

DESCRIPTION OF IPDES PERMIT APPLICATION FORMS	FORM 1 PACKAGE TABLE OF CONTENTS
<p>The IPDES 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>IPDES Permits</i>):</p> <p>2A. Publicly owned Treatment Works (<i>IPDES Permits</i>),</p> <p>2B. Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations and Aquatic Animal Production Facilities (<i>IPDES Permits</i>),</p> <p>2C. Existing Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Operations (<i>IPDES Permits</i>),</p> <p>2D. New Manufacturing, Commercial, Mining, and Silvicultural Operations (<i>IPDES Permits</i>),</p> <p>2E. Facilities Which Do Not Discharge Process Wastewater (<i>IPDES Permits</i>),</p> <p>2F. Application for Permit to Discharge Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (<i>IPDES Permits</i>),</p> <p>2S. Sewage Sludge (<i>IPDES Permits</i>);</p> <p>EPA Form 3 – Hazardous Waste Application Form (<i>RCRA Permits - not included in IPDES Program</i>);</p> <p>EPA Form 4 – Underground Injection of Fluids (<i>UIC Permits - Reserved - not included in IPDES Program</i>); and</p> <p>EPA Form 5 – Air Emissions in Attainment Areas (<i>PSD Permits - Reserved - not included in IPDES Program</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 an IPDES permit administered by Idaho DEQ.

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 DEQ and your EPA Regional office (*listed in Table 1*).

Upon your request, and based upon information supplied by you, DEQ and EPA will determine whether you are required to obtain a permit for a particular facility. Be sure to contact DEQ or EPA if you have a question, because Federal and State IPDES 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 DEQ 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 DEQ and your EPA Regional office for further information.

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

Idaho DEQ IPDES Program

1410 North Hilton, Boise, ID 83706 Phone: (208) 373-0502
<http://www.deq.idaho.gov>

REGION 1

Permit Contact, Environmental and Economic Impact Office, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1 Congress St., Suite 1100, Boston, MA 02114-2023, Phone: (617) 918-1111, Fax: (617) 918-1809, Toll free within Region 1: (888) 372-7341,
<http://www.epa.gov/region01/>.

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

REGION 2

Permit Contact, Permits Administration Branch, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 290 Broadway, New York, NY 10007-1866, Phone: (212) 637-3000, Fax: (212) 637-3526,
<http://www.epa.gov/region02/>.

New Jersey, New York, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

REGION 3

Permit Contact (3 EN 23), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1650 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029, Phone: (215) 814-5000, Fax: (215) 814-5103, Toll free: (800) 438-2474,
<http://www.epa.gov/region03/>.

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

SECTION A – GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

REGION 4

Permit Contact, Permits Section, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth Street, SW, Atlanta, GA 30303-3104, Phone: (404) 562-9900, Fax: (404) 562-8174, Toll free: (800) 241-1754, <http://www.epa.gov/region04/>.
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

REGION 5

Permit Contact (5EP), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 77 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, IL 60604-3507, Phone: (312) 353-2000, Fax: (312) 353-4135, Toll free within Region 5: (800) 621-8431, <http://www.epa.gov/region5/>.
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

REGION 6

Permit Contact (6AEP), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Fountain Place 12th Floor, Suite 1200, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, TX 75202-2733, Phone: (214) 665-2200, Fax: (214) 665-7113, Toll free within Region 6: (800) 887-6063, <http://www.epa.gov/region06/>.
Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

REGION 7

Permit Contact, Permits Branch, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 901 North 5th Street, Kansas City, KS 66101, Phone: (913) 551-7003, Toll free: (800) 223-0425, <http://www.epa.gov/region07/>.
Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

REGION 8

Permit Contact (8E-WE), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 999 18th Street, Suite 500, Denver, CO 80202-2466, Phone: (303) 312-6312, Fax: (303) 312-6339, Toll free: (800) 227-8917, <http://www.epa.gov/region08/>.
Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

REGION 9

Permit Contact, Permits Branch (E-4), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105, Phone: (415) 947-8000, Fax: (415) 947-3553, Toll free within Region 9: (866) EPA-WEST, <http://www.epa.gov/region09/>.
Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam, American Samoa, and Trust Territories.

REGION 10

Permit Contact (M/S 521), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101, Phone: (206) 553-1200, Fax: (206) 553-2955, Toll free: (800) 424-4372, <http://www.epa.gov/region10/>.
Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Where to File

The application forms should be mailed to the DEQ state office in which the facility is located (see *Table 1*).

For IPDES permits, you should contact DEQ 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 (IPDES)	180 days before your present IPDES permit expires.
2B (IPDES)	180 days before your present IPDES permit expires ² , or 180 days prior to startup if you are a new facility.
2C (IPDES)	180 days before your present IPDES permit expires ² .
2D (IPDES)	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.
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 DEQ 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 and State regulations provide that you may not begin to construct a new source in the IPDES 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

See IDAPA 58.01.25.110 for IPDES annual and application fees.

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 DEQ 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 Identification Number. If you have an existing facility, enter your Identification Number. If you don't know your state Identification Number, please contact the DEQ 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 DEQ regional office (see Table 1).

Item VIII-A

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

Item VIII-B

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

Item VIII-C

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

Items VIII-D-H

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

Item IX

Indicate whether the facility is located on Indian Lands.

Item X

Give the number of each presently effective permit issued to the facility for each program or, if you have previously filed an application but have not yet received a permit, give the number of the application, if any. Fill in the unshaded area only. If you have more than one currently effective permit for your facility under a particular permit program, you may list additional permit numbers on a separate sheet of paper. List any relevant environmental Federal (e.g., permits

SECTION B – FORM 1 LINE BY LINE INSTRUCTIONS

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
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

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

Pursuant to Idaho Code §§ 39-175E and 39-108, any person who violates any rule, permit or order related to the Idaho National Pollutant Elimination System Program shall be liable for a civil penalty of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per violation or five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each day of a continuing violation, whichever is greater.

Pursuant to Idaho Code §§39-175E, 39-108 and 39-117, any person who willfully or negligently violates any Idaho NPDES standard or limitation, permit condition or filing requirement shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per violation or for each day of a continuing violation.

Pursuant to Idaho Code §§39-175E, 39-108 and 39-117, any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation or certification in any Idaho NPDES form, in any notice or report required by an NPDES permit, or who knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation or for each day of a continuing violation.

Pursuant to Idaho Code §18-113, a misdemeanor violation of the Idaho NPDES program requirements as set forth in 39-117, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six (6) months.

In addition to civil penalties as described above, pursuant to Idaho Code §§39-175E and 39-108, any person who has been determined to have violated the provision of the rules, permits or orders relating to the Idaho NPDES program shall be liable for any expense incurred by DEQ in enforcing the program requirements, or in enforcing or terminating any nuisance, source of environmental degradation, cause of sickness or health hazard.

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.

IDAPA 58.01.25.090 Requires the Certification to be Signed as Follows:

(A) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate official. For purposes of this section, a responsible corporate official 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 if (1) the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with statutes and regulations; (2) the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for IPDES permit application requirements; and (3) authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

Note: DEQ does not require specific assignments or delegation of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in IDAPA 58.01.25.090. DEQ will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the director to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate position under IDAPA 58.01.25.090 rather than to specific individuals.

(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 includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

SECTION C – ACTIVITIES WHICH DO NOT REQUIRE PERMITS

1. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits Under the Clean Water Act. You are not required to obtain an IPDES 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 DEQ 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 IPDES 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 IPDES 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 IPDES 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 IPDES 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 IPDES 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 IPDES permits. These include runoff from orchards, cultivated crops, pastures, range lands, and forest lands. However, the discharges listed below do require IPDES 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 IPDES permit requirements. However, some of these activities, such as stream crossings for roads, may involve point source discharges of dredged or fill material which may require a Section 404 permit. See 33 CFR 209.120.

E. DISCHARGES IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ON-SCENE COORDINATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION D – GLOSSARY

NOTE: This Glossary includes terms used in the instructions and in the IPDES Forms. Additional terms will be included in the future when other forms are developed to reflect the requirements of other parts of the IPDES Program. If you have any questions concerning the meaning of any of these terms, please contact your DEQ 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 DEQ 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 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 or interstate 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 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 wastewater from any portion of a treatment facility.

CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATION means a Large CAFO in accordance with 40 CFR 122.23(b)(4), as a Medium CAFO in accordance with 40 CFR 122.23(b)(6), or that is designated as a CAFO in accordance with 40 CFR 122.23(c). Two (2) or more animal feeding operations under common ownership are considered to be a single animal feeding operation for the purposes of determining the number of animals at an operation, if they adjoin each other or if they use a common area or system for the disposal of wastes.

CONCENTRATED AQUATIC ANIMAL PRODUCTION FACILITY means A hatchery, fish farm, or other facility which meets the criteria in Appendix C of 40 CFR Part 122, or which the Department designates under 40 CFR 122.24(c).

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 to waters of the United States.

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

DISCHARGE (*OF A POLLUTANT*) means:

Any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source. This definition includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a state, municipality, or other person which do not lead to a treatment works; 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.

SECTION D – GLOSSARY

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, in accordance with IDAPA 58.01.25 and the Clean Water Act.

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.

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER means the number assigned 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 IPDES program*) means any source which is not a new source or a new discharger.

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

FACILITY means any HWM facility, UIC underground injection well, IPDES 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, IPDES, 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 privately or 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, county, 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; (B) That did not commence the discharge of pollutants at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979; (C) Which has never received a finally effective NPDES or IPDES permit for discharges at that site; and (D) Which is not a "new source." This definition includes an indirect discharger which commences discharging into waters of the United States after August 13, 1979. It also includes any existing mobile point source, such as an 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 IPDES 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".

SECTION D – GLOSSARY

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”).

OWNER or OPERATOR means the person, company, corporation, district, association, or other organizational entity that is an owner or operator of any facility or activity subject to regulation under the IPDES program.

OUTFALL means a point source.

PERMIT means an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by DEQ to implement the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.25. This does not include any permit which has not yet been the subject of final Department action, such as a draft permit or a proposed permit.

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, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.

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 used to treat wastes and is not a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (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 a treatment works as defined by the Clean Water Act section 212, which is owned by a state or municipality, as defined by the Clean Water Act section 502(4). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW treatment plant. The term also means the municipality as defined in the Clean Water Act section 502(4), which has jurisdiction over the indirect discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works..

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.

SEWAGE SLUDGE means any solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of wastewater. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment, scum, septage, portable toilet pumpings, type III marine sanitation device pumpings (33 CFR Part 159), and sewage sludge products. Sewage sludge does not include grit or screenings, or ash generated during the incineration of sewage sludge..

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 the State of Idaho.

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*).

SECTION D – GLOSSARY

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 storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

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.

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 substance, material or disease-causing agent, or a combination thereof, which after discharge to waters of the United States and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism (including humans), either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, malignancy, genetic mutation, physiological abnormalities (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations in affected organisms or their offspring. Toxic pollutants include, but are not limited to, the one hundred twenty-six (126) priority pollutants identified by EPA pursuant to the Clean Water Act section 307(a), or in the case of sewage sludge use or disposal practices, any pollutant identified in regulations implementing the Clean Water Act section 405(d).

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:

The term "Waters of the United States or waters of the U.S.," as defined in 40 CFR 122.2, revised as of August 28, 2015 by 80 Federal Register 37054-37127 (June 29, 2015), unless said revision is stayed, overturned or invalidated by a court of law or withdrawn by EPA, in which case the Department incorporates by reference the term "Waters of the United States or waters of the U.S." as defined in 40 CFR 122.2, revised as of July 1, 2015. Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet requirement of CWA (*other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR Section 423.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition*) are not waters of the United States. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water which neither were originally created in waters of the United States (*such as a disposal area in wetlands*) nor resulted from the impoundments of waters of the United States.

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

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

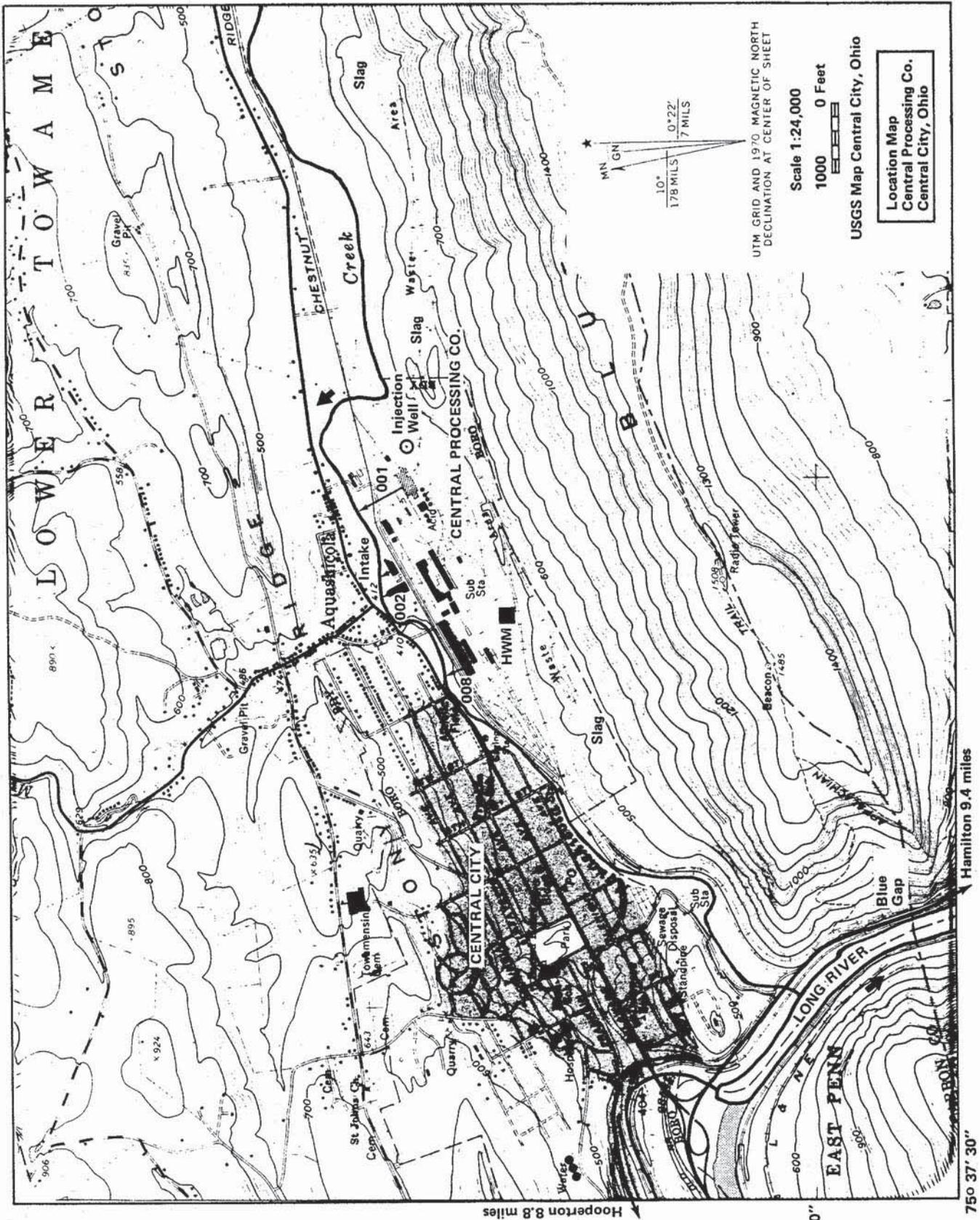


FIGURE 1-1

Please print or type in the unshaded areas only.

FORM 1 GENERAL	IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY GENERAL INFORMATION <i>(Read the "General Instructions" before starting.)</i>	I. I. D. NUMBER
		S <input type="checkbox"/> T/A <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>
		1 2 13 14 15
LABEL ITEMS	PLEASE PLACE LABEL IN THIS SPACE	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 (<i>the area to the left of the label space lists the information that should appear</i>), 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 (<i>except VI-B which must be completed regardless</i>). 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.
I. I. D. NUMBER		
III. FACILITY NAME		
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 DEQ. 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 (<i>either existing or proposed</i>) include a concentrated animal feeding operation or aquatic animal production facility which results in a discharge to waters of the U.S.? (FORM 2B)
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 (<i>other than those described in A or B above</i>) which will result in a discharge to waters of the U.S.? (FORM 2D)
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)
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)
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)
III. NAME OF FACILITY		
c 1	SKIP	
15 16 - 29 30	69	
IV. FACILITY CONTACT		
A. NAME & TITLE (<i>last, first, & title</i>)		B. PHONE (<i>area code & no.</i>)
c 2		
15 16	45	46 48 49 51 52 55
V. FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS		
A. STREET OR P.O. BOX		
c 3		
15 16	45	
B. CITY OR TOWN		C. STATE
c 4		
15 16	40	41 42 47 51
VI. FACILITY LOCATION		
A. STREET, ROUTE NO. OR OTHER SPECIFIC IDENTIFIER		
c 5		
15 16	45	
B. COUNTY NAME		
c 6		
15 16	40	41 42 47 51 52 -54

CONTINUE ON REVERSE

CONTINUED FROM THE FRONT

VII. SIC CODES (4-digit, in order of priority)			
A. FIRST		B. SECOND	
C	7	C	7
(specify)		(specify)	
15	16	15	16
C. THIRD		D. FOURTH	
C	7	C	7
(specify)		(specify)	
15	16	15	16

VIII. OPERATOR INFORMATION			
A. NAME			B. Is the name listed in Item VIII-A also the owner?
C	8	55	66
			<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
C. STATUS OF OPERATOR (Enter the appropriate letter into the answer box: if "Other," specify.)			D. PHONE (area code & no.)
F = FEDERAL	M = PUBLIC (other than federal or state)	(specify)	C
S = STATE	O = OTHER (specify)	56	A
P = PRIVATE			15
		6	18
		19	21
		22	26

E. STREET OR P.O. BOX		26	55

F. CITY OR TOWN		G. STATE	H. ZIP CODE	IX. INDIAN LAND
C	B	40	41	42
		47	51	52
				Is the facility located on Indian lands?
				<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

X. EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS			
A. IPDES (Discharges to Surface Water)		D. PSD (Air Emissions from Proposed Sources)	
C	T	C	T
9	N	9	P
15	16	15	16
B. UIC (Underground Injection of Fluids)		E. OTHER (specify)	
C	T	C	T
9	U	9	
15	16	15	16
C. RCRA (Hazardous Wastes)		E. OTHER (specify)	
C	T	C	T
9	R	9	
15	16	15	16

XI. MAP

Attach to this application a topographic map of the area extending to at least one mile beyond property boundaries. The map must show the outline of the facility, the location of each of its existing and proposed intake and discharge structures, each of its hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, and each well where it injects fluids underground. Include all springs, rivers, and other surface water bodies in the map area. See instructions for precise requirements.

XII. NATURE OF BUSINESS (provide a brief description)	

XIII. CERTIFICATION (see instructions)		
<p>I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this application and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those persons immediately responsible for obtaining the information contained in the application, 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.</p>		
A. NAME & OFFICIAL TITLE (type or print)	B. SIGNATURE	C. DATE SIGNED

COMMENTS FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	
C	C
15	16
55	56