applicant would also estimate the percent of sewer line that each type comprises. Familiarity with the type of collection system enables the permit writer to anticipate combined collection system overloading in wet weather. The current application form, Standard Form A, requests that the applicant also provide the length of the collection system (in miles). The proposed rule does not include this requirement because the Agency does not believe that such information is useful to the permit writer.

Proposed § 122.21(j)(1)(vii) would also require information on inflow and infiltration. Inflow is the uncontrolled entrance of water into the collection system from surface sources such as unsealed manholes. Infiltration is water that enters the collection system through deteriorated or defective pipes, joints, and connections. Both conditions may indicate the need for special permit conditions (such as best management practices) to reduce the inadvertent flow of water to the POTW. EPA requests comment on the availability of inflow and infiltration information at POTWs. This provision would also request information on steps the facility is taking to minimize inflow and infiltration.

Proposed § 122.21(j)(1)(viii) would require the applicant to provide a topographic map that includes information on the layout of the treatment plant, including all unit processes; intake and discharge structures; wells, springs, and other surface water bodies; sewage sludge management facilities; and the location(s) at which hazardous waste enters the treatment plant by truck, rail, or dedicated pipe. This provision reflects the topographic map requirements of § 122.21(f)(7), and is more specifically designed to include features most likely to be found at a POTW.

Proposed § 122.21(j)(1)(ix) would require the applicant to submit a process flow diagram or schematic, together with a narrative description. The permit writer uses this information to develop secondary treatment and water quality-based permit requirements, as well as other applicable permit conditions.

Proposed § 122.21(j)(1)(x) would require information about bypasses, which are intentional diversions of wastestreams from any part of a treatment plant. Regulations governing bypasses are set forth at 40 CFR 122.41(m). Facilities experiencing bypasses are required to estimate the frequency, duration, and volume of bypass incidents, and the reasons why

bypasses have occurred. Information on bypasses is used by the permit writer to develop appropriate permit limits and conditions for these discharges.

Proposed § 122.21(j)(1)(xi) would require general information regarding discharges to waters of the United States as well as discharges to destinations other than surface waters. This information enables the permit writer to account for all wastewater that enters the POTW, regardless of whether or not it is discharged directly to receiving waters. From a watershed permitting standpoint, permitting authorities may use this information to identify flows that individually or collectively may have an impact on the watershed, whether or not they are discharged directly into waters of the U.S.

If any effluent is discharged to surface impoundments with no discharges to waters of the U.S., the applicant would report the location of each surface impoundment, the annual average daily volume discharged to each surface impoundment, and whether the discharge is continuous or intermittent. If effluent is applied to the land, the applicant must provide the site location, the site size, and the annual average daily volume of effluent applied. The applicant must also state whether land application is continuous or intermittent. This information alerts the permit writer to the potential for point source discharges to arise from land application sites under certain circumstances, such as cold weather or high volume discharges, or from surface impoundments.

Proposed § 122.21(j)(1)(xi) would also require the applicant to report whether wastewater is discharged to another treatment works, the means by which the wastewater is transported, the average daily flow rate to that facility, and information identifying the receiving facility. The applicant must also identify the organization transporting the discharge, if other than the applicant. The permit writer needs this information in order to track the wastewater and verify the transfer.

Finally, proposed § 122.21(j)(1)(xi) would require information on other types of disposal, such as underground percolation or injection. These types of disposal may result in the transfer of pollutants to waters of the U.S. through underground flows, and thus are of interest both to the permit writer in writing the permit and to the permitting authority in designing watershed protection strategies.

Proposed § 122.21(j)(1)(xii) would require the applicant to report whether the POTW is located on a Federal Indian Reservation, discharges to a receiving

water that is on a Federal Indian Reservation or upstream of and eventually flows through a Federal Indian Reservation. This information enables the permit writer to identify the proper permitting authority and applicable requirements, including applicable water quality standards.

Proposed § 122.21(j)(1)(xiii) would require the applicant to provide information about any scheduled facility improvements. Improvements to the facility may change its flow or removal efficiency, necessitating a permit modification. The permit writer may modify the permit when the improvement is complete, or may include alternate limits in the permit that would take effect upon completion of the improvement.

of the improvement.

The current application form,
Standard Form A. requests certa

Standard Form A, requests certain information about required improvements including information on dates for completion of the preliminary plan, completion of the final plan, awarding of contract, and site acquisition. EPA is proposing to delete these requirements but solicits comment on their usefulness. Standard Form A also requires the applicant to identify the authority imposing the improvement and the general and specific action codes. The Agency proposes to delete this requirement because permit writers have indicated that this information is unnecessary to writing the permit.

2. Information on Effluent Discharges

Proposed § 122.21(j)(2) of today's rule would require all POTWs that discharge effluent to waters of the U.S. to provide specific information for each outfall through which effluent is discharged to surface waters, excluding CSO outfalls. This information would be reported in Questions 17, 18, and 19 of the Basic Application Information part of proposed Form 2A. The applicant would be required to submit the information required for each outfall.

Proposed § 122.21(j)(2)(i) would require general information about each outfall. The applicant must specify the outfall number, location, latitude and longitude, distance from shore (if applicable), distance below surface (if applicable), and average daily flow (in million gallons per day). EPA enters the latitude and longitude points into the water quality data base STORET. Maps of the location of water discharges are developed to examine the relationship between NPDES outfalls and other areas of concern, such as drinking water intake points or sensitive ecosystems. This information is also used to establish water quality-based effluent limits appropriate for the particular