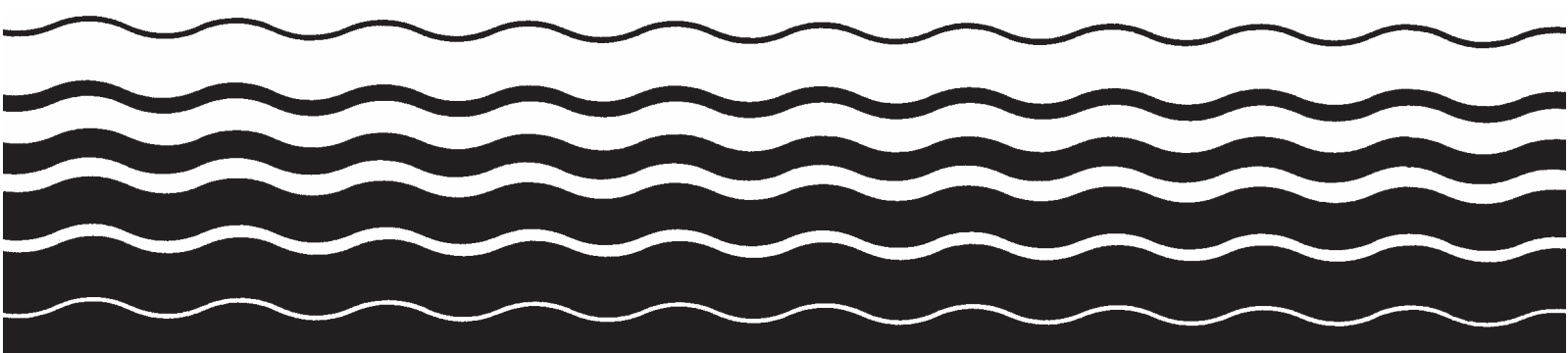




Application Form 2D —

New Sources and New Dischargers:

Application for Permit to Discharge Process Wastewater



PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT NOTICE: The public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 32 hours as an average response for some minor facilities, to 46 hours as an average per response for some major facilities, with a weighted average for major and minor of 33.2 hours per response. This estimate includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to respond to a collection of information; search existing data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information. As specified in 5 CFR 1320.5(b) (2), an Agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to Chief, OPPE Regulatory Information Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th St., NW, Washington, DC 20503, Attention: Desk Officer for EPA. Include the OMB control number in any correspondence. Do not send the completed application form to these addresses.

Form 2D Instructions

Form 2D must be completed in conjunction with EPA form 3510-1 (Form 1).

This form must be completed by applicants who checked "yes" to Item II-D in Application Form 1. However, facilities which discharge only nonprocess wastewater that is not regulated by an effluent limitations guideline or new source performance standard may use EPA Form 3510-2E (Form 2E). Educational, medical, and commercial chemical laboratories should use this form or EPA Form 3510-2C (Form 2C). To further determine if you are a new source or a new discharger, see §122.2 and §122.29. This form should not be used for discharges of stormwater runoff.

Public Availability of Submitted Information.

You may not claim as confidential any information required by this form or Form 1, whether the information is reported on the forms or in an attachment, Section 402(j) of the CWA requires that all permit applications shall be available to the public. This information will therefore be made available to the public upon request.

You may not claim as confidential any information you submit to EPA which goes beyond that required by this form and Form 1. Confidentiality claims for effluent data must be denied. If you do not assert a claim of confidentiality at the time of submitting the information, EPA may make the information public without further notice. Claims of confidentiality will be handled in accordance with EPA's business confidentiality regulations in 40 CFR Part 2.

Completeness

Your application will not be considered complete unless you answer every question on this form and on Form 1 (except as instructed below). If an item does not apply to you, enter "NA" (for "not applicable") to show that you considered the question.

Followup Requirements

Although you are now required to submit estimated data on this form (Form 2D), please note that no later than two years after you begin discharging from the proposed facility, you must complete and submit Items V and VI of NPDES application Form 2C (EPA Form 3510-2C). However, you need not complete those portions of Item V requiring tests which you have already performed under the discharge monitoring requirements of your NPDES permit. In addition, the permitting authority may waive requirements of Items V-A and VI if the permittee makes the demonstrations required under 40 CFR §122.22(g)(7)(i)(B) and 122.21(g)(9).

Definitions

All significant terms used in these instructions and in the form are defined in the glossary found in the General Instructions which accompany Form 1.

Item I

You may use the map you provided for Item XI of Form 1 to determine the latitude and longitude (to the nearest 15 seconds) of each of your outfalls and the name of the receiving water. You should name all waters to which discharge is made and which flow into significant receiving waters. For example, if the discharge is made to a ditch which flows into an unnamed tributary which in turn flows into a named river, you should provide the name or description (if no name is available) of the ditch, the tributary, and the river.

Item II

This item requires your best estimate of the date on which your facility or new outfall will begin to discharge.

Item III-A

List all outfalls, their source (operations contributing to the flow), and estimate an average flow from each source. Briefly describe the planned treatment for these wastewaters prior to discharge. Also describe the ultimate disposal of any solid or liquid wastes not discharged. You should describe the treatment in either a narrative form or list the proper code for the treatment unit from a list provided in Table 2D-1.

Item III-B

An example of an acceptable line drawing appears in Figure 2D-1 to these instructions. The line drawing should show the route taken by water in your proposed facility from intake to discharge. Show all sources of wastewater, including process and production areas, sanitary flows, cooling water, and storm water runoff. You may group similar operations into a single unit, labeled to correspond to the more detailed listing in Item III-A. The water balance should show estimates of anticipated average flows. Show all significant losses of water to production, atmosphere, and discharge. You should use your best estimates.

Item III-C

Fill in every applicable column in this item for each source of intermittent or seasonal discharge. Base your answers on your best estimate. A discharge is intermittent if it occurs with interruptions during the operating hours of the facility. Discharges caused by routine maintenance shutdowns, process changes, or other similar activities are not considered to be intermittent. A discharge is seasonal if it occurs only during certain parts of the year. The reported flow rate is the highest daily value and should be measured in gallons per day. Maximum total volume means the total volume of any one discharge within 24 hours and is measured in units such as gallons.

Item IV

"Production" in this question refers to those goods which the proposed facility will produce, not to "wastewater" production. This information is only necessary where production-based new source performance standards (NSPS) or effluent guidelines apply to your facility. Your estimated production figures should be based on a realistic projection of actual daily production level (not design capacity) for each of the first three operating years of the facility. This estimate must be a long-term-average estimate (e.g., average production on an annual basis). If production will vary depending on long-term shifts in operating schedule or capacity, the applicant may report alternative production estimates and the basis for the alternate estimates.

If known, report quantities in the units of measurement used in the applicable NSPS or effluent guideline. For example, if the applicable NSPS is expressed as "grams of pollutant discharged per kilogram of unit production," then report maximum "Quantity Per Day" in kilograms. If you do not know whether any NPS or effluent guideline applies to your facility, report quantities in any unit of measurement known to you. If an effluent guideline or NSPS specifies a method for estimating production, that method must be followed.

There is no need to conduct new studies to obtain these figures; only data already on hand are required. You are not required to indicate how the reported information was calculated.

Item V-A, B, and C

These items require you to estimate and report data on the pollutants expected to be discharged from each of your outfalls. Where there is more than one outfall, you should submit a separate Item V for each outfall. For Part C only a list is required. Sampling and analysis are not required at this time. If, however, data from such analyses are available, then those data should be reported. Each part of this item addresses a different set of pollutants or parameters and must be completed in accordance with the specific instructions for that part. The following are the general and specific instructions for Items V-A through V-C.

Item V – General Instructions

Each part of this item requires you to provide an estimated maximum daily and average daily value for each pollutant or parameter listed (see Table 2D-2), according to the specific instructions below. The source of the data is also required.

For Parts A through C, base your determination of whether a pollutant will be present in your discharge on your knowledge of the proposed facility's raw materials, maintenance chemicals,

intermediate and final products, byproducts, and any analyses of your effluent or of any similar effluent. You may also provide the determination and the estimates based on available in-house or contractor's engineering reports or any other studies performed on the proposed facility (see Item VI of the form). If you expect a pollutant to be present solely as a result of its presence in your intake water, please state this information on the form.

Please note that no later than 2 years after you begin discharging from the proposed facility, you must complete and submit Items V and VI of NPDES application Form 2C (followup data).

Reporting Intake Data. You are not required to report pollutants or parameters present in intake water unless you wish to demonstrate your eligibility for a "net" effluent limitation for these pollutants or parameters, that is, an effluent limitation adjusted to provide allowance for the pollutants or parameters present in your intake water. If you wish to obtain credits for pollutants or parameters present in your intake water, please insert a separate sheet, with a short statement of why you believe you are eligible (see §122.45(g)), under Item VII (Other Information). You will then be contacted by the permitting authority for further instructions.

All estimated pollutant or parameter levels must be reported as concentration and as total mass, except for discharge flow, temperature, and pH. Total mass is the total weight of pollutants or parameters discharged over a day.

Use the following abbreviations for units:

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

Source

In providing the estimates, use the codes in the following table to indicate the source of such information in column 4 of Parts V – A and – B.

Code	
Engineering study.....	1
Actual data from pilot plants.....	1
Estimates from other engineering studies.....	2
Data from other similar plants.....	3
Best professional estimates.....	4
Others	specify on the form

Item V-A

Estimates of data on pollutants or parameters in Group A must be reported by all applicants for all outfalls: including outfalls containing only noncontact cooling water or nonprocess wastewater.

To request a waiver from reporting any of these pollutants or parameters, the applicant must submit to the permitting authority a written request specifying which pollutants or parameters should be waived and the reasons for requesting such a waiver. This request should be submitted to the permitting authority before or with the permit application. The permitting authority may waive the requirements for information about these pollutants or parameters if he or she determines that less stringent reporting requirements are adequate to support issuance of the permit. No extensive documentation will normally be needed, but the applicant should contact the permitting authority if she or he wishes to receive instructions on what his or her particular request should contain.

Item V-B

Estimates of data on pollutants in Group B must be reported by all applicants for all outfalls, including outfalls containing only noncontact cooling water or nonprocess wastewater. You are merely required to report estimates for those pollutants which you know or have reason to believe will be discharged or which are limited directly by an effluent limitations guideline (or NSPS) or indirectly

through promulgated limitations on an indicator pollutant. The priority pollutants in Group B are divided into the following three sections:

- 1) Metal toxic pollutants, total cyanide, and total phenols
- 2) 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (TCDD) (CAS # 1764-016)
- 3) Organic Toxic Pollutants (Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry Fractions)
 - a) Volatile compounds
 - b) Acid compounds
 - c) Base/neutral compounds
 - d) Pesticides

For pollutants listed in Sections 1 and 3, you must report estimates as instructed above:

For Section 2, you are required to report that TCDD may be discharged if you will use or manufacture one of the following compounds, or if you know or have reason to believe that TCDD is or may be present in an effluent:

- A. 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4,5-T) (CAS # 93-765);
- B. 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid (Silvex, 2,4, 5TP) (CAS # 93-72-1);
- C. 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) ethyl 2,2-dichloropropionate (Erbon) (CAS # 136-25-4);
- D. O, O-dimethyl O-(2,4,5-trichlorophenyl) phosphorothioate (Ronnel) (CAS # 299-84-3);
- E. 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (TCP) (CAS # 95-95-4); or
- F. Hexachlorophene (HCP) (CAS # 70-30-4).

Small Business Exemption

If you are a "small business," you are exempt from the reporting requirement for Item V-B (section 3). You may qualify as a "small business" if you fit one of the following definitions:

- 1) Your expected gross sales will total less than \$100,000 per year for the next three years, or
- 2) In the case of coal mines, you average production will be less than 100,000 tons of coal per year.

If you are a "small business," you may submit projected sales or production figures to qualify for this exemption. The sales or production figures you submit must be for the facility which is the source of the discharge. The data should not be limited only 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, where intracorporate transfers of goods and services are involved, the transfer price per unit should approximate market prices for those goods and services as closely as possible. If necessary, you may index your sales figures to the second quarter of 1980 to demonstrate your eligibility for a small business exemption. This may be done by using the gross national product price deflator (second quarter of 1980 = 100), an index available in "National Income and Product Accounts of the United States" (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis).

The small business exemption applies to the GC/MS fractions (Section 3) of Item V-B only. Even if you are eligible for a small business exemption, you are still required to provide information on metals, cyanide, total phenols, and dioxin in Item V-B, as well as all of Items V-A and C.

Item V-C

List any pollutants in Table 2D-3 that you believe to be present in any outfalls and briefly explain why you believe they will be present. No estimate of the pollutant's quantity is required, unless you already have quantitative data.

Note: The discharge of pollutants listed in Table 2D-4 may subject you to the additional requirements of section 311 of the CWA (Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability). These requirements are not administered through the NPDES program. However, if you wish an exemption under 40 CFR 117.12(a)(2) from these requirements, attach additional sheets of paper to this form providing the following information:

- A. The substance and the amount of each substance which may be discharged;
- B. The origin and source of the discharge of the substance;
- C. The treatment which is to be provided for the discharge by:
 - 1. An onsite treatment system separate from any treatment system which will treat your normal discharge;
 - 2. 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
 - 3. Any combination of the above.

An exemption from the section 311 reporting requirements pursuant to 40 CFR Part 117 for pollutants on Table 2D does not exempt you from the section 402 reporting requirements pursuant to 40 CFR Part 122 (Item V-C) for pollutants listed on Table 2D-3.

For further information on exclusions from Section 311, see 40 CFR Section 117.12(a)(2) and (c), or contact your EPA Regional office (Table 1 in Form 1 instructions).

Item VI-A

If an engineering study was conducted, check the box labeled "report available." If no study was done, check the box labeled "no report."

Item VI-B

Report the name and location of any existing plant(s) which (to the best of your knowledge) resembles your planned operation with respect to items produced, production process, wastewater constituents, or wastewater treatment. No studies need be conducted to respond to this item. Only data which are already available need be submitted.

This information will be used to inform the permit writer of appropriate treatment methods and their associated permit conditions and limits.

Item VII

A space is provided for additional information which you believe would be useful in setting permit limits, such as additional sampling. Any response is optional.

Item VIII

The Clean Water Act provides for severe penalties for submitting false information on this application form.

Section 309(c)(2) of the Clean Water Act provides 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."

40 CFR Part 122.22 Requires the Certification to be Signed as Follows:

- A. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer.
 - A responsible corporate officer means (i) 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 (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25,000,000 (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- B. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
- C. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive office having responsibility for the overall operations of the principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

PHYSICAL TREATMENT PROCESSES

1-A	Ammonia Stripping	1-M	Grit Removal
1-B	Dialysis	1-N	Microstraining
1-C	Diatomaceous Earth Filtration	1-O	Mixing
1-D	Distillation	1-P	Moving Bed Filters
1-E	Electrodialysis	1-Q	Multimedia Filtration
1-F	Evaporation	1-R	Rapid Sand Filtration
1-G	Flocculation	1-S	Reverse Osmosis (<i>Hyperfiltration</i>)
1-H	Flotation	1-T	Screening
1-I	Foam Fractionation	1-U	Sedimentation (<i>Settling</i>)
1-J	Freezing	1-V	Slow Sand Filtration
1-K	Gas-Phase Separation	1-W	Solvent Extraction
1-L	Grinding (<i>Comminutors</i>)	1-X	Sorption

CHEMICAL TREATMENT PROCESSES

2-A	Carbon Adsorption	2-G	Disinfection (<i>Ozone</i>)
2-B	Chemical Oxidation	2-H	Disinfection (<i>Other</i>)
2-C	Chemical Precipitation	2-I	Electrochemical Treatment
2-D	Coagulation	2-J	Ion Exchange
2-E	Dechlorination	2-K	Neutralization
2-F	Disinfection (<i>Chlorine</i>)	2-L	Reduction

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT PROCESSES

3-A	Activated Sludge	3-E	Pre-Aeration
3-B	Aerated Lagoons	3-F	Spray Irrigation/Land Application
3-C	Anaerobic Treatment	3-G	Stabilization Ponds
3-D	Nitrification-Denitrification	3-H	Trickling Filtration

OTHER PROCESSES

4-A	Discharge to Surface Water	4-C	Reuse/Recycle of Treated Effluent
4-B	Ocean Discharge Through Outfall	4-D	Underground Injection

SLUDGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL PROCESSES

5-A	Aerobic Digestion	5-M	Heat Drying
5-B	Anaerobic Digestion	5-N	Heat Treatment
5-C	Belt Filtration	5-O	Incineration
5-D	Centrifugation	5-P	Land Application
5-E	Chemical Conditioning	5-Q	Landfill
5-F	Chlorine Treatment	5-R	Pressure Filtration
5-G	Composting	5-S	Pyrolysis
5-H	Drying Beds	5-T	Sludge Lagoons
5-I	Elutriation	5-U	Vacuum Filtration
5-J	Flotation Thickening	5-V	Vibration
5-K	Freezing	5-W	Wet Oxidation
5-L	Gravity Thickening		

GROUP A

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
Flow

Ammonia (as N)
Temperature (winter)
Temperature (summer)
pH

GROUP B

Bromide
Total Residual Chlorine
Color
Fecal Coliform
Fluoride
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)
Oil and Grease
Phosphorus (as P) Total
Radioactivity
 (1) Alpha, Total
 (2) Beta, Total
 (3) Radium, Total
 (4) Radium 226, Total

Sulfate (as SO₄)
Sulfide (as S)
Sulfite (as SO₃)
Surfactants
Aluminum, Total
Barium, Total
Boron, Total
Cobalt, Total
Iron, Total
Magnesium, Total
Molybdenum, Total
Manganese, Total
Tin, Total
Titanium, Total

Section 1

Antimony, Total
Beryllium, Total
Chromium, Total
Lead, Total
Nickel, Total
Silver, Total
Zinc, Total
Phenols, Total

Arsenic, Total
Cadmium, Total
Copper, Total
Mercury, Total
Selenium, Total
Thallium, Total
Cyanide, Total

Section 2

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

Section 3

GC/MS FRACTION* — VOLATILE COMPOUNDS

Acrolein
Benzene
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlorodibromomethane
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether
Dichlorobromomethane
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloropropane
Ethylbenzene
Methyl Chloride
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Toluene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Trichloroethylene

Vinyl Chloride
Acrylonitrile
Bromoform
Chlorobenzene
Chloroethane
Chloroform
1,1-Dichloroethane
1,3-Dichloropropylene
Methyl Bromide
Methylene chloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene
1,1,2-Trichloroethane

GS/MS FRACTION — ACID COMPOUNDS

2-Chlorophenol
2,4-Dimethylphenol
2,4-Dinitro-phenol
4-Nitrophenol
Pentachlorophenol
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol

2,4-Dichlorophenol
4,6-Dinitro-O-Cresol
2-Nitrophenol
P-Chloro-M-Cresol
Phenol

GC/MS FRACTION — BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS

Acenaphthene	Acenaphthylene
Anthracene	Benzdine
Benzo (a) Anthracene	Benzo (a) Pyrene
3,5-Benzofluoranthene	Benzo (ghi) Perylene
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	Bis (2 Chloroethoxy) Methane
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether Bis	(2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	2-Chloronaphthalene
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	Chrysene
Dibenzo (a, h) Anthracene	1,2-Dichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,4-Dichlorobenzene
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	Diethyl Phthalate
Dimethyl Phthalate	Di-N-Butyl Phthalate
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	2,6-Dinitrotoluene
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate	1,2, Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzen)
Fluoranthene	Fluorene
Hexachlorobenzene	Hexachlorobutadiene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Hexachloroethane
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	Isophorone
Naphthalene	Nitrobenzene
N-Nitro-sodimethylamine	N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine
N-Nitro-sodiphenylamine	Phenanthrene
Pyrene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

GC/MS FRACTION — PESTICIDES

Aldrin	Gamma-BHC
Alpha-BHC	Delta-BHC
Beta-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	PCB-1248
PCB-1260	PCB-1016
Toxaphene	

*fractions defined in 40 CFR Part 136

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

TOXIC POLLUTANT

Asbestos

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Acetaldehyde
 Allyl alcohol
 Allyl chloride
 Amyl acetate
 Aniline
 Benzonitrile
 Benzyl chloride
 Butyl acetate
 Butylamine
 Captan
 Carbaryl
 Carbofuran
 Carbon disulfide
 Chlorpyrifos
 Coumaphos
 Cresol
 Crotonaldehyde
 Cyclohexane
 2,4-D (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
 Diazinon
 Dicamba
 Dichlobenil
 Dichlone
 2,2-Dichloropropionic acid
 Dichlorvos
 Diethyl amine
 Dimethyl amine
 Dinitrobenzene
 Diquat
 Disulfoton
 Diuron
 Epichlorohydrin
 Ethion
 Ethylene diamine
 Formaldehyde
 Furfural
 Guthion

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Isoprene
 Isopropanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate
 Kelthane
 Kepone
 Malathion
 Mercaptodimethur
 Methoxychlor
 Methyl mercaptan
 Methyl methacrylate
 Methyl parathion
 Mevinphos
 Mexacarbate
 Monoethyl amine
 Monomethyl amine
 Naled
 Napthenic acid
 Nitrotoluene
 Parathion
 Phenolsulfonate
 Phosgene
 Propargite
 Propylene oxide
 Pyrethrins
 Quinoline
 Resorcinol
 Strontium
 Strychnine
 2,4,5-T (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)
 TDE (Tetrochlorodiphenyl ethane)
 2,4,5-TP [2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propanic acid]
 Trichlorofon
 Triethanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate
 Triethylamine
 Uranium
 Vanadium
 Vinyl acetate
 Xylene
 Xylenol
 Zirconium

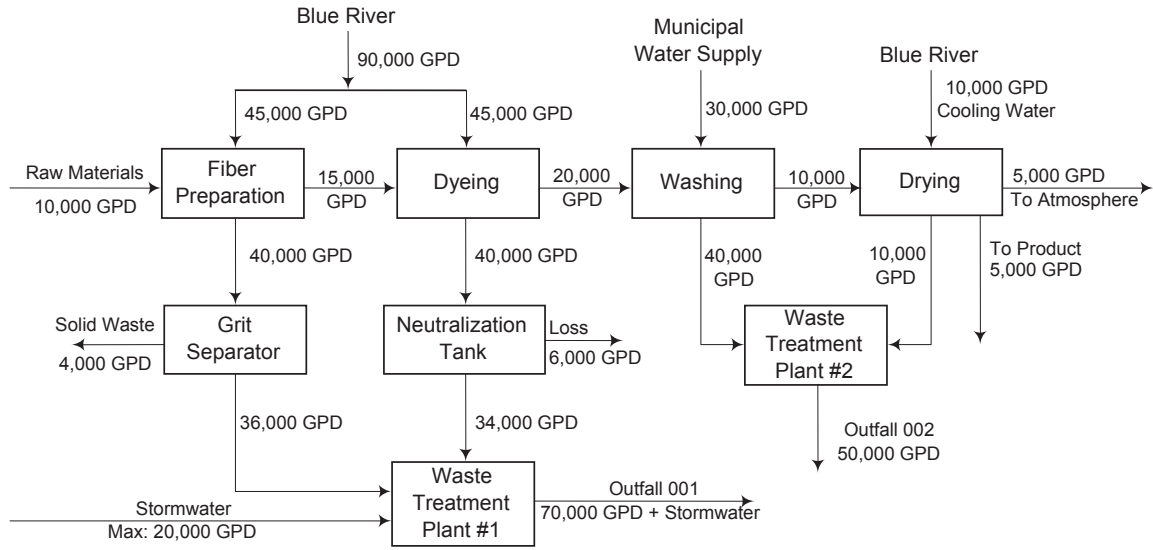
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

1. Acetaldehyde	67. Calcium arsenite	131. Ethylbenzene
2. Acetic acid	69. Calcium carbide	132. Ethylenediamine
3. Acetic anhydride	69. Calcium chromate	133. Ethylene dibromide
4. Acetone cyanohydrin	70. Calcium cyanide	134. Ethylene dichloride
5. Acetyl bromide	71. Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	135. Ethylene diaminetetracetic acid (EDTA)
6. Acetyl chloride	72. Calcium hypochlorite	136. Ferric ammonium citrate
7. Acrolein	73. Captan	137. Ferric ammonium oxalate
8. Acrylonitrile	74. Carbaryl	138. Ferric chloride
9. Adipic acid	75. Carbofuran	139. Ferric fluoride
10. Aldrin	76. Carbon disulfide	140. Ferric nitrate
11. Allyl alcohol	77. Carbon tetrachloride	141. Ferric sulfate
12. Allyl chloride	78. Chlordane	142. Ferrous ammonium sulfate
13. Aluminum sulfate	79. Chlorine	143. Ferrous chloride
14. Ammonia	80. Chlorobenzene	144. Ferrous sulfate
15. Ammonium acetate	81. Chloroform	145. Formaldehyde
16. Ammonium benzoate	82. Chloropyrifos	146. Formic acid
17. Ammonium bicarbonate	83. Chlorosulfonic acid	147. Fumaric acid
18. Ammonium bichromate	84. Chromic acetate	148. Furfural
19. Ammonium bifluoride	85. Chromic acid	149. Guthion
20. Ammonium bisulfite	86. Chromic sulfate	150. Heptachlor
21. Ammonium carbamate	87. Chromous chloride	151. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
22. Ammonium carbonate	88. Cobaltous bromide	152. Hydrochloric acid
23. Ammonium chloride	89. Cobaltous formate	153. Hydrofluoric acid
24. Ammonium chromate	90. Cobaltous sulfamate	154. Hydrogen cyanide
25. Ammonium citrate	91. Coumaphos	155. Hydrogen sulfide
26. Ammonium fluoroborate	92. Cresol	156. Isoprene
27. Ammonium fluoride	93. Crotonaldehyde	157. Isopropanolamine dodecylbenzenesulfonate
28. Ammonium hydroxide	94. Cupric acetate	158. Kelthane
29. Ammonium oxalate	95. Cupric acetoarsenite	159. Kepone
30. Ammonium silicofluoride	96. Cupric chloride	160. Lead acetate
31. Ammonium sulfamate	97. Cupric nitrate	161. Lead arsenate
32. Ammonium sulfide	98. Cupric oxalate	162. Lead chloride
33. Ammonium sulfite	99. Cupric sulfate	163. Lead fluoborate
34. Ammonium tartrate	100. Cupric sulfate ammoniated	164. Lead flourite
35. Ammonium thiocyanate	101. Cupric tartrate	165. Lead iodide
36. Ammonium thiosulfate	102. Cyanogen chloride	166. Lead nitrate
37. Amyl acetate	103. Cyclohexane	167. Lead stearate
38. Aniline	104. 2,4-D acid (2,4- Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	168. Lead sulfate
39. Antimony pentachloride	105. 2,4-D esters (2,4- Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid esters)	169. Lead sulfide
40. Antimony potassium tartrate	106. DDT	170. Lead thiocyanate
41. Antimony tribromide	107. Diazinon	171. Lindane
42. Antimony trichloride	108. Dicamba	172. Lithium chromate
43. Antimony trifluoride	109. Dichlobenil	173. Malathion
44. Antimony trioxide	110. Dichlone	174. Maleic acid
45. Arsenic disulfide	111. Dichlorobenzene	175. Maleic anhydride
46. Arsenic pentoxide	112. Dichloropropane	176. Mercaptodimethur
47. Arsenic trichloride	113. Dichloropropene	177. Mercuric cyanide
48. Arsenic trioxide	114. Dichloropropene-Dichloropropane mix	178. Mercuric nitrate
49. Arsenic trisulfide	115. 2,2-Dichloropropionic acid	179. Mercuric sulfate
50. Barium cyanide	116. Dichlorvos	180. Mercuric thiocyanate
51. Benzene	117. Dieldrin	181. Mercurous nitrate
52. Benzoic acid	118. Diethylamine	182. Methoxychlor
53. Benzonitrile	119. Dimethylamine	183. Methyl mercaptan
54. Benzoyl chloride	120. Dinitrobenzene	184. Methyl methacrylate
55. Benzyl chloride	121. Dinitrophenol	185. Methyl parathion
56. Beryllium chloride	122. Dinitrotoluene	186. Mevinphos
57. Beryllium fluoride	123. Diquat	187. Mexacarbate
58. Beryllium nitrate	124. Disulfoton	188. Monoethylamine
59. Butylacetate	125. Diuron	189. Monomethylamine
60. n-Butylphthalate	126. Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	190. Naled
61. Butylamine	127. Endosulfan	191. Naphthalene
62. Butyric acid	128. Endrin	192. Naphthenic acid
63. Cadmium acetate	129. Epichlorohydrin	193. Nickel ammonium sulfate
64. Cadmium bromide	130. Ethion	194. Nickel chloride
65. Cadmium chloride		195. Nickel hydroxide
66. Calcium arsenate		

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (Continued)

196. Nickel nitrate	258. 2,4,5-TP acid esters (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy propanoic acid esters)
197. Nickel sulfate	259. TDE (Tetrachlorodiphenyl ethane)
198. Nitric acid	260. Tetraethyl lead
199. Nitrobenzene	261. Tetraethyl pyrophosphate
200. Nitrogen dioxide	262. Thallium sulfate
201. Nitrophenol	263. Toluene
202. Nitrotoluene	264. Toxaphene
203. Paraformaldehyde	265. Trichlorofon
204. Parathion	266. Trichloroethylene
205. Pentachlorophenol	267. Trichlorophenol
206. Phenol	268. Triethanolamine
207. Phosgene	dodecylbenzenesulfonate
208. Phosphoric acid	269. Triethylamine
209. Phosphorus	270. Trimethylamine
210. Phosphorus oxychloride	271. Uranyl acetate
211. Phosphorus pentasulfide	272. Uranyl nitrate
212. Phosphorus trichloride	273. Vanadium pentoxide
213. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	274. Vanadyl sulfate
214. Potassium arsenate	275. Vinyl acetate
215. Potassium arsenite	276. Vinylidene chloride
216. Potassium bichromate	277. Xylene
217. Potassium chromate	278. Xylenol
218. Potassium cyanide	279. Zinc acetate
219. Potassium hydroxide	280. Zinc ammonium chloride
220. Potassium permanganate	281. Zinc borate
221. Propargite	282. Zinc bromide
222. Propionic acid	283. Zinc carbonate
223. Propionic anhydride	284. Zinc chloride
224. Propylene oxide	285. Zinc cyanide
225. Pyrethrins	286. Zinc fluoride
226. Quinoline	287. Zinc formate
227. Resorcinol	288. Zinc hydrosulfite
228. Selenium oxide	289. Zinc nitrate
229. Silver nitrate	290. Zinc phenolsulfonate
230. Sodium	291. Zinc phosphide
231. Sodium arsenate	292. Zinc silicofluoride
232. Sodium arsenite	293. Zinc sulfate
233. Sodium bichromate	294. Zirconium nitrate
234. Sodium bifluoride	295. Zirconium potassium flouride
235. Sodium bisulfite	296. Zirconium sulfate
236. Sodium chromate	297. Zirconium tetrachloride
237. Sodium cyanide	
238. Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate	
239. Sodium fluoride	
240. Sodium hydrosulfide	
241. Sodium hydroxide	
242. Sodium hypochlorite	
243. Sodium methylate	
244. Sodium nitrite	
245. Sodium phosphate (dibasic)	
246. Sodium phosphate (tribasic)	
247. Sodium selenite	
248. Strontium chromate	
249. Strychnine	
250. Styrene	
251. Sulfuric acid	
252. Sulfur monochloride	
253. 2,4,5-T acid (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	
254. 2,4,5-T amines (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid amines)	
255. 2,4,5-T esters (2,4,5 Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid esters)	
256. 2,4,5-T salts (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy acetic acid salts)	
257. 2,4,5-TP acid (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy propanoic acid)	

LINE DRAWING



Schematic of Water Flow
Brown Mills, Inc.
City, County, State