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| IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES NPDES PERMIT APPLICATION  FORM 2F FOR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES | | | | | | | | | | |
| **FORM 2-F - STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **I. Outfall Location** | |  | | | | | | | | |
| For each outfall, list the latitude and longitude of its location to the nearest 15 seconds and the name of the receiving water. | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Outfall Number | B. Latitude | | | | C. Longitude | | | D. Receiving Stream Name | | |  |
|  |  | |  |  |  |  |  | Numerous Outfalls- | | |  |
|  |  | |  |  |  |  |  | Refer To Ppp. | | |  |
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| II. Improvements | |  | | | | | | | | |  |
| **A**. Are you now required by any Federal, State, or local authority to meet any implementation schedule for the construction, upgrading or operation of wastewater treatment equipment or practices or any other environmental programs which may affect the discharges described in this application? This includes, but is not limited to, permit conditions, administrative or enforcement orders, enforcement compliance schedule letters, stipulations, court orders, and grant or loan conditions. areas, areas where pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers are applied; each of its hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal units (including each area not required to have a RCRA permit which is used for accumulating hazardous waste under 40 CFR 262.34); each well where fluids are injected underground; springs, and other surface water bodies which receive storm water discharges from the facility. | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 1. Identification of Conditions | | | 2. Affected Outfalls | | | |  | | 4. Final Compliance Date | |
| Agreements, Etc. | | | Number | Source of Discharge | | | 3. Brief Description of Project | | required | projected |
| N/A | | |  |  | | |  | |  |  |  |
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| **B**. You may attach additional sheets describing any additional water pollution (or other environmental projects which may affect your discharges) you now have under way or which you plan. Indicate whether each program is now under way or planned, and indicate your actual or planned schedules for construction. | | | | | | | | | | |
|
| III. Site Drainage Map | |  | | | | | | | | |  |
| Attach a site drainage map showing topography (or indicating the outline of drainage areas served by the outfall(s) covered in the application if a topographic map is unavailable) depicting the facility including: each of its intake and discharge structures; the drainage area of each storm water. outfall; paved areas and buildings within the drainage area of each storm water outfall, each known past or present areas used for outdoor storage or disposal of significant materials, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, materials loading and access areas, areas where pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers are applied; each of its hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal units (including each area not required to have a RCRA permit which is used for accumulating hazardous waste under 40 CFR 262.34); each well where fluids are injected underground; springs, and other surface water bodies which receive storm water discharges from the facility. | | | | | | | | | | |  |

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| IV. Narrative Description of Pollutant Sources | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| **A**. For each outfall, provide an estimate of the area (include units) of impervious surfaces (including paved areas and building roofs) drained to the outfall, and an estimate of the total surface area drained by the outfall. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Outfall | Area of Impervious Surface | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Area Drained | | | | | Outfall | | | | Area of Impervious Surface | | | | | | | | Total Area Drained | | | |  |
| Number | *(provide units)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | *(provide units)* | | | | | Number | | | | *(provide units)* | | | | | | | | *(provide units)* | | | |  |
| n/a |  | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | |  | | | |  | | | | | | | |  | | | |  |
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| **B**. Provide a narrative description of significant materials that are or have in the past three years have been treated, stored, or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water; method of treatment, storage, or disposal; past and present materials management practices employed, in the last three years, to minimize contact by these materials with storm water runoff; materials loading and access areas; and the location, manner, and frequency in which pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners, and fertilizers are applied. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| See PPP. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
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| **C**. For each outfall, provide the location and a description of existing structural and nonstructural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of the treatment the storm water receives, including the schedule and type of maintenance for control and treatment measures and the ultimate disposal of any solid or fluid wastes other than by discharge. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Outfall | Treatment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | List Codes from | | | |  |
| Number |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Table 2F-1 | | | |  |
|  | See Ppp | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | |  |
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| V. Non-storm water Discharges | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| All outfalls that contain storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must be tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges which are not covered by an NPDES permit. All non-storm water discharges must be identified in a Form 2, 3 or 4 which must accompany this application. Below, provide a description of the testing or evaluation method used, the date of any testing, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during a test. Note: All applicants submitting Form 2F must Certify on Form 5 that the outfall(s) covered by this application have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges, and that all storm water discharges from the outfall(s) included in Form 2F are identified in either an accompanying Form 2 or Form 3. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Non-Storm Water Discharges Include Subsurface Drains (I.E. Longitudinal And Standard Subdrains) And Slope Drains. No Testing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
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| VI. Significant Leaks or Spills | | | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| Provide existing information regarding the history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants at the facility in the last three years, including the approximate date and location of the spill or leak, and the type and amount of material released. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| None. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
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| VII. Discharge Information | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **A, B, C, & D: See instructions before proceeding. Complete one set of tables for each outfall. Annotate the outfall number in the space provided.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Part A -** You must provide the results of at least one analysis for every pollutant in this table. Complete one table for each outfall. See instructions for additional details. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | Maximum Values  *(include units)* | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Values  *(include units)* | | | | | | | | | | Number  of  Storm Events  Sampled | | Sources of Pollutants | | | | | Certified  Laboratory  Number |
| Pollutant | | | | | Grab Sample  Taken During  First 30 Minutes | | | | | | | Flow-weighted  Composite | | | | | Grab Sample  Taken During  First 30 Minutes | | | | | | Flow-weighted  Composite | | | |  | |  | | | | |  |
| Oil and Grease | | | | | N/A | | | | | | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | | | | | N/A | | | |  | | N/A | | | | |  |
| Biochemical  Oxygen Demand (BOD) | | | | | N/A | | | | | | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | | | | | N/A | | | |  | | N/A | | | | |  |
|  | | | | |  | | | | | | |  | | | | |  | | | | | |  | | | |  | |  | | | | |  |
| Chemical Oxygen  Demand (COD) | | | | | N/A | | | | | | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | | | | | N/A | | | |  | | N/A | | | | |  |
|  | | | | |  | | | | | | |  | | | | |  | | | | | |  | | | |  | |  | | | | |  |
| Total Suspended  Solids (TSS) | | | | | N/A | | | | | | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | | | | | N/A | | | |  | | N/A | | | | |  |
| Total Kjeldahl  Nitrogen (TKN) | | | | | N/A | | | | | | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | | | | | N/A | | | |  | | N/A | | | | |  |
|  | | | | |  | | | | | | |  | | | | |  | | | | | |  | | | |  | |  | | | | |  |
| Nitrate plus  Nitrite Nitrogen | | | | | N/A | | | | | | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | | | | | N/A | | | |  | | N/A | | | | |  |
|  | | | | |  | | | | | | |  | | | | |  | | | | | |  | | | |  | |  | | | | |  |
| Total  Phosphorus | | | | | N/A | | | | | | | N/A | | | | | N/A | | | | | | N/A | | | |  | | N/A | | | | |  |
| pH | | | | | Minimum | | | | | | | Maximum | | | | | Minimum | | | | | | Maximum | | | |  | |  | | | | |  |
|  | | | | | n/a | | | | | | | n/a | | | | | n/a | | | | | | n/a | | | |  | | N/A | | | | |  |
| **Part B** – List each pollutant that is limited in an effluent guideline which the facility is subject to or any pollutant listed in the facility’s NPDES permit for its process wastewater (if the facility is operating under an existing NPDES permit). Complete one table for each outfall. See the instructions for additional details and requirements. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pollutant  and  CAS Number  *(if available)* | | | | Maximum Values  *(include units)* | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Values  *(include units)* | | | | | | | | | Number  of  Storm Events  Sampled | | | Sources of Pollutants | | | | | | Certified  Laboratory  Number |
|  | | | | Grab Sample  Taken During  First 30 Minutes | | | | | | | Flow-weighted  Composite | | | | | Grab Sample  Taken During  First 30 Minutes | | | | | | Flow-weighted  Composite | | |  | | |  | | | | | |  |
|  | | | | N/A | | | | | | |  | | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |  | | |  | | | | | |  |
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| **Part C** - List each pollutant shown in Tables 2F-2, 2F-3, and 2F-4 that you know or have reason to believe is present. See the instructions for additionaldetails and requirements. Complete one table for each outfall. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pollutant  and  CAS Number  (if available) | | | Maximum Values  *(include units)* | | | | | | | | | | | | Average Values  *(include units)* | | | | | | | | | Number  of  Storm  Events  Sampled | | | | Sources of Pollutants | | | | | Certified  Laboratory  Number | |
|  | | | Grab Sample  Taken During  First 30 Minutes | | | | Flow-weighted  Composite | | | | | | | | Grab Sample  Taken During  First 30 Minutes | | | | | | Flow-weighted  Composite | | |  | | | |  | | | | |  | |
| N/A/ | | |  | | | |  | | | | | | | |  | | | | | |  | | |  | | | |  | | | | |  | |
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| **Part D** - Provide data for the storm event(s) which resulted in the maximum values for the flow weighted composite sample. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Date of  Storm Event | | 2. Duration  of Storm  *(in minutes)* | | | | 3. Total rainfall during storm event  *(in inches)* | | | | | | | 4. Number of hours between beginning of storm measured and end of previous measurable rain event | | | | | | | 5. Maximum flow rate during rain event  *(gallons /minute or*  *specify units)* | | | | | | 6. Total flow from rain event  *(gallons or specify units)* | | | | 7. Season  sample was  taken | | 8. Form of  precipitation  *(rainfall, snowmelt)* | | |
|  | |  | | | | N/A | | | | | | |  | | | | | | |  | | | | | |  | | | |  | |  | | |
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|  | |  | | | |  | | | | | | |  | | | | | | |  | | | | | |  | | | |  | |  | | |
| 9. Provide a description of the method of flow measurement or estimate. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N/A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Part E** - Potential discharges not covered by analysis - Is any pollutant listed in Table 2F-2 a substance or a component of a substance which you currently use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct? | | | |
| Yes *(list all such pollutants below)* | |  | No |
|  | | | |
| **VIII. Biological Toxicity Testing Data** |  | | |
| Do you have any knowledge or reason to believe that any biological test for acute or chronic toxicity has been made on any of your discharges or on a receiving water in relation to your discharge within the last 3 years? | | | |
| Yes *(list all such pollutants below)* | |  | No |
|  | | | |
| **END OF FORM 2F** | | | |

# FORM 2F – INSTRUCTIONS

DISCHARGE OF STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

**Item I -** You may use the map you provided with Form 1 to determine the latitude and longitude of each of your outfalls and the name of the receiving water.

**Item II-A -** If you check “yes” to this question, complete all parts of the chart, or provide a reference to any previous submission you have made containing the same information.

**Item II-B -** You are not required to submit a description of future pollution control projects if you do not wish to or if none is planned.

**Item III -** Attach a site map showing topography (or indicating the outline of drainage areas served by the outfall(s) covered in the application) depicting the facility including:

1. each of its drainage and discharge structures;
2. the drainage area of each storm water outfall;
3. paved areas and buildings within the drainage area of each storm water outfall, each known past or present area used for outdoor storage or disposal of significant materials, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, materials loading and access areas, areas where pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners and fertilizers are applied;
4. each of its hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities (including each area not required to have a RCRA permit which is used for accumulating hazardous waste for less than 90 days under 40 CFR 262.34) ;
5. each well where fluids from the facility are injected underground; and
6. springs, and other surface water bodies which receive storm water discharges from the facility;

**Item IV-A -** For each outfall, provide an estimate of the area drained by the outfall which is covered by impervious surfaces. For the purpose of this application, impervious surfaces are surfaces where storm water runs off at rates that are significantly higher than background rates (e.g., predevelopment levels) and include paved areas, building roofs, parking lots, and roadways. Include an estimate of the total area (including all impervious and pervious areas) drained by each outfall. The site map required under Item III can be used to estimate the total area drained by each outfall.

**Item IV-B -** Provide a narrative description of significant materials that are currently or in the past three years have been treated, stored, or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water; method of treatment, storage or disposal of these materials; past and present materials management practices employed, in the last three years, to minimize contact by these materials with storm water runoff; materials loading and access areas: and the location, manner, and frequency in which pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners, and fertilizers are applied. Significant materials should be identified by chemical name, form (e.g., powder, liquid, etc.), and type of container or treatment unit. Indicate any materials treated, stored, or disposed of together. "Significant materials" includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

**Item IV-C -** For each outfall, structural controls include structures which enclose material handling or storage areas, covering materials, berms, dikes, or diversion ditches around manufacturing, production, storage or treatment units, retention ponds, etc. Nonstructural controls include practices such as spill prevention plans, employee training, visual inspections, preventive maintenance, and housekeeping measures that are used to prevent or minimize the potential for releases of pollutants.

**Item V -** Test or evaluate all outfalls that should contain storm water discharges associated with industrial activity for the presence of non-storm water discharges which are not covered by an NPDES permit. Tests for such non-storm water discharges may include smoke tests, fluorometric dye tests, analysis of accurate schematics, as well as other appropriate tests. Include a description of the method used, the date of any testing, and the onsite drainage points that were directly observed during a test. All non-storm water discharges must be identified in a Form 2, Form 3 or Form 4 which must accompany this application (see general instructions for a description of when Form 2, Form 3 or Form 4 must be submitted). All applications submitting Form 2F must Certify on Form 5 that the outfall(s) covered by this application have been testes tested or evaluated for the presence of non storm water discharges, and that all storm water discharges from the outfall(s) included in Form 2F are identified in either an accompanying Form 2 or Form 3.

**Item VI -** Provide a description of existing information regarding the history of significant leaks or spills of toxic or hazardous pollutants at the facility in the last three years.

**Item VII-A, B, and C -** These items require you to collect and report data on the pollutants discharged from each of your outfalls. Each part of this item addresses a different set of pollutants and must be completed in accordance with the specific instructions for that part. The following general instructions apply to the entire item.

**General Instructions:**

Part A requires you to report at least one analysis for each pollutant listed. Parts B and C require you to report analytical data in two ways. For some pollutants addressed in Parts B and C, if you know or have reason to know that the pollutant is present in your discharge, you may be required to list the pollutant and test (sample and analyze) and report the levels of the pollutants in your discharge. For all other pollutants addressed in Parts B and C, you must list the pollutant if you know or have reason to know that the pollutant is present in the discharge, and either report quantitative data for the pollutant or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged. (See specific instructions on the form and below for Parts A through C). Base your determination that a pollutant is present in or absent from your discharge on your knowledge of your raw materials, material management practices, maintenance chemicals, history of spills and releases, intermediate and final products and byproducts, and any previous analyses known to you of your effluent or similar effluent.

**A. Sampling:** The collection of the samples for the reported analyses should be supervised by a person experienced in performing sampling of industrial wastewater or storm water discharges. You may contact the department for detailed guidance on sampling techniques and for answers to specific questions. Any specific requirements contained in the applicable analytical methods must be followed for sample containers, sample preservation, holding times, the collection of duplicate samples, etc. The time when you sample should be representative, to the extent feasible, of your treatment system operating properly with no system upsets. Samples should be collected from the center of the flow channel, where turbulence is at a maximum, at a site specified in your present permit, or at any site adequate for the collection of a representative sample.

For pH, temperature, cyanide, total phenols, residual chlorine, oil and grease, and *Escherichia coli*(E. coli), grab samples taken during the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of the discharge must be used (you are not required to analyze a flow-weighted composite for these parameters). For all other pollutants, both a grab sample collected during the first 30 minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of the discharge and a flow-weighted composite sample must be analyzed. However, a minimum of one grab sample may be taken for effluents from holding ponds or other impoundments with a retention period of greater than 24 hours.

All samples shall be collected from a discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches and at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event. Where feasible, the variance in the duration of the event and the total rainfall of the event should not exceed 50 percent from the average or median rainfall event in that area.

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

1. All data requirements are met;
2. Sampling was done no more than three years before submission; and
3. All data are representative of the present discharge.

Among the factors which would cause the data to be unrepresentative are significant changes in production level, changes in raw materials, processes, or final products, and changes in storm water treatment. The Director may request additional information, including current quantitative data, if they determine it to be necessary to assess your discharges. The Director may allow or establish appropriate site-specific sampling procedures or requirements, including sampling locations, the season in which the sampling takes place, the minimum duration between the previous measurable storm event and the storm event sampled, the minimum or maximum level of precipitation required for an appropriate storm event, the form of precipitation sampled (snow melt or rainfall), protocols for collecting samples under 40 CFR Part 136, and additional time for submitting data on a case-by-case basis.

**B. Reporting:** All levels must be reported as concentration and as total mass. You may report some or all of the required data by attaching separate sheets of paper instead of filling out pages 2F-4 and 2F-5 if the separate sheets contain all the required information in a format which is consistent with pages 2F-4 and 2F-5 in spacing and in identification of pollutants and columns. Use the following abbreviations in the columns headed “Units.”

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Concentration** |  | **Mass** |
| ppm  mg/1  ppb  ug/1  kg | parts per million  milligrams per liter  parts per billion  micrograms per liter  kilograms | Ibs  ton  mg  g  T | pounds  tons (English tons)  milligrams  grams  tonnes (metric tons) |

All reporting of values for metals must be in terms of “total metal,” unless:

1. An applicable, promulgated effluent limitation or standard specifies the limitation for the metal in dissolved, valent, or total form; or

2. All approved analytical methods for the metal inherently measure only its dissolved form (e.g., hexavalent chromium).

The department has determined that in establishing case-by-case limitations it is necessary to express the limitations on the metal in dissolved, valent, or total form to carry out the provisions of the CWA. If you measure only one grab sample and one flow-weighted composite sample for a given outfall, complete only the “Maximum Values” columns and insert “1” into the “Number of Storm Events Sampled” column. The permitting authority may require you to conduct additional analyses to further characterize your discharges.

If you measure more than one value for a grab sample or a flow-weighted composite sample for a given outfall and those values are representative of your discharge, you must report them. You must describe your method of testing and data analysis. You also must determine the average of all values within the last year and report the concentration and mass under the “Average Values” columns, and the total number of storm events sampled under the “Number of Storm Events Sampled” columns.

**C. Analysis:** You must use test methods promulgated in 40 CFR Part 136; however, if none has been promulgated for a particular pollutant, you may use any suitable method for measuring the level of the pollutant in your discharge. If you have two or more substantially identical outfalls, you may request permission to sample and analyze only one outfall and submit the results of the analysis for other substantially identical outfalls. If your request is granted by the department, on a separate sheet attached to the application form, identify which outfall you did test, and describe why the outfalls which you did not test are substantially identical to the outfall which you did test.

**Part VII-A -** Part VII-A must be completed by all applicants for all outfalls who must complete Form 2F. Analyze a grab sample collected during the first thirty minutes (or as soon thereafter as practicable) of the discharge and flow-weighted composite samples for all pollutants in this Part, and report the results except use only grab samples for pH and oil and grease. The “Average Values” column is not compulsory; but should be filled out if data are available.

**Part VII-B -** List all pollutants that are limited in an effluent guideline which the facility is subject to (see 40 CFR Subchapter N to determine which pollutants are limited in effluent guidelines) or any pollutant listed in the facility's NPDES permit for its process wastewater (if the facility is operating under an existing NPDES permit). Complete one table for each outfall. The “Average Values” column is not compulsory; but should be filled out if data are available. Analyze a grab sample collected during the first thirty minutes of the discharge and flow-weighted composite samples for all pollutants in this Part, and report the results, except as provided in the General Instructions.

**Part VII-C -** Part VII-C must be completed by all applicants for all outfalls which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity, or that the State of Iowa is evaluating for designation as a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the state, or as contributing to a violation of a water quality standard. Use both a grab sample and a composite sample for all pollutants you analyze for in this part except use grab samples for residual chlorine and *Escherichia coli* (E. coli). The “Average Values” column is not compulsory but should be filled out if data are available. Part C requires you to address the pollutants in Table 2F-2, 2F-3, and 2F-4 for each outfall. Pollutants in each of these Tables are addressed differently.

**Table 2F-2:** For each outfall, list all pollutants in Table 2F-2 that you know or have reason to believe are discharged (except pollutants previously listed in Part Vll-B). If a pollutant is limited in an effluent guideline limitation to which the facility is subject (e.g., use of TSS as an indicator to control the discharge of iron and aluminum), the pollutant should be listed in Part Vll-B. If a pollutant in table 2F-2 is indirectly limited by an effluent guideline limitation through an indicator, you must analyze for it and report data in Part Vll-C. For other pollutants listed in Table 2F-2 (those not limited directly or indirectly by an effluent limitation guideline), that you know or have reason to believe are discharge, you must either report quantitative data or briefly describe the reason the pollutant is expected to be discharged.

**Table 2F-3:** For each outfall, list all pollutants in Table 2F-3 that you know or have reason to believe are discharged. For every pollutant in Table 2F-3 expected to be discharged in concentrations of 10 ppb or greater, you must submit quantitative data. For acrolein, acrylonitrile, 2, 4 dinitrophenol, and 2-methyl-4, 6 dinitrophenol, you must submit quantitative data if any of these four pollutants is expected to be discharged in concentrations of 100 ppb or greater. For every pollutant expected to be discharged in concentrations less than 10 ppb (or 100 ppb for the four pollutants listed above), then you must either submit quantitative data or briefly describe the reason the pollutant is expected to be discharged.

**Small Business Exemption -** If you are a “small business,” you are exempt from the reporting requirements for the organic toxic pollutants listed in Table 2F-3. There are two ways in which you can qualify as a “small business”.

1. If your facility is a coal mine, and if your probable total annual production is less than 100,000 tons per year, you may submit past production data or estimated future production (such as a schedule of estimated total production under 30 CFR 795.14(c)) instead of conducting analyses for the organic toxic pollutants.
2. If your facility is not a coal mine, and if your gross total annual sales for the most recent three years average less than $100,000 per year (in second quarter 1980 dollars), you may submit sales data for those years instead of conducting analyses for the organic toxic pollutants. The production or sales data must be for the facility which is the source of the discharge.

The production or sales data must be for the facility which is the source of the discharge. The data should not be limited to production or sales for the process or processes which contribute to the discharge, unless those are the only processes at your facility. For sales data, in situations involving intracorporate transfer of goods and services, the transfer price per unit should approximate market prices for those goods and services as closely as possible. Sales figures for years after 1980 should be indexed to the second quarter of 1980 by using the gross national product price deflator (second quarter of 1980= 100). This index is available in National Income and Product Accounts of the United States (Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis).

**Table 2F-4:** For each outfall, list any pollutant in Table 2F-4 that you know or believe to be present in the discharge and explain why you believe it to be present. No analysis is required, but if you have analytical data, you must report them. Note: Under 40 CFR 117.12(a)(2), certain discharges of hazardous substances listed at 40 CFR 177.21 or 40 CFR 302.4 may be exempted from the requirements of section 311 of CWA, which establishes reporting requirements, civil penalties, and liability for cleanup costs for spills of oil and hazardous substances. A discharge of a particular substance may be exempted if the origin, source, and amount of the discharged substances are identified in the NPDES permit application or in the permit, if the permit contains a requirement for treatment of the discharge, and if the treatment is in place. To apply for an exclusion of the discharge of any hazardous substance from the requirements of section 311, attach additional sheets of paper to your form, setting forth the following information:

1. The substance and the amount of each substance which may be discharged.

2. The origin and source of the discharge of the substance.

3. The treatment which is to be provided for the discharge by:

1. An onsite treatment system separate from any treatment system treating 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.

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

**Part VII-D -** If sampling is conducted during more than one storm event, you only need to report the information requested in Part Vll-D for the storm event(s) which resulted in any maximum pollutant concentration reported in Part VII-A, VII-B, or VII-C. Provide flow measurements or estimates of the flow rate, and the total amount of discharge for the storm event(s) sampled and the method of flow measurement or estimation. Provide the duration of the storm event(s) sampled, rainfall measurements, or estimates of the storm event which generated the sampled runoff and the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event.

**Part VII-E -** List any toxic pollutant listed in Tables 2F-2, 2F-3, or 2F-4 which you currently use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct. In addition, if you know or have reason to believe that 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) is discharged or if you use or manufacture 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4,5,-T), 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propanoic acid (Silvex, 2,4,5,-TP), 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) ethyl, 2,2-dichloropropionate (Erbon), 0,0 dimethyl 0-(2,4,5-trichlorphenyl) phosphorothioate (Ronnel), 2,4,5-trichlorophenol (TCP), or hexachlorophene (HCP), then list TCDD. The Director may waive or modify this requirement if you demonstrate that it would be unduly burdensome to identify each toxic pollutant and the Director has adequate information to issue your permit. You may not claim this information as confidential; however, you do not have to distinguish between use or production of the pollutants or list the amounts.

**Item VIII -** Self explanatory. The department may ask you to provide additional details after your application is received.

**Table 2F-1**

**Codes for Treatment Units**

**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 (Hyperfiltration) |
| 1-H | Rotation | 1-T | Screening |
| 1-I | Foam Fractionation | 1-U | Sedimentation (Settling) |
| 1-J | Freezing | 1-V | Slow Sand Filtration |
| 1-K | Gas-Phase Separation | 1-W | Solvent Extraction |
| 1-L | Grinding (Comminutors) | 1-X | Sorption |

**Chemical Treatment Processes**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2-A | Carbon Adsorption | 2-G | Disinfection (Ozone) |
| 2-B | Chemical oxidation | 2-H | Disinfection (Other) |
| 2-C | Chemical Precipitation | 2-I | Electrochemical Treatment |
| 2-D | Coagulation | 2-J | Ion Exchange |
| 2-E | Dechlorination | 2-K | Neutralization |
| 2-F | Disinfection (Chlorine) | 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 | 5-0 | 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 | Floatation Thickening | 5-V | Vibration |
| 5-K | Freezing | 5-W | Wet Oxidation |
| 5-L | Gravity Thickening |  |  |

**Table 2F-2**

**Conventional and Non-conventional Pollutants Required To Be Tested by Existing Discharger if Expected To Be Present**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Bromide | Phosphorus, Total Radioactivity | Boron |
| Chlorine, Total Residual | Sulfate | Cobalt |
| Color | Sulfide | Iron |
| *Escherichia coli* (E. coli) | Sulfite | Magnesium |
| Fluoride | Surfactants | Molybdenum |
| Nitrate-Nitrite | Aluminum, Total | Tin |
| Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl | Barium, Total | Titanium |
| Oil and Grease |  |  |

**Table 2F-3**

Toxic Pollutants Required to be Identified by Applicant if Expected to be Present

Toxic Pollutants and Total Phenols

Antimony

Arsenic, Total

Beryllium, Total

Cadmium, Total

Chromium, TotalCopper, Total

Lead, Total

Mercury, Total

Nickel, Total

Selenium, TotalSilver, Total

Thallium, Total

Zinc, Total

Cyanide, Total

Phenols, Total

GC/MS Fraction Volatiles Compounds

Acrolein

Acrylonitrile

Benzene

Bromoform

Carbon Tetrachloride

Chlorobenzene

Chlorodibromomethane

Chloroethane

2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether

ChloroformDichlorobromomethane

1,1-Dichloroethane

1,2-Dichloroethane

1,1-0ichloroethylene

1,2-Dichloropropane

1,3-Dichloropropylene

Ethylbenzene

Methyl Bromide

Methyl Chloride

Methylene Chloride1,1,2,2,-Tetrachloroethane

Tetrachloroethylene

Toluene

1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene

1,1,1-Trichloroethane

1,1,2-Trichioroethane

Trichloroethylene

Vinyl Chloride

Acid Compounds

2-Chlorophenol

2,4-Dichlorophenol

2,4-Dimethylphenol

4,6-Dinitro-O-Cresol2,4-Dinitrophenol

2-Nitrophenol

4-Nitrophenol

p-Chloro-M-CresolPentachlorophenol

Phenol

2,4,6-Trichlorophenol

Base/Neutral

Acenaphthene

Acenaphthylene

Anthracene

Benzidine

Benzo(a)anthracene

Benzo(a)pyrene

3,4-Benzofluoranthene

Benzo(ghi)perylene

Benzo(k)fluoranthene

Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane

Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether

Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether

Bis(2-ethylyhexyl) phthalate

4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether

Butylbenzyl Phthalate2-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-Octylphthalate

1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene)Fluroranthene

Fluorene

Hexachlorobenzene

Hexachlorobutadiene

Hexachloroethane

Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene

Isophorone

Napthalene

Nitrobenzene

N-Nitrosodimethylamine

N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine

N-Nitrosodiphenylamine

Phenanthrene

Pyrene

1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

Pesticides

Aldrin

Alpha-BHC

Beta-BHC

Gamma-BHC

Delta-BHC

Chlordane

4,4'-DDT

4,4'-DDE

4,4'-DDD

Dieldrin

Alpha-Endosulfan

Beta-Endosulfan

Endosulfan Sulfate

Endrin

Endrin Aldehyde

Heptachlor

Heptachlor Epoxide

PCB-1242

PCB-1254

PCB-1221

PCB-1232

PCB-1248

PCB-1260

PCB-1016

Toxaphene

###### **Table 2F-4**

Hazardous Substances Required to be Identified by Applicant if Expected to be Present

**Toxic Pollutant**

Asbestos

**Hazardous Substances**

Acetaldehyde

Allyl alcohol

Allyl chloride

Amyl acetate

Aniline

Benzonitrile

Benzyl chloride

Butyl acetate

Butylamine

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

Ethylene dibromide

Formaldehyde

Furfural

Guthion

Isoprene

Isopropanolamine

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

Stronthium

Strychnine

Styrene

2,4,5-T (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)

TDE (Tetrachlorodiphenyl ethane)

2,4,5-TP [2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy)

propanoic acid]

Trichlorofan

Triethylamine

Trimethylamine

Uranium

Vanadium

Vinyl acetate

Xylene

Xylenol

Zirconium