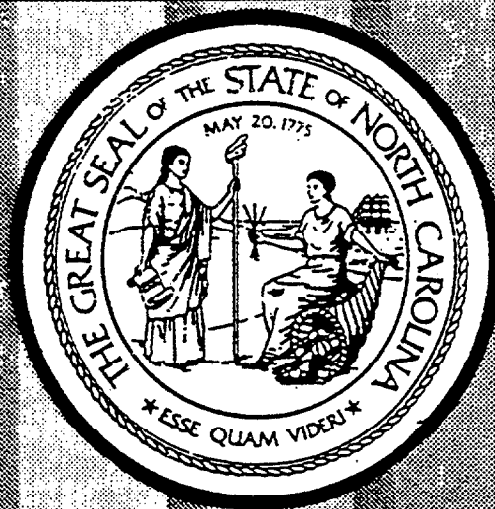


**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH, AND
NATURAL RESOURCES**

**DIVISION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE SECTION:
15A NCAC 2H .0500
Water Quality Certification



Amended Effective July 1, 1988
Reprinted : April 1, 1990

**Environmental Management Commission
Raleigh, North Carolina**

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH, AND
NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE SECTION:
15A NCAC 2B .0500-Surface Water
Monitoring: Reporting



Amended Effective December 1, 1984
Reprinted: October 1, 1990

Environmental Management
Commission Raleigh, North Carolina

SECTION .0400 - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

.0401 PURPOSE

*History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 143-215; 143-215.1; 143-215.3(a)(1);
Eff. February 1, 1976;
Repealed Eff. December 1, 1984.*

.0402 SCOPE

Effluent limits established herein shall apply to all effluents discharged from pretreatment facilities and from outlets and point sources to the waters of the state.

*History Note: Statutory Authority G.S. 143-215; 143-215.1; 143-215.3(a)(1);
Eff. February 1, 1976.*

.0403 DEFINITION OF TERMS

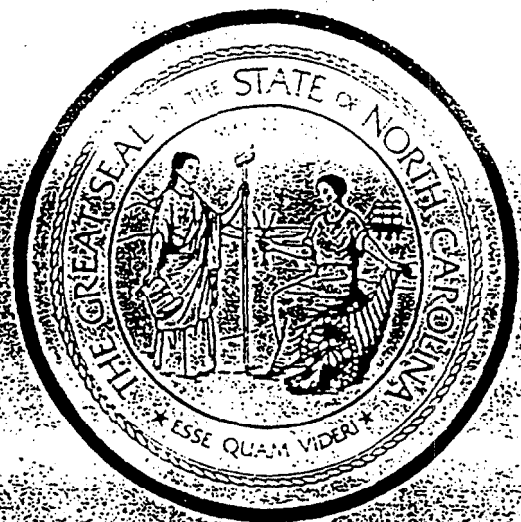
The terms used in this Section shall be as defined in G.S. 143-213 and as follows:

- (1) The term "commission" means the Environmental Management Commission or its successor.
- (2) The term "director" means the Director of the Division of Environmental Management, Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.
- (3) The term "staff" means the division of environmental management, or its successor.
- (4) The term "BPCTCA" shall mean best practicable control technology currently available. Effluent limitations determined as BPCTCA are immediately applicable and shall be complied with not later than July 1, 1977.
- (5) The term "BPWTT" shall mean best practicable waste treatment technology. Effluent limitations established by this designation shall be complied with not later than July 1, 1983.
- (6) The term "BCT" shall mean best conventional pollutant control technology. Effluent limitations designated as BCT will control the discharge of pollutants determined to be conventional in nature and these limitations shall be complied with not later than July 1, 1984.
- (7) The term "BAT" shall mean best available technology economically achievable. Effluent limitations designated as BAT will control the discharge of pollutants determined to be nonconventional in nature and these limitations will come into effect on July 1, 1984, and shall be complied with not later than July 1, 1987.
- (8) The term "BAT/BMP'S" shall mean best available technology economically achievable/best management practices. Effluent limitations designated as BAT/BMP's will control the discharge of pollutants determined to be toxic in nature. Compliance with these designated effluent limitations must be maintained not later than three years after such limitations are developed, or not later than July 1, 1984, whichever is later, but in no case later than July 1, 1987.
- (9) The term "new source performance standards" shall mean the effluent limitations required of an industrial discharger determined under the guidance of 15A NCAC 2B .0407 to be a new source.
- (10) The term "waste stabilization pond" (also called "lagoons" or "oxidation ponds") shall mean a large, relatively shallow basin designed for long term detention of wastewater which may or may not have received prior treatment. While in the basin, the wastewater is biologically treated to reduce biochemical oxygen demand and suspended solids. Stabilization ponds are further defined as:
 - (a) Photosynthetic Pond. A pond which is designed to rely on photosynthetic oxygenation (i.e., oxygen from algae) for any portion of the oxygen needed for waste treatment; This includes oxidation ponds and facultative lagoons. These ponds may have supplemental aeration by mechanical means. With regard to hydraulic flow, photosynthetic ponds are either of the:
 - (i) flow-through type, in which the pond discharges relatively continuously throughout the year; or
 - (ii) controlled-discharge type, in which the pond is designed to retain the wastewater without discharge from six months to one year, followed by controlled discharge over a short time interval (typically about one to three weeks);
 - (b) Aerated Pond. A pond which is not designed to rely on any photosynthetic oxygenation to provide oxygen needed for biological waste treatment; Air is supplied by mechanical means. Aerated ponds are either:

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DIVISION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE CODE SECTION:
15A NCAC 2B .0100 - Procedures for
Assignment of Water Quality Standards

15A NCAC 2B .0200 - Classifications and
Water Quality Standards Applicable
to Surface Waters of North Carolina



Effective January 1, 1990

Environmental Management Commission
Raleigh, North Carolina

North Carolina

Solid Waste Management Rules

15A NCAC 13B

Prepared by the
Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources
Solid Waste Management Division
Solid Waste Section

As Amended Through March 1, 1991

The form of this rule may be revised by the Attorney General pursuant to the provisions of G.S. 150B-61

Reduce ♦ Reuse ♦ Recycle

NORTH CAROLINA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

TITLE 15

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH & NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SUBCHAPTER 2L

**CLASSIFICATIONS AND WATER QUALITY STANDARDS
APPLICABLE TO THE GROUNDWATERS OF
NORTH CAROLINA**

SECTION .0100, .0200 AND .0300

CURRENT THROUGH AUGUST 1, 1989
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COMMISSION
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

GW