

Return to:  
Oklahoma Department of  
Environmental Quality

Water Quality Division  
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Revised September 2016

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Industrial Permits Section

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Oklahoma DEQ

**Application for Permit to Discharge Industrial Wastewater**

# **Form 2C**

## **Wastewater Discharge Information: Existing Manufacturing, Commercial and Mining Operations**

**PLEASE DETACH THESE INSTRUCTIONS AND RETURN ONLY THE  
COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM.**

**This form must be completed by all persons applying for a permit to discharge industrial wastewater from existing manufacturing, commercial and mining operations. This form must be completed in addition to Form 1 and any other applicable forms.**

**See Form 1, Attachment 1 for instructions on submittal of applications and public notice requirements.**

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**INSTRUCTIONS - FORM 2C**  
**OPDES APPLICATION TO DISCHARGE INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER**  
**EXISTING MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, AND MINING OPERATIONS**

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**This form must be completed by all applicants who check “yes” to Item B-1 in Form 1.**

Your application will not be considered complete unless you answer every question on this form and on any other required forms. If an item does not apply to you, enter “NA” (for not applicable) to show that you considered the question. Lab Reports must be submitted along with the completed application.

**Public Availability of Submitted Information**

You may not claim as confidential any information required by this form or by any other required forms, whether the information is reported on the forms or in an attachment. This information will be made available to the public upon request.

Any information you submit to DEQ which goes beyond that required by this or any other forms you may claim as confidential, but claims for information which is effluent data will be denied. If you do not assert a claim of confidentiality at the time of submitting the information, DEQ may make the information public without further notice to you. Claims of confidentiality will be handled in accordance with the Oklahoma Public Records Act.

**Definitions**

All significant terms used in these instructions and in Form 2C are defined in the glossary found in the General Instructions to Form 1.

**Item A**

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

**Item B**

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 C**

For each outfall, list the legal description (¼, ¼, ¼, Section, Township, Range) to the nearest 10 acres, the latitude and longitude, and the name of the receiving water. Use the previous NPDES permit for numbering each outfall.

**Item D-1**

The line drawing should show generally the route taken by water in your facility from intake to discharge. Show all operations contributing wastewater, including process and production areas, sanitary flows, cooling water, and stormwater runoff. You may group similar operations into a single unit, labeled to correspond to the more detailed listing in Item D-2. The water balance should show average flows. Show all significant losses of water to products, atmosphere, and discharge. You should use actual measurements whenever available; otherwise use your best estimate. An example of an acceptable line drawing appears in Figure 2C-1 to these instructions.

You may use the same drawing to fulfill the requirements of Item D-1 in Form 2C or Item D-1 in Form 2D and Item G-1 in Form 2S, provided the drawing shows **both** outfalls **and** surface impoundments.

**Item D-2**

List all sources of wastewater to each outfall. Operations may be described in general terms (*for example, “dye-making reactor” or “distillation tower”*). You may estimate the flow contributed by each source if no data are available. For stormwater discharges you may estimate the average flow, but you must indicate the rainfall event upon which the estimate is based and the method of estimation.

For each treatment unit, indicate its size, flow rate, and retention time, and describe the ultimate disposal of any solid or liquid wastes not discharged. Treatment units should be listed in order.

**Item D-3**

A discharge is intermittent unless it occurs without interruption during the operating hours of the facility, except for infrequent shutdowns for maintenance, process changes, or other similar activities. A discharge is seasonal if it occurs only during certain parts of the year. Fill in every applicable column if this item for each source of intermittent or seasonal discharges. Base your answers on actual data whenever available; otherwise, provide your best estimate. Report the highest daily value for flow rate and total volume in the “Maximum Daily” columns. Report the average of all daily values measured during days when discharge occurred within the last year in the “Long Term Average” columns.

**Item E-1**

All effluent guidelines promulgated by EPA appear in the Federal Register and are published annually in 40 CFR Subchapter N. A guideline applies to you if you have any operations contributing process wastewater in any subcategory covered by a BPT, BCT, or BAT guideline. If you are unsure whether you are covered by a promulgated effluent guideline, contact DEQ. You must check “yes” if an applicable effluent guideline has been promulgated, even if the guideline limitations are being contested in court. If you believe that a promulgated effluent guideline has been remanded for reconsideration by a court and does not apply to your operation, you may check “no”.

**Item E-2**

An effluent guideline is expressed in terms of production (or other measure of operation) if the limitation is expressed as mass of pollutant per operational parameter; for example, “pounds of BOD per cubic foot of logs from which bark is removed,” or “pounds of TSS per megawatt hour of electrical energy consumed by smelting furnace”. An example of a guideline not expressed in terms of a measure of operation is one which limits the concentration of pollutants.

**Item E-3**

This item must be completed only if you checked “yes” to Item E-2. The production information requested here is necessary to apply effluent guidelines to your facility and you cannot claim it as confidential. However, you do not have to indicate how the reported information was calculated. Report quantities in the units of measurement used in the applicable effluent guideline. The production figures provided must be based on actual daily production and not on design capacity or on predictions of future operations. To obtain alternate limits under 40 CFR §122.45(b)(2)(ii), you must define your maximum production capability and demonstrate to the Department that your actual production is substantially below maximum production capability and that there is a reasonable potential for an increase above actual production during the duration of the permit.

**Item F, Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4**

The items require you to collect and report data on the pollutants discharge for each of your outfalls. Each part of this item addresses a different set of pollutants and must be completed in accordance with the specific instructions for that part. The following general instructions apply to the entire item.

**General Instructions**

Part 1 requires you to report at least one analysis for each pollutant listed. Parts 2 and 3 require you to report analytical data in two ways. For some pollutants, you may be required to mark “X” in the “Testing Required” column, and test (sample and analyze) and report the levels of the pollutants in your discharge

whether or not you expect them to be present in your discharge. For all others, you must mark "X" in either the "Believe Present" column or the "Believe Absent" column based on your best estimate, and test for those which you believe to be present. (See specific instructions on the form and below for Parts 1 through 4.) Base your determination that a pollutant is present in or absent from your discharge on your knowledge of your raw materials, maintenance chemicals, intermediate and final products and byproducts, and any previous analyses known to you of your effluent or similar effluent. (For example, if you manufacture pesticides, you should expect those pesticides to be present in contaminated stormwater runoff.) If you would expect a pollutant to be present solely as a result of its presence in your intake water, you must mark "Believe Present" but you are not required to analyze for that pollutant. Instead, mark an "X" in the "Intake" column.

**A. Reporting.** All levels must be reported as concentration and as total mass. You may report some or all of the required data by attaching separate sheets of paper instead of filling out the table for Item F if the separate sheets contain all the required information in a format which is consistent with the table for Item F in spacing and in identification of pollutants and columns. (For example, the data system used in your GC/MS analysis may be able to print data in the proper format.) Use the following abbreviations in the columns headed "Units".

<u>Concentration</u>	<u>Mass</u>
ppm ..... parts per million	lb..... pounds
ppb ..... parts per billion	ton.....tons (English tons)
mg/l .....milligrams per liter	mg.....milligrams
ug/l .....micrograms per liter	g..... grams
	kg.....kilograms
	T .....tonnes (metric tons)

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

1. An applicable, promulgated effluent limitation or standard specifies the limitation for the metal in dissolved, valent, or total form; or
2. All approved analytical methods for the metal inherently measure only its dissolved form (E.G., hexavalent chromium); or
3. The permitting authority has determined that in establishing case-by-case limitations it is necessary to express the limitations on the metal in dissolved, valent, or total form to carry out the provisions of the CWA.

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

If you measure more than one daily value for a pollutant and those values are representative of your wastestream, you must report them. You must describe your method of testing and data analysis. You also must determine the average of all values within the last year and report the concentration and mass under the "Long Term Average Values" columns, and the total number of daily values under the "Number of Analyses" columns. Also, determine the average of all daily values taken during each calendar month, and report the highest average under the "Maximum 30 Day Values" columns.

**B. Sampling:** The collection of the samples for the reported analyses should be supervised by a person experienced in performing sampling of industrial wastewater. You may contact the Department for detailed guidance on sampling techniques and for answers to specific questions. Any specific requirements contained in the applicable analytical methods should be followed for sample containers, sample preservation, holding

times, the collection of duplicate samples, etc. The time when you sample should be representative of your normal operation, to the extent feasible, with all processes which contribute wastewater in normal operation, and with your treatment system operating properly with no system upsets. Samples should be collected from the center of the flow channel, where turbulence is at a maximum, at a site specified in your present permit, or at any site adequate for the collection of a representative sample.

For pH, temperature, cyanide, total phenols, residual chlorine, oil and grease, and fecal coliform, grab samples must be used. For all other pollutants 24-hour composite samples must be used. However, a minimum of one grab sample may be taken for effluents from holding ponds or other impoundments with a retention period of greater than 24 hours. For stormwater discharges a minimum of one to four grab samples may be taken, depending on the duration of the discharge. One grab must be taken in the first hour (or less) of discharge, with one additional grab (up to a maximum of four) taken in each succeeding hour of discharge for discharges lasting four or more hours. The Department may waive composite sampling for any outfall for which you demonstrate that use of an automatic sampler is infeasible and that a minimum of four grab samples will be representative of your discharge.

Grab and composite samples are defined as follows:

**Grab sample:** An individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly-selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

**Composite sample:** A combination of at least 8 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24 hour period. The composite must be flow proportional; either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot must be proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot. Aliquots may be collected manually or automatically. For GC/MS Volatile Organic Analysis (VOA), aliquots must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis. Four (4) (rather than eight) aliquots or grab samples should be collected for VOA. These four samples should be collected during actual hours of discharge over a 24 hour period and need not be flow proportioned. Only one analysis is required.

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

1. All data requirements are met.
2. Sampling was done no more than two years prior to submission.
3. All data are representative of the present discharge. Among the factors which would cause the data to be unrepresentative are significant changes in production level, changes in raw material, processes, or final products, and changes in wastewater treatment. The Department may request additional information, including current quantitative data, if the reviewer determines it to be necessary to evaluate your discharges.

**C. Analysis:** You must use test methods promulgated in 40 CFR Part 136; however, if none has been promulgated for a particular pollutant, you may use any suitable method for measuring the level of the pollutant in your discharge provided that you submit a description of the method or a reference to a published method. Your description should include the sample holding time, preservation techniques, and the quality control measures which you used. If you have two or more substantially identical outfalls, you may request permission from the Department to sample and analyze only one outfall and submit the results of the analysis for other substantially identical outfalls. If your request is granted by the Department, on a separate sheet attached to the application form, identify which outfall you did test, and describe why the outfalls which you did not test are substantially identical to the outfall which you did test. The test method used must have a minimum detection limit equal to or less than the Minimum Quantification Level (MQL) given in Table 2C-4 of these instructions.

**D. Reporting of Intake Data:** You are not required to report data under the "Intake" columns unless you wish to demonstrate your eligibility for a "net" effluent limitation for one or more pollutants, that is, an effluent limitation adjusted by subtracting the average level of the pollutant(s) present in your intake water. OPDES regulations allow net limitations only in certain circumstances. To demonstrate your eligibility, under the "Intake" columns report the average of the results of analyses on your intake water (*if your water is treated before use, test the water after it is treated*), and discuss the requirements for a net limitation with the Department.

**Item F, Part 1 (Form 2C, page 5)**

Item F, Part 1 must be completed by all applicants for all outfalls, including outfalls containing only non-contact cooling water or stormwater runoff. However, at your request, the Department may waive the requirement to test for one or more of these pollutants, upon a determination that available information is adequate to support issuance of the permit with less stringent reporting requirements for these pollutants. See discussion in General Instructions to Item F for definitions of the columns in Part A. The "Long Term Average Values" column and "Maximum 30 Day Values" column are not compulsory but should be filled out if data are available.

Use composite samples for all pollutants in this Item, except use grab samples for pH and temperature. See discussion in General Instructions to Item F for definitions of the columns in Part 1. The "Long Term Average Values" column and "Maximum 30 Day Values" column are not compulsory but should be filled out if data are available.

**Item F, Part 2 (Form 2C, pages 5-6)**

Item F, Part 2 must be completed by all applicants for all outfalls, including outfalls containing only non-contact cooling water or stormwater runoff. You must report quantitative data if the pollutant(s) in question is limited in an effluent limitations guideline either directly, or indirectly but expressly through limitation on an indicator (*e.g., use of TSS as an indicator to control the discharge of iron and aluminum*). For other discharged pollutants you must provide quantitative data or explain their presence in your discharge. The Department will consider requests to eliminate the requirement to test for pollutants for an industrial category or subcategory. Your request must be supported by data representative of the industrial category or subcategory in question. The data must demonstrate that individual testing for each applicant is unnecessary, because the facilities in the category or subcategory discharge substantially identical levels of the pollutant or discharge the pollutant uniformly at sufficiently low levels. Use grab samples for residual chlorine, oil and grease, and fecal coliform. The "Long Term Average Values" column and "Maximum 30 Day Values" column are not compulsory but should be filled out if data are available.

**Item F, Part 3 (Form 2C, pages 7-13)**

Table 2C-1 of these instructions lists the 34 "primary" industry categories in the left-hand column. For each outfall, if any of your processes which contribute wastewater falls into one of those categories in Table 2C-1, you must mark 'X' in the "Testing Required" column and test for: (1) all of the toxic metals, cyanide and total phenols, and, (2) the organic toxic pollutants contained in Table 2C-1 as applicable to your category, unless you qualify as a small business (see below). The organic toxic pollutants are listed by CG/MS fractions. For example, the Organic Chemicals industry is marked (with an "X") for all four fractions; therefore, applicants in this category must test for all organic toxic pollutants in Item F, Part 3. The inclusion of total phenols is not intended to classify total phenols as a toxic pollutant. When you determine which industry category you are in to find your testing requirements, you are not determining your category for any other purpose and you are not giving up your right to challenge your inclusion in that category (*for example, for deciding whether an effluent guideline is applicable*) before your permit is issued. For all other cases (*secondary industries, non-process wastewater outfalls, and non-required GC/MS fractions*), you must mark "X" in either the "Believed Present" column or the

"Believed Absent" column for each pollutant. For every pollutant you know or have reason to believe is present in your discharge in concentrations of 10 µg/l (ppb) or greater, you must report quantitative data. For acrolein, acrylonitrile, 2,4-dinitrophenol, and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, where you expect these four pollutants to be discharged in concentrations of 100 µg/l (ppb) or greater, you must report quantitative data. For every pollutant expected to be discharged in concentrations less than the thresholds specified above, you must either submit quantitative data or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged. At your request the Department may waive the requirement to test for pollutants for an industrial category or subcategory. Your request must be supported by data representative of the industrial category or subcategory in question. The data must demonstrate that individual testing for each applicant is unnecessary, because the facilities in question discharge substantially identical levels of the pollutant, or discharge the pollutant uniformly at sufficiently low levels. If you qualify as a small business (see below) you are exempt from testing for the organic toxic pollutants, listed on pages 7 to 11 in Item F, Part 3. For pollutants in intake water, see discussion in General Instructions to this item. The "Long Term Average Values" column and "Maximum 30-day Values" column are not compulsory but should be filled out if data are available. You are required to mark "Testing Required" for dioxin if you use or manufacture one of the following compounds:

- (a) 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid, (2,4,5-T);
- (b) 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid, (Silvex, 2,4,5-TP);
- (c) 2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate, (Erbon);
- (d) 0,0-Dimethyl 0-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate, (Ronnel);
- (e) 2,4,5,-Trichlorophenol, (TCP); or
- (f) hexachlorophene, (HCP).

If you mark "Testing Required" or "Believed Present," you must perform a screening analysis for dioxins, using gas chromatography with an electron capture detector. A TCDD standard for quantitation is not required. Describe the results of this analysis in the space provided; for example, "no measurable baseline deflection at the retention time of TCDD" or "a measurable peak within the tolerances of the retention time of TCDD." The Department may require you to perform a quantitative analysis if you report a positive result. The Effluent Guidelines Division of EPA has collected and analyzed samples from some plants for the pollutants listed in Item F-3 in the course of its BAT guidelines development program. If your effluents are sampled and analyzed as part of this program in the last three years, you may use these data to answer Item F-3 provided that the Department approves, and provided that no process change or change in raw materials or operating practices has occurred since the samples were taken that would make the analyses unrepresentative of your current discharge.

**Small Business Exemption:** If you qualify as a "small business," you are exempt from the reporting requirements for the organic toxic pollutants, listed in the following sections: Volatile Compounds, Acid Compounds, Base/Neutral Compounds, and Pesticides. There are two ways in which you can qualify as a "small business." If your facility is a coal mine, and if your probable total annual production is less than 100,000 tons per year, you may submit past production data or estimated future production (*such as a schedule of estimated total production under 30 CFR §795.14(c)*) instead of conducting analyses for the organic toxic pollutants. If your facility is not a coal mine, and if your gross total annual sales for the most recent three years average less than \$100,000 per year (*in second quarter 1980 dollars*), you may submit sales data for those years instead of conducting analyses for the organic toxic pollutants. The production or sales data must be for the facility which is the source of the discharge. The data should not be limited to production or sales for the process or processes which contribute to the discharge, unless those are the only processes at your facility. For sales data, in situations involving intracorporate transfer of goods and services, the transfer price per unit should approximate market prices for those goods and services as closely as possible. Sales figures for years after 1980 should be indexed to the second quarter of 1980 by using the gross national product price deflator (*second quarter of 1980=100*). This index is available in *National Income and Product Accounts of the United States (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis)*.

#### Item F, Part 4 (Form 2C, page 3)

List any pollutants in Table 2C-2 of these instructions that you believe to be present and explain why you believe them to be present. No analysis is required, but if you have analytical data, you must report it.

**Note:** Under 40 CFR 117.12(a)(2), certain discharges of hazardous substances (listed in Table 2C-3 of these instructions) may be exempted from the requirements of Section 311 of CWA, which establishes reporting requirements, civil penalties and liability for cleanup costs for spills of oil and hazardous substances. A discharge of a particular substance may be exempted if the origin, source, and amount of the discharged substances are identified in the OPDES permit application or in the permit, if the permit contains a requirement for treatment of the discharge, and if the treatment is in place. To apply for an exclusion of the discharge of any hazardous substance from the requirements of Section 311, attach additional sheets of paper to your form, setting forth the following information;

1. The substance and the amount of each substance which may be discharged.
2. The origin and source of the discharge of the substance.
3. The treatment which is to be provided for the discharge by:
  - a. An onsite treatment system separate from any treatment system treating your normal discharge;
  - b. A treatment system designed to treat your normal discharge and which is additionally capable of treating the amount of the substance identified under paragraph 1 above; or
  - c. Any combination of the above.

See 40 CFR §117.12(a)(2) and (c), published on August 29, 1979, in 44 FR 50766, or contact DEQ for further information on exclusions from Section 311.

#### Item G

This requirement applies to current use or manufacture of a toxic pollutant as an intermediate or final product or byproduct. The Department may waive or modify the requirement if you demonstrate that it would be unduly burdensome to identify each toxic pollutant and the Department has adequate information to issue your permit. You may not claim this information as confidential; however, you do not have to distinguish between use or production of the pollutants or list the amounts.

#### Item H

Self explanatory. The Department may ask you to provide additional details after your application is received.

#### Item I

State statutes provide for penalties for submitting false information on this application form.

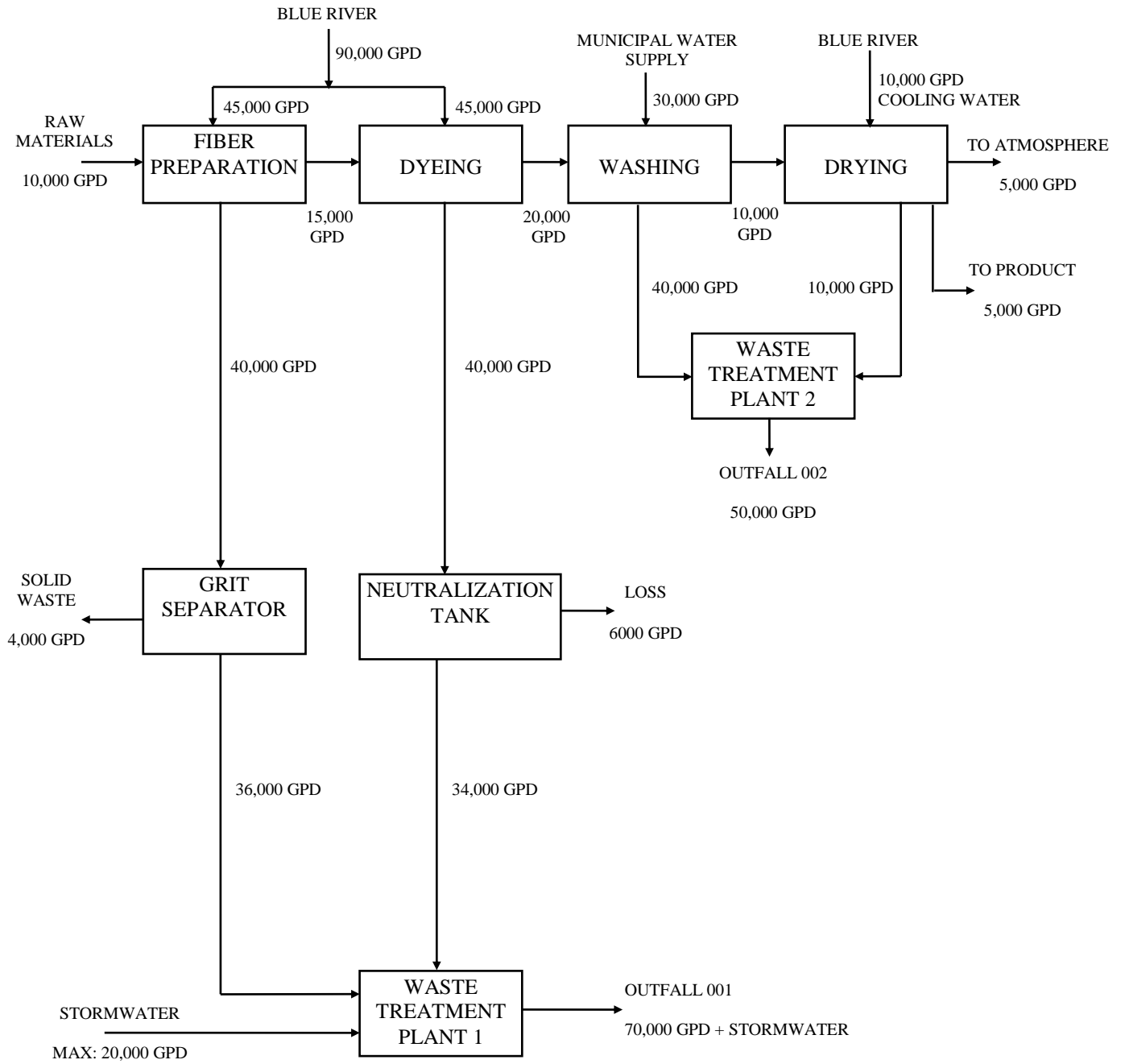
27A O.S. 1996, §2-6-206(G)(4) provides that, "Any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the Oklahoma Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Act... shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00), or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years, or by both."

All applications must be certified as provided on the forms furnished by the Department, and must be signed by the applicant. Signatures must be original signatures; photostatic copies of signatures will not be accepted. Permit applications must be signed as follows:

1. If the applicant is a private corporation, the application must be signed by:
  - a. a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or

- b. the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
2. If the applicant is a partnership, sole proprietorship or individual person, the application must be signed, respectively, by a general partner, the proprietor or the individual.
3. If the applicant is a municipality, political subdivision, the state or federal government or other public agency or entity, the application must be signed by the principal executive officer of the entity or the ranking elected official.

# Figure 2C-1



**Table 2C-1**

**TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR ORGANIC TOXIC POLLUTANTS BY INDUSTRY CATEGORY \***

INDUSTRY CATEGORY	GC/MS FRACTION <sup>1,2</sup>			
	Volatile	Acid	Base/Neutral	Pesticide
Adhesives and sealants .....	X	X	X	--
Aluminum forming .....	X	X	X	--
Auto and other laundries .....	X	X	X	X
Battery manufacturing .....	X	--	X	--
Coal mining .....	X	X	X	X
Coil coating.....	X	X	X	--
Copper forming.....	X	X	X	--
Electric and electronic compounds .....	X	X	X	X
Electroplating.....	X	X	X	--
Explosives manufacturing.....	--	X	X	--
Foundries .....	X	X	X	--
Gum and wood chemicals.....	X	X	X	X
Inorganic chemicals manufacturing .....	X	X	X	--
Iron and steel manufacturing .....	X	X	X	--
Leather tanning and finishing .....	X	X	X	X
Mechanical products manufacturing.....	X	X	X	--
Nonferrous metals manufacturing.....	X	X	X	X
Ore mining .....	X	X	X	X
Organic chemicals manufacturing .....	X	X	X	X
Paint and ink formulation .....	X	X	X	X
Pesticides .....	X	X	X	X
Petroleum refining .....	X	X	X	X
Pharmaceutical preparations .....	X	X	X	--
Photographic equipment and supplies .....	X	X	X	X
Plastic and synthetic materials manufacturing.....	X	X	X	X
Plastic processing.....	X	--	--	--
Porcelain enameling.....	X	--	X	X
Printing and publishing .....	X	X	X	X
Pulp and paperboard mills .....	X	X	X	X
Rubber processing .....	X	X	X	--
Soap and detergent manufacturing.....	X	X	X	--
Steam electric power plants .....	X	X	X	--
Textile mills .....	X	X	X	X
Timber products processing.....	X	X	X	X

\* See note at conclusion of 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D (1983) for explanation of effect of suspensions on testing requirements for primary industry categories.

<sup>1</sup> The pollutants in each fraction are listed in Table 2C-4 of these instructions.

<sup>2</sup> X = Testing required  
 -- = Testing not required

## TABLE 2C-2

### TOXIC POLLUTANTS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES REQUIRED TO BE IDENTIFIED BY APPLICANTS IF EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT

#### TOXIC POLLUTANTS

Asbestos

#### HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

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



**TABLE 2C-3**  
**HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

Acetaldehyde	Carbaryl
Acetic acid	Carbofuran
Acetic anhydride	Carbon disulfide
Acetone cyanohydrin	Carbon tetrachloride
Acetyl bromide	Chlordane
Acetyl chloride	Chlorine
Acrolein	Chlorobenzene
Acrylonitrile	Chloroform
Adipic acid	Chloropyrifos
Aldrin	Chlorosulfonic acid
Allyl alcohol	Chromic acetate
Allyl chloride	Chromic acid
Aluminum sulfate	Chromic sulfate
Ammonia	Chromous chloride
Ammonium acetate	Cobaltous bromide
Ammonium benzoate	Cobaltous formate
Ammonium bicarbonate	Cobaltous sulfamate
Ammonium bichromate	Coumaphos
Ammonium bifluoride	Cresol
Ammonium bisulfite	Crotonaldehyde
Ammonium carbamate	Cupric acetate
Ammonium carbonate	Cupric acetoarsenite
Ammonium chloride	Cupric chloride
Ammonium chromate	Cupric nitrate
Ammonium citrate	Cupric oxalate
Ammonium flouoroborate	Cupric sulfate
Ammonium fluoride	Cupric sulfate ammoniated
Ammonium hydroxide	Cupric tartrate
Ammonium oxalate	Cyanogen chloride
Ammonium silicofluoride	Cyclohexane
Ammonium sulfamate	2,4-D acid (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
Ammonium sulfide	2,4-D esters (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid esters)
Ammonium sulfite	DDT
Ammonium tartrate	Diazinon
Ammonium thiocyanate	Dicamba
Ammonium thiosulfate	Dichlobenil
Amyl acetate	Dichlone
Aniline	Dichlorobenzene
Antimony pentachloride	Dichloropropane
Antimony potassium tartrate	Dichloropropene
Antimony tribromide	Dichloropropene-Dichloropropane mix
Antimony trichloride	2,2-Dichloropropionic acid
Antimony trifluoride	Dichlorvos
Antimony trioxide	Dieldrin
Arsenic disulfide	Diethylamine
Arsenic trichloride	Dimethylamine
Arsenic trioxide	Dinitrobenzene
Arsenic trisulfide	Dinitrophenol
Barium cyanide	Dinitrotoluene
Benzene	Diquat
Benzoic acid	Disulfoton
Benzonitrile	Diuron
Benzoyl chloride	Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid
Benzyl chloride	Endosulfan
Beryllium chloride	Endrin
Beryllium fluoride	Epichlorohydrin
Beryllium nitrate	Ethion
Butylacetate	Elhylbenzene
n-Butylphthalate	Ethylenediamine
Butylamine	Ethylene dibromide
Butyric acid	Ethylene dichloride
Cadmium acetate	Ethylene diaminetetracetic acid (EDTA)
Cadmium bromide	Ferric ammonium citrate
Cadmium chloride	Ferric ammonium exalate
Calcium arsenate	Ferric chloride
Calcium arsenite	Ferric fluoride
Calcium carbide	Ferric nitrate
Calcium chromate	Ferric sulfate
Calcium cyanide	Ferrous chloride
Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	Ferrous sulfate
Calcium hypochlorite	Formaldehyde
Captan	Formic acid

**Table 2C-3****HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES**

Fumaric acid	Propionic anhydride
Furfural	Propylene oxide
Guthion	Pyrethrins
Heptachlor	Quinoline
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Resorcinol
Hydrochloric acid	Selenium oxide
Hydrofluoric acid	Silver nitrate
Hydrogen cyanide	Sodium
Hydrogen sulfide	Sodium arsenate
Isoprene	Sodium arsenite
Isopropanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate	Sodium bichromate
Kelthane	Sodium bifluoride
Kepone	Sodium bisulfite
Lead acetate	Sodium chromate
Lead arsenate	Sodium cyanide
Lead chloride	Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate
Lead fluoborate	Sodium fluoride
Lead fluorite	Sodium hydrosulfide
Lead iodide	Sodium hydroxide
Lead nitrate	Sodium hypochlorite
Lead stearate	Sodium methylvate
Lead sulfate	Sodium nitrate
Lead sulfide	Sodium phosphate (dibasic)
Lead thiocyanate	Sodium phosphate (tribasic)
Lindane	Sodium selenite
Lithium chromate	Strontium chromate
Malathion	Strychnine
Maleic acid	Styrene
Maleic anhydride	Sulfuric acid
Mercaptodimethur	Sulfur monochloride
Mercuric cyanide	2,4,5-T acid (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid)
Mercuric nitrate	2,4,5-T amines (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid amines)
Mercuric sulfate	2,4,5-T esters (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid esters)
Mercuric thiocyanate	2,4,5-T salts (2,1,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid salts)
Mercurous nitrate	2,4,5-TP acid (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy propanoic acid)
Methoxychlor	2,4,5-TP acid esters (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy propanoic acid esters)
Methyl mercaptan	TDE (Tetrachlorodiphenyl ethane)
Methyl methacrylate	Tetraethyl lead
Methyl parathion	Tetraethyl pyrophosphate
Mevinphos	Thallium sulfate
Mexacarbate	Toluene
Monoethylamine	Toxaphene
Monomethylamine	Trichlorofon
Naled	Trichloroethylene
Naphthalene	Trichlorophenol
Naphthenic acid	Triethanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate
Nickel ammonium sulfate	Triethylamine
Nickel chloride	Trimethylamine
Nickel hydroxide	Uranyl acetate
Nickel nitrate	Uranyl nitrate
Nickel sulfate	Vanadium pentoxide
Nitric acid	Vanadyl sulfate
Nitrobenzene	Vinyl acetate
Nitrogen dioxide	Vinylidene chloride
Nitrophenil	Xylene
Nitrotoluene	Xylenol
Paraformaldehyde	Zinc acetate
Parathion	Zinc ammonium chloride
Pentachlorophenol	Zinc borate
Phenol	Zinc bromide
Phosgene	Zinc carbonate
Phosphoric acid	Zinc chloride
Phosphorus	Zinc cyanide
Phosphorus oxychloride	Zinc fluoride
Phosphorus pentasulfide	Zinc formate
Phosphorus trichloride	Zinc hydrosulfite
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	Zinc nitrate
Potassium arsenate	Zinc phenolsulfonate
Potassium arsenite	Zinc phosphide
Potassium bichromate	Zinc silicofluoride
Potassium cyanide	Zinc sulfate
Potassium hydroxide	Zirconium nitrate
Potassium permanganate	Zirconium potassium fluoride
Propargite	Zirconium sulfate
Propionic acid	Zirconium tetrachloride

**Table 2C-4**

**MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVELS (µg/l)**

<u>METALS AND CYANIDE</u>	<u>REQUIRED MOL</u>	<u>RECOMMENDED EPA METHOD</u>
Antimony, Total	60	200.8
Arsenic, Total	0.5	200.8
Beryllium, Total	5	200.8
Cadmium, Total	1	200.8
Chromium, Total	10	200.8
Chromium, (3+)	10	*
Chromium, (6+)	10	218.6
Copper, Total	1	200.8
Lead, Total	0.5	200.8
Mercury, Total	0.05	245.7
Nickel, Total (Freshwater)	10	200.8
Selenium, Total	5	200.8
Silver, Total	0.5	200.8
Thallium, Total	0.5	200.8
Zinc, Total	20	200.8
Cyanide, Total	10	335.4
 <u>DIOXIN</u>		
2,3,7,8-TCDD	0.00001	1613B
 <u>VOLATILE COMPOUNDS</u>		
Acrolein	50	624
Acrylonitrile	50	624
Benzene	10	624
Bromoform	10	624
Carbon Tetrachloride	10	624
Chlorobenzene	10	624
Chlorodibromomethane	10	624
Chloroethane	50	624
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether	10	624
Chloroform	10	624
Dichlorobromomethane	10	624
1,1-Dichloroethane	10	624
1,2-Dichloroethane	10	624
1,1-Dichloroethylene	10	624
1,2-Dichloropropane	10	624
1,3-Dichloropropylene	10	624
Ethylbenzene	10	624
Methyl Bromide (Bromomethane)	50	624
Methyl Chloride (Chloromethane)	50	624
Methylene Chloride	20	624
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	10	624
Tetrachloroethylene	10	624
Toluene	10	624
1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene	10	624
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	10	624
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	10	624
Trichloroethylene	10	624
Vinyl Chloride	10	624
 <u>ACID COMPOUNDS</u>		
2-Chlorophenol	20	625
2,4-Dichlorophenol	20	625
2,4-Dimethylphenol	20	625
4 ,6-Dinitro-o-Cresol	50	625
2,4-Dinitrophenol	50	625
2-Nitrophenol	20	625
4-Nitrophenol	50	625
p-Chloro-m-Cresol	20	625
Pentachlorophenol	50	625
Phenol	20	625
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	20	625

**Table 2C-4**

**MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVELS (µg/l)**

<b><u>BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS</u></b>	<b><u>REQUIRED MOL</u></b>	<b><u>RECOMMENDED EPA METHOD</u></b>
Acenaphthene	20	625
Acenaphthylene	20	625
Anthracene	20	625
Benidine	50	625
Benzo(a)anthracene	20	625
Benzo(a)pyrene	20	625
3,4-Benzofluoranthene	20	625
Benzo(ghi)perylene	20	625
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	20	625
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) Methane	20	625
Bis(2-chloroethyl) Ether	20	625
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) Ether	20	625
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	20	625
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	20	625
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	20	625
2-Chloronaphthalene	20	625
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	20	625
Chrysene	20	625
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	20	625
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	20	625
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	20	625
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	20	625
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	50	625
Diethyl Phthalate	20	625
Dimethyl Phthalate	20	625
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	20	625
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	20	625
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	20	625
Di-n-octyl Phthalate	20	625
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	20	625
Fluoranthene	20	625
Hexachlorobenzene	10	625
Hexachlorobutadiene	20	625
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	20	625
Hexachloroethane	20	625
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	20	625
Isophorone	20	625
Naphthalene	10	625
Nitrobenzene	20	625
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	50	625
n-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	20	625
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	20	625
Phenanthrene	20	625
Pyrene	20	625
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	20	625
<b><u>PESTICIDES</u></b>		
Aldrin	0.05	608
Alpha-BHC	0.05	608
Beta-BHC	0.05	608
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.05	608
Delta-BHC	0.05	608
Chlordane	0.2	608
4,4'-DDT	0.05	608
4,4'-DDE (p,p-DDX)	0.05	608
4,4'-DDD (p,p-TDE)	0.05	608
Dieldrin	0.05	608
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.05	608
Beta-Endosulfan	0.05	608
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05	608
Endrin	0.05	608
Endrin Aldehyde	0.05	608
Heptachlor	0.05	608
Heptachlor Epoxide (BHC-Hexachlorocyclohexane)	0.05	608
Toxaphene	0.3	608

**Table 2C-4**

**MINIMUM QUANTIFICATION LEVELS (µg/l)**

<b><u>PESTICIDES (Continued)</u></b>	<b><u>REQUIRED MQL</u></b>	<b><u>RECOMMENDED EPA METHOD</u></b>
PCB-1242	0.25	608
PCB-1254	0.25	608
PCB-1221	0.25	608
PCB-1232	0.25	608
PCB-1248	0.25	608
PCB-1260	0.25	608
PCB-1016	0.25	608

\* Chromium (3+) level is determined by subtracting chromium (6+) level from total chromium level.





**D. FLOWS, SOURCES OF POLLUTION, AND TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES (continued)**

3. Except for storm runoff, leaks or spills, are any of the discharges described in Items D-1 or 2 intermittent or seasonal?  
 Yes (complete the following table)  No (go to Item E)

a. Outfall No.	b. Operation(s) Contributing Flow	c. Frequency		d. Flow				
		Days Per Week	Months Per Year	Flow Rate		Total Volume		Duration (days)
				Long Term Average	Maximum Daily	Long Term Average	Maximum Daily	

**E. PRODUCTION**

1. Does an effluent guideline limitation promulgated by EPA under Section 304 of the Clean Water Act apply to your facility?  
 Yes (complete Item E-2)  No (go to Item F)

2. Are the limitations in the applicable effluent guideline expressed in terms of production (or other measure of operation)?  
 Yes (complete Item E-3)  No (go to Item F)

3. If you answered "yes" to Item E-2, list the quantity which represents an actual measurement of your level of production, expressed in the terms and units used in the applicable effluent guideline, and indicate the affected outfalls.

a. Average Daily Production			b. Affected Outfall
(1) Qty Per Day	(2) Units of Measure	(3) Operation, Product, Material, etc.	

**F. INTAKE AND EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS**

1, 2 & 3: See instruction before proceeding – Complete one set of tables (pages 5 - 12) for each outfall – Annotate the outfall number in the space provided.  
 4. Use the space below to list any of the pollutants listed in Table 2C-2 of the instructions, which you know or have reason to believe is discharged or may be discharged from any outfall. For every pollutant you list, briefly describe the reasons you believe it to be present and report any analytical data in your possession.

a. Pollutant	b. Source	c. Outfall No.





Outfall No.

**PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE IN THE UNSHADED AREAS ONLY. You may report some or all of this information on separate sheets (use the same format) instead of completing these pages. SEE INSTRUCTIONS.**

	OPDES Permit No.	State Permit No.	Facility ID No.	<b>Form 2C, Item F Parts 1, 2 and 3</b>
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**F. INTAKE AND EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS (continued from page 3 of Form 2C)**

**PART 1 - You must provide the results of at least one analysis for every pollutant in this table. Complete one table for each outfall. See instructions for additional details.**

a. Pollutant	b. Effluent							c. Units		d. Intake (optional)		
	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30 Day Value (if available)		Long Term Avg Value (if available)		No. of Analyses			Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass		Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)												
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)												
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)												
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)												
Ammonia (as N)												
Chloride												
Dissolved Solids, Total												
Sulfate (as SO <sub>4</sub> )												
Flow	Value		Value		Value			MGD <input type="checkbox"/>	GPD <input type="checkbox"/>	Value		
Temperature Winter	Value		Value		Value			°C		Value		
Temperature Summer	Value		Value		Value			°C		Value		
pH	Minimum Daily				Maximum Daily				Standard Units			

**PART 2 - Mark "X" in column b(1) for each pollutant you know or have reason to believe is present. Mark "X" in column b(2) for each pollutant you believe to be absent. If you mark column b(1) for any pollutant which is limited either directly, or indirectly but expressly, in an Effluent Limitation Guideline, you must provide the results of at least one analysis for that pollutant. For other pollutants for which you mark column b(1), you must provide quantitative data or an explanation of their presence in your discharge. Complete one table for each outfall. See the instructions for additional details and requirements.**

a. Pollutant	b. Mark "X"		c. Effluent						d. Units		e. Intake (optional)		
	(1) Believed Present	(2) Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30 Day Value (if available)		Long Term Average Value (if available)				No. of Analyses	Long Term Average Value	
			Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass		Conc.	Mass
Bromide													
Chlorine, Total Residual													
Color													
Fecal Coliform													
Fluoride													

Outfall No.		b. Mark "X"		c. Effluent						d. Units		e. Intake (optional)		
a. Pollutant	(1) Believed Present	(2) Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30 Day Value (if available)		Long Term Avg Value (if available)		No. of Analyses	Conc.	Mass	Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass				Conc.	Mass	
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)														
Nitrogen, Total Organic (as N)														
Oil and Grease														
Phosphorus (as P), Total														
Radioactivity	Alpha, total													
	Beta, total													
	Radium, total													
	Radium 226, total													
Sulfide (as S)														
Sulfite (asSO <sub>3</sub> )														
Surfactants														
Aluminum, total														
Barium, total														
Boron, total														
Cobalt, total														
Iron, total														
Magnesium, total														
Molybdenum, total														
Manganese, total														
Tin, total														
Titanium, total														

**Outfall No.**

**PART 3** - If you are a primary industry and this outfall contains process wastewater, refer to Table 2C-1 in the instructions to determine which of the GC/MS organic fractions you are required to test in addition to the toxic metals, cyanide and total phenols. Then mark "X" in column b(1) for the pollutant groups you are required to test. For the remaining pollutants, mark "X" in column b(2) for each pollutant you know or have reason to believe is present. Mark "X" in column b(3) for each pollutant you believe to be absent. **Complete one table for each outfall.** See instructions for additional details and requirements.

a. Pollutant	b. Mark "X"			c. Effluent						d. Units		e. Intake (optional)		
	(1) Testing Required	(2) Believed Present	(3) Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30 Day Value (if available)		Long Term Avg Value (if available)				No. of Analyses	Long Term Average Value	
	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass				

**METALS, CYANIDE, AND TOTAL PHENOLS**

Antimony, total															
Arsenic, total															
Beryllium, total															
Cadmium, total															
Chromium, total															
Copper, total															
Lead, total															
Mercury, total															
Nickel, total															
Selenium, total															
Silver, total															
Thallium, total															
Zinc, total															
Cyanide, total															
Phenols, total															

**DIOXIN**

2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-Dioxin				Describe Results:
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**GC/MS FRACTION -- VOLATILE COMPOUNDS**

Acrolein															
Acrylonitrile															
Benzene															

Outfall No.	b. Mark "X"			c. Effluent						d. Units		e. Intake (optional)			
a. Pollutant	(1) Testing Required	(2) Believed Present	(3) Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30 Day Value (if available)		Long Term Avg Value (if available)		No. of Analyses			Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
				Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass				Conc.	Mass	
Bis (Chloroethyl) Ether															
Bromoform															
Carbon Tetrachloride															
Chlorobenzene															
Chlorodibromomethane															
Chloroethane															
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether															
Chloroform															
Dichlorobromomethane															
Dichlorodifluoromethane															
1,1-Dichloroethane															
1,2-Dichloroethane															
1,1-Dichloroethylene															
1,2-Dichloropropane															
1,3-Dichloropropylene															
Ethylbenzene															
Methyl Bromide															
Methyl Chloride															
Methylene Chloride															
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-ethane															
Tetrachloroethylene															
Toluene															

Outfall No.	b. Mark "X"			c. Effluent						d. Units		e. Intake (optional)			
a. Pollutant	(1) Testing Required	(2) Believed Present	(3) Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30 Day Value (if available)		Long Term Avg Value (if available)		No. of Analyses			Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
				Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass				Conc.	Mass	
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene															
1,1,1-Trichloroethane															
1,1,2-Trichloroethane															
Trichloroethylene															
Trichlorofluoromethane															
Vinyl Chloride															
<b>GC/MS FRACTION -- ACID COMPOUNDS</b>															
2-Chlorophenol															
2,4-Dichlorophenol															
2,4-Dimethylphenol															
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol															
2,4-Dinitrophenol															
2-Nitrophenol															
4-Nitrophenol															
P-Chloro-m-Cresol															
Pentachlorophenol															
Phenol															
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol															
<b>GC/MS FRACTION -- BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS</b>															
Acenaphthene															
Acenaphthylene															
Anthracene															
Benzidine															

Outfall No.	b. Mark "X"			c. Effluent						d. Units		e. Intake (optional)			
a. Pollutant	(1) Testing Required	(2) Believed Present	(3) Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30 Day Value (if available)		Long Term Avg Value (if available)		No. of Analyses			Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
				Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass				Conc.	Mass	
Benzo (a) Anthracene															
Benzo (a) Pyrene															
3,4-Benzo-flouranthene															
Benzo (ghi) Perylene															
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene															
Bis (2-Chloroethoxy) Methane															
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether															
Bis (2-Chloro-isopropyl) Ether															
Bis (2-Ethyl-hexyl) Phthalate															
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether															
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate															
2-Chloro-naphthalene															
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether															
Chrysene															
Dibenzo (a,h) Anthracene															
1,2-Dichlorobenzene															
1,3-Dichlorobenzene															
1,4-Dichlorobenzene															
3,3'-Dichloro-benzidine															
Diethyl Phthalate															
Dimethyl Phthalate															
Di-N-Butyl Phthalate															

Outfall No.	b. Mark "X"			c. Effluent						d. Units		e. Intake (optional)			
a. Pollutant	(1) Testing Required	(2) Believed Present	(3) Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30 Day Value (if available)		Long Term Avg Value (if available)		No. of Analyses	d. Units		Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
				Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass				Conc.	Mass	
2,4-Dinitrotoluene															
2,6-Dinitrotoluene															
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate															
1,2-Diphenyl-hydrazine (as Azobenzene)															
Fluoranthene															
Fluorene															
Hexachlorobenzene															
Hexachlorobutadiene															
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene															
Hexachloroethane															
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene															
Isophorone															
Naphthalene															
Nitrobenzene															
N-Nitrosodimethylamine															
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine															
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine															
Phenanthrene															
Pyrene															
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene															



Outfall No.	b. Mark "X"			c. Effluent						d. Units		e. Intake (optional)			
a. Pollutant	(1) Testing Required	(2) Believed Present	(3) Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30 Day Value (if available)		Long Term Avg Value (if available)		No. of Analyses			Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.				Mass	Conc.	
<b>GC/MS FRACTION -- PESTICIDES</b>															
Aldrin															
alpha-BHC															
beta-BHC															
gamma-BHC															
delta-BHC															
Chlordane															
4,4'-DDT															
4,4'-DDE															
4,4'-DDD															
Dieldrin															
alpha-Endosulfan															
beta-Endosulfan															
Endosulfan Sulfate															
Endrin															
Endrin Aldehyde															
Heptachlor															
Heptachlor Epoxide															
PCB-1242															
PCB-1254															
PCB-1221															
PCB-1232															

Outfall No.	b. Mark "X"			c. Effluent						d. Units		e. Intake (optional)			
a. Pollutant	(1) Testing Required	(2) Believed Present	(3) Believed Absent	Maximum Daily Value		Maximum 30 Day Value (if available)		Long Term Avg Value (if available)		No. of Analyses			Long Term Average Value		No. of Analyses
				Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass	Conc.	Mass				Conc.	Mass	
PCB-1248															
PCB-1260															
PCB-1016															
Toxaphene															
<b>ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS</b>															
2,4,5-TP															
Silvex															
2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene															
2,4-D Butylbenzyl Chlorpyrifos (Dursban)															
Demeton															
Detergents (total)															
Endosulfan															
Guthion															
Hexahydro-1,3,5-tri-nitro- 1,3,5-triazine (RDX)															
Malathion															
Methoxychlor															
Methylene Blue Active Substances															
Mirex															
Parathion															
PCBs, total															
Phthalate Esters (except Butylbenzyl)															