	ACRES OR HECTARES			
OCEAN DISPOSAL	D82	GALLONS PER DAY OR LITERS PER DAY			
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT	D83	GALLONS OR LITERS			

UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT OF MEASURE CODE	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT OF MEASURE CODE	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT OF MEASURE CODE
GALLONS	G	LITERS PER DAY	V	ACRE-FEET	A
LITERS	L	TONS PER HOUR	D	HECTARE-METER	F
CUBIC YARDS	Y	METRIC TONS PER HOUR	W	ACRES	B
CUBIC METERS	C	GALLONS PER HOUR	E	HECTARES	G
GALLONS PER DAY	U	LITERS PER HOUR	H		

EXAMPLE FOR COMPLETING ITEM III (shown in line numbers X-1 and X-2 below): A facility has two storage tanks, one tank can hold 200 gallons and the other can hold 400 gallons. The facility also has an incinerator that can burn up to 20 gallons per hour.

DUP									
LINE NUMBER	A. PRO- CESS CODE (from list above)	B. PROCESS DESIGN CAPACITY	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	LINE NUMBER	A. PRO- CESS CODE (from list above)	B. PROCESS DESIGN CAPACITY	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY		
		1. AMOUNT (specify)				1. AMOUNT			
		2. UNIT OF MEASURE (enter code)				2. UNIT OF MEASURE (enter code)			
X-1	S 0 2	600	G	5					
X-2	T 0 3	20	E	6					
1				7					
2				8					
3				9					
4				10					

PROCESSES (continued)

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

DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

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.

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.

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
POUNDS P
TONS T

METRIC UNIT OF MEASURE CODE
KILOGRAMS K
METRIC TONS M

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.

PROCESSES

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.

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).

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.

ITEM 4: 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.

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 HAZARDOUS WASTE NO. (enter code)	B. ESTIMATED ANNUAL QUANTITY OF WASTE	C. UNIT OF MEASURE (enter code)	D. PROCESSES			
			1. PROCESS CODES (enter)		2. PROCESS DESCRIPTION (if a code is not entered in D(1))	
K 0 5 4	900	P	T 0 3	D 8 0		
D 0 0 2	400	P	T 0 3	D 8 0		
D 0 0 1	100	P	T 0 3	D 8 0		
D 0 0 2						included with above

EPA I.D. NUMBER (enter from page 1)													FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY															
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V													W															
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IV. DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES (continued)																												
WASTE NO.	A. EPA HAZARD. WASTE NO. (enter code)				B. ESTIMATED ANNUAL QUANTITY OF WASTE				C. UNIT OF MEASURE (enter code)		D. PROCESSES																	
											1. PROCESS CODES (enter)																	
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
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V. DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES (continued)**E. USE THIS SPACE TO LIST ADDITIONAL PROCESS CODES FROM ITEM D(1) ON PAGE 3.**

EPA I.D. NO. (enter from page 1)												
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											T/A	C
												6

VI. FACILITY DRAWING

All existing facilities must include in the space provided on page 5 a scale drawing of the facility (see instructions for more detail).

VII. PHOTOGRAPHS

All existing facilities must include photographs (aerial or ground-level) that clearly delineate all existing structures; existing storage, treatment and disposal areas; and sites of future storage, treatment or disposal areas (see instructions for more detail).

VII. FACILITY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

LATITUDE (degrees, minutes, & seconds)										LONGITUDE (degrees, minutes, & seconds)									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

VIII. FACILITY OWNER

- ☐ A. If the facility owner is also the facility operator as listed in Section VIII on Form 1, "General Information", place an "X" in the box to the left and skip to Section IX below.

B. If the facility owner is not the facility operator as listed in Section VIII on Form 1, complete the following items:

1. NAME OF FACILITY'S LEGAL OWNER															2. PHONE NO. (area code & no.)																			
3. STREET OR P.O. BOX															4. CITY OR TOWN										5. ST.					6. ZIP CODE				

X. OWNER CERTIFICATION

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

A. NAME (print or type)	B. SIGNATURE	C. DATE SIGNED

X. OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

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

A. NAME (print or type)	B. SIGNATURE	C. DATE SIGNED

V. FACILITY DRAWING (see page 4)