



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 3
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2029

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM**

NPDES Permit No. DC0000141

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 *et seq.*, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, the "Act",

**Washington Navy Yard
Naval Support Activity**

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at

**1411 Parsons Avenue SE, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20374**

to receiving waters named

Anacostia River

in accordance with discharge point(s), effluent limitation, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

This permit shall become **effective** on February 1, 2022, the first day of the calendar month immediately following 30 days after signature.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall **expire** at midnight on January 31, 2027, five years from the last day of the month preceding the effective date.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire five (5) years from the effective date, unless the permittee has submitted a complete and timely application for a new permit, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), through no fault of the permittee, does not issue a new permit before the expiration date of this permit. In such a case, the permit will be administratively extended until such time as EPA issues a new permit.

The permittee shall apply for permit reissuance 180 days before the expiration of this permit if the permittee intends to continue operations and discharges at the facility beyond the term of this permit.

This permit supersedes the permit issued on December 23, 2009.

Signed and Issued on _____

Catherine A. Libertz, Director
Water Division

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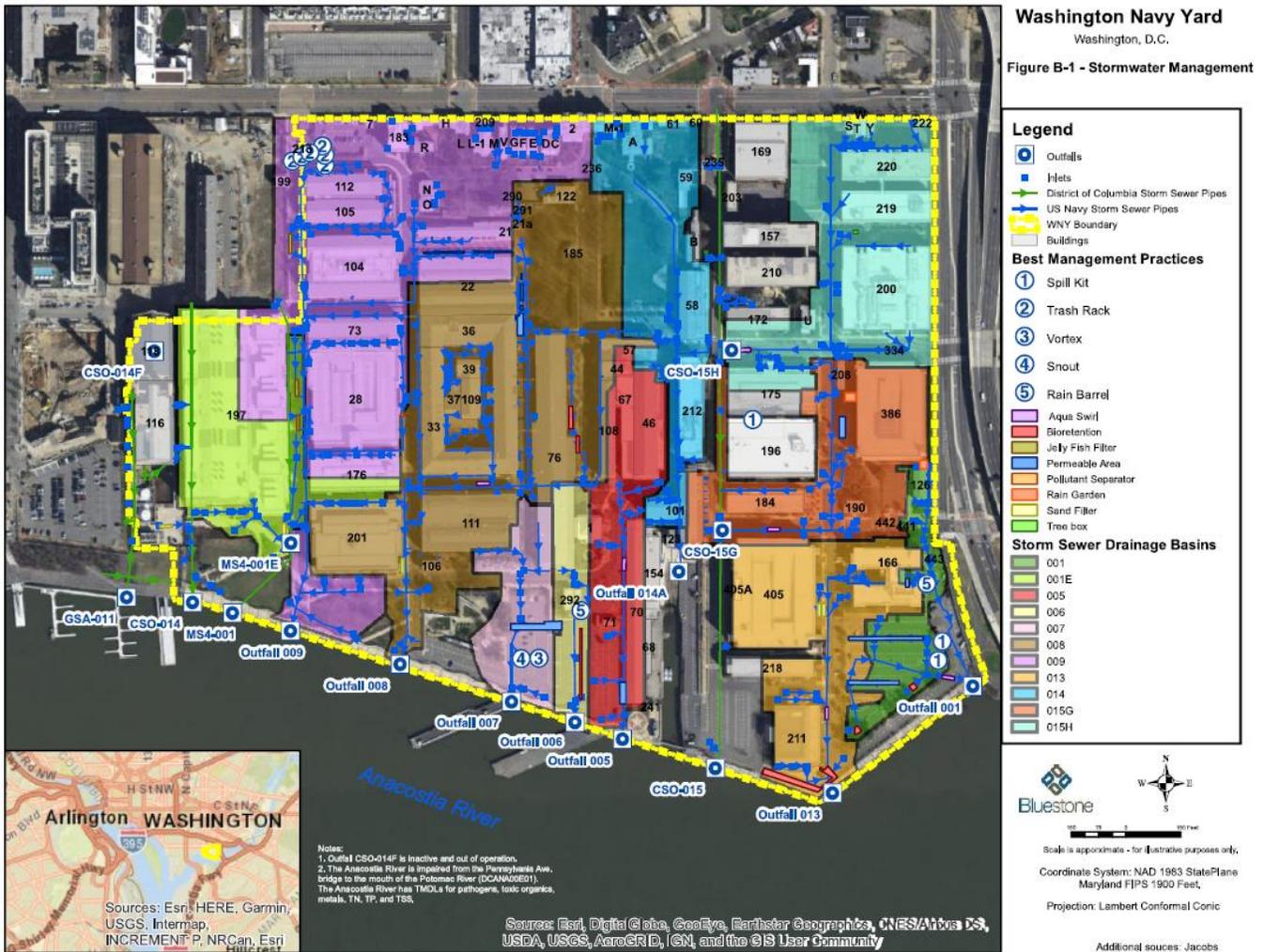
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Map of the Washington Navy Yard outfalls and stormwater BMPs. Note, Outfall 014F has been permanently eliminated. Image borrowed from the permittee’s 2020 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

PART I. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Section A. Authorized Discharges

This permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater runoff from the site in accordance with discharge point(s), effluent limitation, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein. This permit does not authorize or approve the construction of any onshore or offshore physical structures or facilities or the undertaking of any work in any navigable waters. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at the respective compliance site for each outfall.

Section B.1. Final Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – Outfall 001, Anacostia River

During the period beginning with the permit effective date through the permit expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 001. The discharge shall be sampled at two locations and composited into one sample for analysis. Effluent sampling point 001a is located at 38° 52' 21" N latitude, 76° 59' 29" W longitude and effluent sampling point 001b is located at 38° 52' 19" N latitude 76° 59' 31" W longitude . Outfall 001 is located at 38° 52' 19" N latitude, 76° 59' 29" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs/day)	Maximum Daily Concentration	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	N/A	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Final (remaining duration)	N/A	126 MPN/100 mL	Bimonthly	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Arsenic	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Lead	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Chlordane	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDD	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDE	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDT	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Dieldrin	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Heptachlor Epoxide	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab

Section B.1. Continued, Final Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – Outfall 001, Anacostia River

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs/day)	Maximum Daily Concentration	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
PAH-1	Report	1,105 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-2	Report	0.0287 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-3	Report	0.00287 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Final (remaining duration)	No Discharge. ¹		Bimonthly	Grab

¹ Discharges of PCBs is not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using Method 1668. Compliance with the no discharge limit will be determined by comparing the sample result with the PCB water quality standard of 64 pg/L. Compliance with the “no discharge” limit is demonstrated when the effluent concentration is at or below 64 pg/L. See Part I.D.10.

Section B.2. Final Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – Outfall 001E – MS4 to Anacostia River

During the period beginning with the permit effective date through the permit expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 001E-MS4. The discharge shall be sampled at two locations and composited into one sample for analysis. Effluent sampling point 001Ea is located at 38° 52' 24" N latitude, 76° 59' 53" W longitude and effluent sampling point 001Eb is located at 38° 52' 24.4" N latitude, 76° 59' 51.7" W longitude. Outfall 001E-MS4 is located at 38° 52' 23" N latitude, 76° 59' 53" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs/day)	Maximum Daily Concentration	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	N/A	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Final (remaining duration)	N/A	126 MPN/100 mL	Bimonthly	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Arsenic	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Interim (initial 54 months)	Report	91 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Final (remaining duration)	Report	57 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Lead	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Chlordane	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDD	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDE	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDT	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Dieldrin	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Heptachlor Epoxide	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-1	Report	335 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-2	Report	0.00871 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-3	Report	0.000871 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Final (remaining duration)	No Discharge ²		Bimonthly	Grab

² Discharges of PCBs is not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using Method 1668. Compliance with the no discharge limit will be determined by comparing the sample result with the PCB water quality standard of 64 pg/L. Compliance with the “no discharge” limit is demonstrated when the effluent concentration is at or below 64 pg/L. See Part I.D10.

Section B.3. Final Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – Outfall 005, Anacostia River

During the period beginning with the permit effective date through the permit expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 005. The discharge shall be sampled southeast of Building 71. Outfall 005 is located at 38° 52' 18" N latitude, 76° 59' 41" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs/day)	Maximum Daily Concentration	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	N/A	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Final (remaining duration)	N/A	126 MPN/100 mL	Bimonthly	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Arsenic	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Interim (initial 54 months)	Report	159 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Final (remaining duration)	Report	74 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Lead	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Chlordane	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDD	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDE	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDT	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Dieldrin	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Heptachlor Epoxide	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-1	Report	590 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-2	Report	0.0153 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-3	Report	0.00153 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report Only	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Final (remaining duration)	No Discharge ³		Bimonthly	Grab

³ Discharges of PCBs is not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using Method 1668. Compliance with the no discharge limit will be determined by comparing the sample result with the PCB water quality standard of 64 pg/L. Compliance with the “no discharge” limit is demonstrated when the effluent concentration is at or below 64 pg/L. See Part I.D10.

Section B.4. Final Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – Outfall 006, Anacostia River

During the period beginning with the permit effective date through the permit expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 006. The discharge shall be sampled at the sampling location near Building 292. Outfall 006 is located at 38° 52' 18" N latitude, 76° 59' 43" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs/day)	Maximum Daily Concentration	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	N/A	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Final (remaining duration)	N/A	126 MPN/100 mL	Bimonthly	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Arsenic	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Interim (initial 54 months)	Report	168 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Final (remaining duration)	Report	151 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Lead	Report	Report	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc Interim (initial 54 months)	Report	1,551 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc Final (remaining duration)	Report	657 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Chlordane	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDD	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDE	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDT	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Dieldrin	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Heptachlor Epoxide	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-1	Report	625 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-2	Report	0.01625 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-3	Report	0.001625 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report Only	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Final (remaining duration)	No Discharge ⁴		Bimonthly	Grab

⁴ Discharges of PCBs is not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using Method 1668. Compliance with the no discharge limit will be determined by comparing the sample result with the PCB water quality standard of 64 pg/L. Compliance with the “no discharge” limit is demonstrated when the effluent concentration is at or below 64 pg/L. See Part I.D10.

Section B.5. Final Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – Outfall 007, Anacostia River

During the period beginning with the permit effective date through the permit expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 007. The discharge shall be sampled at the sampling location at 38° 52' 21"N 76° 59' 45"W which is in the parking lot south of Building 111. Outfall 007 is located at 38° 52' 18" N latitude, 76° 59' 45" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs/day)	Maximum Daily Concentration	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	N/A	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Final (remaining duration)	N/A	126 MPN/100 mL	Bimonthly	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Arsenic	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Interim (initial 54 months)	Report	119 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Final (remaining duration)	Report	107 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Lead	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc Interim (initial 54 months)	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc Final (remaining duration)	Report	461 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Chlordane	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDD	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDE	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDT	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Dieldrin	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Heptachlor Epoxide	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-1	Report	440 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-2	Report	0.0114 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-3	Report	0.00114 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report Only	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Final (remaining duration)	No Discharge ⁵		Bimonthly	Grab

⁵ Discharges of PCBs is not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using Method 1668. Compliance with the no discharge limit will be determined by comparing the sample result with the PCB water quality standard of 64 pg/L. Compliance with the “no discharge” limit is demonstrated when the effluent concentration is at or below 64 pg/L. See Part I.D10.

Section B.6. Final Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – Outfall 008, Anacostia River

During the period beginning with the permit effective date through the permit expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 008. The discharge shall be sampled at the location east of Building 201. Outfall 008 is located at 38° 52' 20" N latitude, 76° 59' 49" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs/day)	Maximum Daily Concentration	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	N/A	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Final (remaining duration)	N/A	126 MPN/100mL	Bimonthly	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Arsenic	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Interim (initial 54 months)	Report	114 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Final (remaining duration)	Report	25 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Lead	Report	Report	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc Interim (initial 54 months)	Report	1,043 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc Final (remaining duration)	Report	76 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Chlordane	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDD	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDE	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDT	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Dieldrin	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Heptachlor Epoxide	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-1	Report	420 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-2	Report	0.0109 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-3	Report	0.00109 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report Only	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Final (remaining duration)	No Discharge ⁶		Bimonthly	Grab

⁶ Discharges of PCBs is not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using Method 1668. Compliance with the no discharge limit will be determined by comparing the sample result with the PCB water quality standard of 64 pg/L. Compliance with the “no discharge” limit is demonstrated when the effluent concentration is at or below 64 pg/L. See Part I.D.10.

Section B.7. Final Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – Outfall 009, Anacostia River

During the period beginning with the permit effective date through the permit expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 009. The discharge shall be sampled at 38° 52' 24.7" N latitude, 76° 59' 51.7" W longitude. Outfall 009 is located at 38° 52' 21" N latitude, 76° 59' 53" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs/day)	Maximum Daily Concentration	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	N/A	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Final (remaining duration)	N/A	126 MPN/100 mL	Bimonthly	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Arsenic	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Interim (initial 54 months)	Report	91 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Final (remaining duration)	Report	23 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Lead	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc Interim (initial 54 months)	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc Final (remaining duration)	Report	68 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Chlordane	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDD	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDE	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDT	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Dieldrin	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Heptachlor Epoxide	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-1	Report	335 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-2	Report	0.00871 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-3	Report	0.000871 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report Only	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Final (remaining duration)	No Discharge ⁷		Bimonthly	Grab

⁷ Discharges of PCBs is not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using Method 1668. Compliance with the no discharge limit will be determined by comparing the sample result with the PCB water quality standard of 64 pg/L. Compliance with the “no discharge” limit is demonstrated when the effluent concentration is at or below 64 pg/L. See Part I.D.10.

Section B.8. Final Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – Outfall 013, Anacostia River

During the period beginning with the permit effective date through the permit expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 013. The discharge shall be sampled at 38° 52' 18" N latitude, 76° 59' 33" W longitude. Outfall 013 is located at 38° 52' 16" N latitude, 76° 59' 34" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs/day)	Maximum Daily Concentration	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	N/A	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Final (remaining duration)	N/A	126 MPN/100 mL	Bimonthly	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Arsenic	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Interim (initial 54 months)	Report	130 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Final (remaining duration)	Report	53 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Lead	Report	27 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc Interim (initial 54 months)	Report	1,192 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc Final (remaining duration)	Report	172 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Chlordane	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDD	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDE	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDT	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Dieldrin	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Heptachlor Epoxide	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-1	Report	480 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-2	Report	0.0125 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-3	Report	0.00125 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report Only	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Final (remaining duration)	No Discharge ⁸		Bimonthly	Grab

⁸ Discharges of PCBs is not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using Method 1668. Compliance with the no discharge limit will be determined by comparing the sample result with the PCB water quality standard of 64 pg/L. Compliance with the “no discharge” limit is demonstrated when the effluent concentration is at or below 64 pg/L. See Part I.D.10.

Section B.9. Final Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – Outfall 014A, Anacostia River

During the period beginning with the permit effective date through the permit expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 014A. The discharge shall be sampled at the manhole located east of Building 154. Outfall 014A is located at 38° 52' 23" N latitude, 76° 59' 39" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs/day)	Maximum Daily Concentration	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	N/A	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Final (remaining duration)	N/A	126 MPN/100 mL	Bimonthly	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Arsenic	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Interim (initial 54 months)	Report	362 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Final (remaining duration)	Report	240 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Lead	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Chlordane	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDD	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDE	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDT	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Dieldrin	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Heptachlor Epoxide	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-1	Report	1,350 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-2	Report	0.0351 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-3	Report	0.00351 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report Only	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Final (remaining duration)	No Discharge ⁹		Bimonthly	Grab

⁹ Discharges of PCBs is not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using Method 1668. Compliance with the no discharge limit will be determined by comparing the sample result with the PCB water quality standard of 64 pg/L. Compliance with the “no discharge” limit is demonstrated when the effluent concentration is at or below 64 pg/L. See Part I.D.10.

Section B.10. Final Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – Outfall 015G-CSO to Anacostia River

During the period beginning with the permit effective date through the permit expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 015G-CSO. The discharge shall be sampled at 38° 52' 23" N latitude, 76° 59' 36" W longitude. Outfall 015G-CSO is located at 38° 52' 23" N latitude, 76° 59' 37" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs/day)	Maximum Daily Concentration	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	N/A	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Final (remaining duration)	N/A	126 MPN/100 mL	Bimonthly	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Arsenic	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Interim (initial 54 months)	Report	141 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Final (remaining duration)	Report	52 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Lead	Report	26 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc Interim (initial 54 months)	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc Final (remaining duration)	Report	157 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Chlordane	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDD	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDE	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDT	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Dieldrin	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Heptachlor Epoxide	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-1	Report	214 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-2	Report	0.00556 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-3	Report	0.000556 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report Only	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Final (remaining duration)	No Discharge ¹⁰		Bimonthly	Grab

¹⁰ Discharges of PCBs is not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using Method 1668. Compliance with the no discharge limit will be determined by comparing the sample result with the PCB water quality standard of 64 pg/L. Compliance with the “no discharge” limit is demonstrated when the effluent concentration is at or below 64 pg/L. See Part I.D.10.

Section B.11. Final Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – Outfall 015H – CSO to Anacostia River

During the period beginning with the permit effective date through the permit expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 015H-CSO. The discharge shall be sampled at the manhole located south of Building 172 near 9th Street SE. Outfall 015H-CSO is located at 38° 52' 28" N latitude, 76° 59 37" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs/day)	Maximum Daily Concentration	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	N/A	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	See Part III.B	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report	Bimonthly	Grab
<i>E.coli</i> Final (remaining duration)	N/A	126 MPN/100 mL	Bimonthly	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	Report (mg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Arsenic	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Interim (initial 54 months)	Report	141 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper Final (remaining duration)	Report	39 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Lead	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Chlordane	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDD	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDE	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
DDT	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Dieldrin	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
Heptachlor Epoxide	Report	Report (µg/L)	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-1	Report	214 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-2	Report	0.00556 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAH-3	Report	0.000556 µg/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Interim (initial 54 months)	N/A	Report	Bimonthly	Grab
Total PCBs (µg/L) Final (remaining duration)	No Discharge ¹¹		Bimonthly	Grab

¹¹ Discharges of PCBs is not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using Method 1668. Compliance with the no discharge limit will be determined by comparing the sample result with the PCB water quality standard of 64 pg/L. Compliance with the “no discharge” limit is demonstrated when the effluent concentration is at or below 64 pg/L. See Part I.D.10.

Section C. The Use of Sufficiently Sensitive Test Methods

1. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(i)(1)(iv), the permittee shall use sufficiently sensitive test procedures (i.e., methods) approved under 40 C.F.R. Part 136 or required under 40 C.F.R. Chapter I, Subchapter N or O, for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters limited in this permit. A method is considered “sufficiently sensitive” when either: (1) the method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the effluent limit established in this permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or (2) the method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 C.F.R. Part 136 or required under 40 C.F.R. Chapter I, Subchapter N or O for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter. The ML is not the minimum level of detection, but rather the lowest level at which the test equipment produces a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for a pollutant or pollutant parameter, representative of the lowest concentration at which a pollutant or pollutant parameter can be measured with a known level of confidence. For the purposes of this permit, the detection limit is the lowest concentration that can be reliably measured within specified limits of precision and accuracy for a specific laboratory analytical method during routine laboratory operating conditions (i.e., the level above which an actual value is reported for an analyte, and the level below which an analyte is reported as non-detect).
2. When a parameter is not detected above the ML, the Permittee must report the data qualifier signifying less than the ML for that parameter (e.g., < 50 µg/L, if the ML for a parameter is 50 µg/L).

Section D. Additional Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this permit, the result of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form. Such frequency shall also be indicated.
2. Effluent samples shall yield data representative of the discharge. Samples must be taken at a point representative of the discharge through the outfall, prior to mixing with the receiving waters. Changes in sampling location must be approved in writing by the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3 (EPA). The Permittee shall report the results to EPA of any additional testing above that required herein.
3. Submittal of DMRs Using NetDMR

All reports and forms submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the Permittee to the Director or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR § 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR Part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to Part 3), 40 CFR § 122.22, and 40 CFR Part 127. Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting.

Beginning the effective date of the permit the permittee must submit its monitoring data in discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) to EPA **no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed monitoring period** using EPA’s NetDMR electronic reporting tool found at: (<https://netdmr.epa.gov/netdmr/public/login.htm>). The

permittee must also submit analytical data sheets from any laboratory it uses through the NetDMR system as attachments to the DMR.

4. Submittal of Reports, Studies, and Requests in NetDMR

Reports and Studies

The permittee shall electronically submit any additional reports and studies to EPA as NetDMR attachments rather than as hard copies. Because the due dates for these additional submissions may not coincide with the due date for submitted DMRs (which is no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed monitoring period), reports or studies that are submitted electronically as a NetDMR attachment shall be considered timely if it is electronically submitted to EPA with the next DMR due following the due date for any reports or studies specified in this permit.

The following requests, reports, and information described in this permit shall be submitted to the EPA electronically:

- a. Transfer of Permit notice
 - b. Request for changes in sampling location
 - c. Written notifications required under Part II – Standard Conditions
 - d. Additional reports required in Part III – Special Conditions
5. Discharge samples for all outfalls must be taken from the locations specified in Part I.B of the permit. Changes in sampling location must be approved in writing by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Sampling discharges from the facility must yield data representative of the discharge under authority of CWA Section 308(a) and in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) § 122.41(j), § 122.44(i), and § 122.48.
 6. A measurement of bimonthly is defined as the recording of a minimum of one measurement every two months.
 7. Sampling to satisfy the monitoring requirements set forth in Parts I and III of this permit shall be conducted during a minimum of one storm event. A storm event for purposes of this paragraph is a rainfall or snow melt that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (i.e., greater than 0.1 inch) storm event. All samples are to be taken within thirty (30) minutes of the beginning of the discharge. If collection of grab sample(s) during the first thirty minutes is impracticable, grab sample(s) must be taken as soon after that as possible, and the Permittee shall record and keep as part of the Permittee's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) a description of why the collection of the grab sample(s) during the first thirty minutes was impracticable. If no storm event results in a discharge from Outfalls 001, 001E, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 013, 014A, CSO-015G, and CSO-015H, during the monitoring period, a "no discharge" code shall be entered on the DMR for that quarter.
 8. Adverse Weather Conditions or insufficient sampling event– When adverse weather prevents sampling per the monitoring schedule set forth in Part I Section B of this permit, or a previous sampling event yielded insufficient sample volume or the sample was not representative of the discharge, or some other sampling error is identified, you must sample during the next qualifying storm event. Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous to or create inaccessibility for

personnel, caused by such things as flooding, high winds, electrical storms or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical (e.g., drought or extended frozen conditions).

9. The Permittee shall monitor for the following Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) compounds:

Acenaphthene, Acenaphthylene, Anthracene, Fluorene, Naphthalene, Fluoranthene, Pyrene, benz(a)anthracene, chrysene, Benzo(k)fluoranthene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Benzo[b]fluoranthene, Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene.

These PAHs - Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbon Groups shall be reported on the DMRs in the following manner:

PAH Groupings
PAH-1 Acenaphthene, Acenaphthylene, Anthracene, Fluorene, Naphthalene
PAH-2 Fluoranthene, Pyrene, benz(a)anthracene, chrysene
PAH-3 Benzo(k)fluoranthene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Benzo[b]fluoranthene, Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene

10. PCB Monitoring

- a. Storm water discharge samples shall be tested using the most current version of Method 1668. The highest result of all the congeners tested for that monitoring period shall be reported on the DMRs.
- b. The laboratory sheets for each monitoring period shall be submitted with the DMRs as an attachment.

PART II. STANDARD CONDITIONS

Section A. General Conditions

This permit is issued subject to all applicable federal regulations. Failure to set forth the full language of any applicable regulation or requirement below, however, does not change or waive its applicability in any way.

1. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

- a. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that

establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

- b. The CWA provides that any person who violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under Section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under Sections 402 (a)(3) or 402 (b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to a civil penalty. Any person who negligently or knowingly violates such sections of the CWA or such permit requirements is subject to criminal penalties or by imprisonment, or both.
- c. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the CWA.

Note: See 40 CFR §122.41(a) for “Duty to Comply” regulations.

2. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition. [40 CFR § 122.41(f)]

3. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Regional Administrator, within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Administrator may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Regional Administrator, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit. [40 CFR § 122.41(h)]

4. Reopener Clause

The effluent limitations in this permit are based on the District of Columbia’s water quality standards and TMDL documents prepared in accordance with the Clean Water Act and applicable regulations. In the event of a revision of the District of Columbia’s water quality standards and/or the TMDLs, this permit may be modified by EPA to reflect this revision. The Regional Administrator reserves the right to reopen to modify or make appropriate revisions to this permit in order to establish any appropriate effluent limitations, schedules of compliance, or other provisions which may be authorized under the CWA in order to bring all discharges into compliance with the CWA.

Federal regulations pertaining to permit modification, revocation and reissuance, and termination are found at 40 CFR §§ 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, and 124.5.

5. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from responsibilities, liabilities or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject

under Section 311 of the CWA, or Section 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

6. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges. [40 CFR § 122.41(g)]

7. Confidentiality of Information

- a. In accordance with 40 CFR Part 2, any information submitted to EPA pursuant to these regulations may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted at the time of submission in the manner prescribed on the application form or instructions or, in the case of other submissions, by stamping the words “confidential business information” on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR Part 2 (Public Information).
- b. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied:
 - (1) The name and address of any permit applicant or permittee;
 - (2) Permit applications, permits, and effluent data as defined in 40 CFR §2.302(a)(2).
- c. Information required by NPDES application forms provided by the Regional Administrator under 40 CFR § 122.21 may not be claimed confidential. This includes information submitted on the forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

Note: See 40 CFR §122.7 for “Confidentiality of Information” regulations.

8. Duty to Reapply

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. The Permittee shall submit a new application at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Regional Administrator. (The Regional Administrator shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.) [40 CFR § 122.41(b)]

9. State Authorities

Nothing in 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, or 124 precludes more stringent State regulation of any activity covered by these regulations, whether or not under an authorized State program. [40 CFR § 122.1(a)(5)]

10. Other Laws

The issuance of a permit does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, nor does it relieve the permittee of its obligation to comply with any other applicable

Federal, State, or local laws and regulations. [40 CFR §122.5(c)]

Section B. Operation & Maintenance of Pollution Controls

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. [40 CFR § 122.41(e)]

2. Need to Halt or Reduce Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. [40 CFR § 122.41(c)]

3. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. [40 CFR § 122.41(d)]

4. Bypass

a. Definitions

(1) *Bypass* means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

(2) *Severe property damage* means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

b. Bypass not exceeding limitations

The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Paragraphs B.4.c. and 4.d. of this section.

c. Notice

(1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

(2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph D.1.e of this part (Twenty-four hour reporting).

d. Prohibition of bypass

(1) Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Administrator may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

(A) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(B) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and

(C) The permittee submitted notices as required under Paragraph 4.c. of this section.

(2) The Regional Administrator may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Administrator determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph 4.d(1). of this section.

Note: See 40 CFR §122.41(m) “Bypass” for regulations.

5. Upset

a. Definition. *Upset* means an exceptional incident in which there is an 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.

b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph B.5.c. of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

(3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph D.1.e. (Twenty-four hour notice); and

(4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under B.3. above.

d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the

occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

Note: See 40 CFR §122.41(n) “Upset” for regulations.

Section C. Monitoring Requirements

1. Monitoring and Records

- a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
- b. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee’s sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application except for the information concerning storm water discharges which must be retained for a total of 6 years. This retention period may be extended by request of the Regional Administrator at any time.
- c. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - (1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - (3) The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - (4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - (5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - (6) The results of such analyses.
- d. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless another method is required under 40 CFR Subchapters N or O.
- e. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine or by imprisonment, or both.

Note: See 40 CFR §122.41(j)(5) for “Monitoring and records” regulations.

2. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Regional Administrator or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Regional Administrator), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

- a. Enter upon the permittee’s premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA, any substances or parameters at any location.

Note: See 40 CFR §122.41(i) for “Inspection and Entry” regulations.

Section D. Reporting Requirements

1. Reporting Requirements

a. Planned Changes.

The permittee shall give notice to the Regional Administrator as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is only required when:

- (1) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR § 122.29(b); or
- (2) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1).
- (3) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee’s sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

b. Anticipated noncompliance.

The permittee shall give advance notice to the Regional Administrator of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. [40 CFR §122.41(1)(2)]

c. Transfers.

This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Administrator. The Regional Administrator may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA. (See 40 CFR § 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)

d. Monitoring reports.

Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.

- (1) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the Regional Administrator for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices.

- (2) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, the results of the monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Administrator.
- (3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging or measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Regional Administrator in the permit.

e. Twenty-four hour reporting

- (1) The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall be submitted electronically via email and shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

- (2) The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
 - (a) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See 40 CFR § 122.41(g).)
 - (b) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - (c) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Regional Administrator in the permit to be reported within 24 hours. (See 40 CFR § 122.44(g).)
- (3) The Regional Administrator may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Paragraph D.1.e. if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

f. Compliance Schedules.

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted electronically via email no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

g. Other noncompliance.

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Paragraphs D.1.a, D.1.d., D.1.e., and D.1.f. of this section, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Paragraph D.1.e. of this section.

h. Other information.

Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Administrator, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

Note: See 40 CFR § 122.41(l) for “Reporting Requirements” regulations

2. Signatory Requirement

- a. All applications, reports, Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan or information submitted to the Regional Administrator shall be signed and certified. (See 40 CFR § 122.22)
- b. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine or by imprisonment, or by both.

Note: See 40 CFR § 122.41(k) for complete “Signatory Requirement” regulations

3. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under Paragraph A.7 above, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the District of Columbia’s Department of Energy and Environment and the Regional Administrator. As required by the CWA, effluent data and standards shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statements on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the CWA. [40 CFR § 2.302(f)]

PART III. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Section A. Compliance Schedule for E.coli, PCBs, Copper, and Zinc

The permittee shall comply with the requirements as soon as possible, but in no event later than the dates set forth in the following schedule:

1. Within six (6) months from permit effective date the permittee shall begin developing an action plan to meet the new effluent limitations for E.coli, PCBs, Copper, and Zinc specified in Part I.B of this permit. This plan shall include, at minimum, evaluating the recommendations provided in the PCB and E.coli studies and determining which, if any, will achieve compliance with the final effluent limits. The action plan shall also include, at a minimum, an evaluation of potential sources of Copper and Zinc.
2. Within twelve (12) months from the permit effective date the permittee shall submit the final action plan to EPA.

3. Within twenty four (24) months of the permit effective date the permittee shall begin implementation of the plan.
4. Within thirty (30) months of the permit effective date the permittee shall submit a progress report to EPA summarizing the actions taken and status of current progress in achieving compliance with the final effluent limits for E.coli, PCBs, Copper, and Zinc.
5. Within thirty six (36) months of the permit effective date the permittee shall prepare the scope(s) and government estimate(s) based on ongoing implementation of the plan.
6. Within forty eight (48) months of the permit effective date the permittee shall have completed installation of any treatment technology or additional equipment necessary to achieve compliance with the final effluent limits for E.coli, PCBs, Copper, and Zinc.
7. Within fifty four (54) months of the permit effective date the permittee shall attain compliance with the final E.coli, PCBs, Copper, and Zinc effluent limitations specified in Part I.B of this permit.

Reports of compliance or non-compliance with, and progress reports on interim and final requirements contained in the above compliance schedule, if any, shall be postmarked no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

Section B. TMDL-Based Requirements

When more than one type of monitoring for the same pollutant applies (e.g. monitoring for a TMDL pollutant and a pollutant listed in 40 C.F.R. Part 122 Appendix J), the permittee may use a single sample to satisfy both monitoring requirements.

1. TMDL Pollutant Monitoring Requirements at Outfalls 001, 001E-MS4, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 013, 014A, 015G-CSO, and 015H-CSO

To ensure consistency with the assumptions and requirements of the Anacostia River TMDLs for BOD/nutrients, Sediment, and organics and metals, the permittee shall submit bimonthly sampling results to EPA for the TMDL parameters listed below. The sampling must be conducted in accordance with the requirements under Part I.C and Part I.D of this permit. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(i)(1)(iv) the permittee shall use sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 C.F.R. Part 136 for the analysis of pollutants. In addition, the permittee shall use Method 1668 for PCBs. The results shall be submitted to EPA in accordance with the reporting requirements under Part I Section D of this permit.

The maximum cumulative annual loads at Outfalls 001, 001E-MS4, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 013, 014A, 015G-CSO, and 015H-CSO for the following TMDL pollutants shall not exceed the following:

Pollutant	Wasteload Allocation
TSS	Maximum 6,000 lbs/year
BOD ₅	Maximum 7,490 lbs/year
Total Nitrogen	Maximum 645 lbs/year
Total Phosphorus	Maximum 84.6 lbs/year
Total Arsenic	Maximum 0.0698 lbs/year

Pollutant	Wasteload Allocation
Total Copper	Maximum 18.4 lbs/year
Total Lead	Maximum 9.24 lbs/year
Total Zinc	Maximum 55.5 lbs/year
Chlordane	N/A, report only lbs/year
DDD	N/A, report only lbs/year
DDE	N/A, report only lbs/year
DDT	N/A, report only lbs/year
Dieldrin	N/A, report only lbs/year
Heptachlor Epoxide	N/A, report only lbs/year

The maximum cumulative load shall be calculated the following:

Maximum Cumulative Annual load (lbs/year) for [pollutant] = [Outfall 001 annual pollutant load (lbs/year)] + [Outfall 001E-MS4 annual pollutant load (lbs/year)] + [Outfall 005 annual pollutant load (lbs/year)] + [Outfall 006 annual pollutant load (lbs/year)] + [Outfall 007 annual pollutant load (lbs/year)] + [Outfall 008 annual pollutant load (lbs/year)] + [Outfall 009 annual pollutant load (lbs/year)] + [Outfall 013 annual pollutant load (lbs/year)] + [Outfall 014A annual pollutant load (lbs/year)] + [Outfall 0015G-CSO annual pollutant load (lbs/year)] + [Outfall 015H-CSO annual pollutant load (lbs/year)]

The mass loading (lbs/year) for each year of monitoring shall be calculated as follows:
concentration (mg/L) x flow (MGD) x 8.34 x number of storm events = lbs/year

Total Nitrogen is the sum of Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (organic and reduced), ammonia, and nitrate-nitrite.

2. Reopener

The permit may be reopened and modified during the life of the permit if relevant portions of the District of Columbia's Water Quality Standards are revised, and/or EPA's approval of one or more of the TMDLs for the pollutants identified in Paragraph III.B.1 is vacated, and/or one or more of the TMDLs for the pollutants identified in Paragraph III.B.1 is withdrawn, replaced or superseded.

Section C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

The permittee shall maintain a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) designed to reduce, or prevent, the discharge of pollutants in stormwater to the receiving waters identified in this permit. The SWPPP shall be a written document and consistent with the terms of this permit. The permittee shall comply with the terms of its SWPPP and the SWPPP shall serve as a tool to document the permittee's compliance with the terms of this permit.

The SWPPP shall be signed by the permittee's responsible official and maintained on-site at the facility. The permittee shall make the SWPPP available upon request to the Director or authorized representative. The Director or authorized representative may notify the permittee at any time that the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Section. Within 30 days of such notifications from the Director, (or as otherwise provided by the Director), or authorized representative, the permittee shall make the required changes to the SWPPP and shall submit to the Director a written certification that the changes have been

made.

The permittee shall implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) to ensure compliance with the effluent limits specified in Part I of this permit. BMPs include schedules or activities; prohibitions of practices; maintenance procedures; treatment requirements; operating procedures, practices to control facility site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Contents of the SWPPP

The SWPPP must contain all of the following elements:

- Stormwater pollution prevention team (see Part III.C.1);
- Site description (see Part III.C.2);
- Summary of potential pollutant sources (see Part III.C.3);
- Description of control measures (see Part III.C.4);
- Schedules and procedures (see Part III.C.5);
- Documentation to support eligibility considerations under other federal laws (see Part III.C.6); and
- Signature requirements (see Part III.C.7).

Where your SWPPP refers to procedures in other facility documents, such as a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan or an Environmental Management System (EMS), copies of the relevant portions of those documents must be kept with your SWPPP.

1. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

You must identify the staff members (by name or title) that comprise the facility's stormwater pollution prevention team as well as their individual responsibilities. Your stormwater pollution prevention team is responsible for overseeing development of the SWPPP, any modifications to it, and for implementing and maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions when required. Each member of the stormwater pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit, the most updated copy of your SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP.

2. Site Description

Your SWPPP must include the following:

- a. Activities at the Facility. Provide a description of the nature of the activities at your facility.
- b. General location map. Provide a general location map (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of your facility and all receiving waters for your stormwater discharges.
- c. Site map. Provide a map showing:
 - i. Boundaries of the property and the size of the property in acres;
 - ii. Location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces;

- iii. Directions of stormwater flow (use arrows);
- iv. Locations of all stormwater control measures;
- v. Locations of all receiving waters, including wetlands, in the immediate vicinity of your facility. Indicate which waterbodies are listed as impaired and which are identified by your state, tribe, or EPA as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 waters;
- vi. Locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales;
- vii. Locations of potential pollutant sources identified under Part III.D.3;
- viii. Locations where significant spills or leaks identified under Part III.D.3 have occurred;
- ix. Locations of all stormwater monitoring points;
- x. Locations of stormwater inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall 001, 002);
- xi. If applicable, MS4s and where your stormwater discharges to them;
- xii. Areas of designated critical habitat for endangered or threatened species, if applicable.
- xiii. Locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation:
 - fueling stations;
 - vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas;
 - loading/unloading areas;
 - locations used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes;
 - liquid storage tanks¹²;
 - processing and storage areas;
 - immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility;
 - transfer areas for substances in bulk;
 - machinery;
 - locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants.

3. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources

You must describe areas at your facility where hazardous materials are exposed to stormwater or from which allowable non-stormwater discharges originate. For structures located in areas on the base, you must be aware that the structures themselves are potential sources of pollutants. This could occur, for example, when metals such as aluminum or copper are leached from the structures as a result of acid rain.

For each area identified, the description must include:

¹² Liquid storage tanks are defined as any container used to store liquid. These containers are used for purposes including, but not limited to, the storage of any liquid prior to use or while being used.

Activities in the Area. A list of the site activities exposed to stormwater (e.g., material storage; equipment fueling, maintenance, and cleaning; cutting steel beams).

Pollutants. A list of the pollutant(s) or pollutant constituents (e.g., crankcase oil, zinc, sulfuric acid, cleaning solvents) associated with each identified activity, which could be exposed to rainfall or snowmelt and could be discharged from your facility. The pollutant list must include all significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed, and that have been exposed to stormwater in the three years prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP.

Spills and Leaks. You must document where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be affected by such spills and leaks. You must document all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous substances that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a stormwater conveyance, in the three years prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP.

Note: Significant spills and leaks include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of quantities that are reportable under CWA section 311 (see 40 CFR 110.6 and 40 CFR 117.21) or section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 USC §9602. This permit does not relieve you of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117, and 40 CFR 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances.

Unauthorized Non-Stormwater Discharges. You must document that you have evaluated for the presence of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges (see Part III.D.13 for the exclusive list of authorized non-stormwater discharges under this permit).

Documentation of your evaluation must include:

- The date of the evaluation;
- A description of the evaluation criteria used;
- A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation; and
- The action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), or documentation that a separate NPDES permit was obtained. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was re-routed to sanitary, or an NPDES permit application was submitted for an unauthorized cooling water discharge.

Salt Storage. You must document the location of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes.

Sampling Data. Existing dischargers must summarize all stormwater discharge sampling data collected at the facility during the previous permit term. The

summary shall include a narrative description (and may include data tables/figures) that adequately summarizes the collected sampling data to support identification of potential pollution sources at your facility. New dischargers and new sources must provide a summary of any available stormwater runoff data they may have.

4. Description of Measures and Controls

The permittee shall develop a description of storm water management controls to achieve the effluent limitations specified in Part I of this permit. The controls shall address the following minimum components, including a schedule for implementing such controls.

- a. Good Housekeeping - Good housekeeping that requires the maintenance of a clean and orderly facility.
- b. Preventive Maintenance Program shall involve timely inspection and maintenance of storm water management devices, as well as inspecting and testing facility equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters and ensuring appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.
- c. Employee Training - Facility personnel responsible for implementing the activities identified in the SWPPP shall complete a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training on the storm water system. At a minimum, the training program shall provide adequate instruction on procedures for using, inspecting, repairing, cleaning and replacing storm water sewers and related equipment; and responses to emergency conditions.

5. Schedules and Procedures

- a. Spill Prevention and response procedures - If spills have a potential to occur, procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the plan and made available to the appropriate personnel. The necessary equipment to implement a cleanup should be available.
- b. Inspections - The permittee shall document in its SWPPP your procedures for performing, as appropriate, the three types of inspections specified by this permit, including: routine facility inspections, quarterly visual assessment of storm water discharges, and comprehensive site inspections. For each type of inspection performed, the SWPPP must identify: person(s) or positions of person(s) responsible for inspection, schedules for conducting inspections.
- c. A set of follow up procedures shall be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections shall be maintained as required Part II Section C.7.

6. Documentation to Support Eligibility Considerations under Other Federal Laws

The permittee shall keep documentation supporting its determination with regard to the Endangered Species Act and the Historic Preservation Act.

7. Signature Requirements

The SWPPP shall be signed and dated consistent with Part II.D.2 of this permit.

8. Record Keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures

Incidents such as spills, along with other information describing the quality and quantity of storm water discharges, shall be included in the records. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and recorded.

9. Non-Storm Water Discharges

The plan shall include a certification that the storm water discharge and the storm drainage system has been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges.

10. Sediment and Erosion Control

The plan shall identify areas which due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion, and identify structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit erosion.

11. Management of Runoff

The plan shall contain a narrative consideration of the appropriateness of traditional storm water management practices used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in storm water discharges from the site. The plan shall provide that measures determined to be reasonable and appropriate shall be implemented and maintained in order to comply with the permit limits specified in Part I of this permit.

12. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Revisions

- a. The permittee shall notify EPA within ten (10) days of receiving information about any actual, potential or planned change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which may have a significant adverse effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States. The permittee shall include in such notification a description of the change in design, construction, operation or maintenance; the nature and extent of the potential adverse effect on the discharge of pollutants; and its proposal (including any proposed changes in the SWPPP) to reduce or eliminate the additional discharge of pollutants.
- b. Where a discharge is already authorized under this permit and is later determined by the permitting authority to cause or have the reasonable to cause or contribute to an excursion of an applicable water quality standard, the permitting authority will

notify the operator of such exceedance(s) and the permittee shall comply with the following protocol to ensure future discharges do not cause or contribute to the excursion of a water quality standard and document these actions in the pollution prevention plan. If exceedances remain or re-occur, then coverage under this permit may be terminated by the permitting authority and an alternative permit may be issued. Compliance with the following protocol does not preclude any enforcement activity as provided under the Clean Water Act for any underlying violation of this permit. Within thirty (30) days of receipt of the permitting authority's notification of exceedance, the permittee shall:

- i. Conduct an investigation to determine the source of pollutants causing or contributing to such impairment or violation, and their persistence thereof. Based on the findings of the completed investigation, the permittee shall develop a report for correction of the violation.
- ii. The report shall be submitted to EPA Region 3 and the District of Columbia Department of the Environment and it shall present the results of this investigation, and evaluate whether its SWPPP, when fully implemented, will prevent water quality violations.
- iii. The report will also include, as necessary and appropriate, recommendations with schedule for the implementation of modification to the SWPPP.

- c. EPA may invoke permit modification procedures as a result of SWPPP notifications or reports received pursuant to this section, or other information concerning the adequacy of the SWPPP. Any interested person may submit a modification request under federal NPDES regulation 40 CFR § 122.62.

13. The permittee may release certain uncontaminated non-storm water discharges from the facility. The following categories of discharges are covered by this permit, provided such discharges are subject to the SWPPP:

- a. discharges from fire fighting activities;
- b. fire hydrants flushings;
- c. potable water sources including waterline flushings;
- d. irrigation drainage;
- e. lawn watering;
- f. uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- g. landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
- h. pavement wash waters where no detergents are used and no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed);
- i. routine external building washdown that does not use detergents;
- j. uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
- k. foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and

- l. incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or adjacent portions of your facility, but not intentional discharges from the cooling tower (e.g., "piped" cooling tower blowdown or drains).

14. Additional Requirements for Stormwater Discharges

At a minimum one of the following preventive systems or its equivalent shall be used:

- a. Curbing, culverting, gutters, sewers or other forms of drainage control to prevent or minimize the potential for storm water runoff to come into contact with significant sources of pollutants; or
- b. Roofs, covers, or other forms of appropriate protection to prevent storage piles from exposure to storm water and wind.
- c. The SWPPP shall include a complete discussion of measures taken to conform with the following guidelines, and applicable State rules, regulations and guidelines:
- d. Liquid storage areas where storm water comes into contact with any equipment tank, container, or other vessel used for chemicals. No tank or container shall be used for the storage of chemical unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage, such as pressure and temperature, etc. Liquid storage areas for chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of chemicals. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of chemicals may include secondary containment provided for at least the entire contents of the larger single tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation, a strong spill contingency and integrity plan, and/or other equivalent measures.
- e. Material storage areas for chemicals other than liquid which are subject to runoff, leaching, or wind blowing shall incorporate drainage or other control features which will minimize the discharge of chemicals. Drainage control shall minimize storm water contact with priority chemicals.
- f. Truck and rail car loading and unloading areas for liquid chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of chemicals. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of chemicals may include the placement and maintenance of drip pans where spillage may occur (such as hose connections, hose reels and filler nozzles) for use when making and breaking hose connections, a strong spill contingency and integrity testing plan and/or equivalent measures.
- g. In plant areas where chemicals are transferred, processed or otherwise handled, piping processing equipment and materials handling equipment shall be designed and operated so as to prevent discharges of chemicals.
- h. Materials used in piping and equipment shall be compatible with the substances handled. Additional protection, such as covers or guards to prevent wind blowing, spraying or releases from pressure relief vents from causing a discharge of water priority chemicals.
- i. Discharges from secondary containment areas shall be restrained by valves or other positive means to prevent a spill or other excessive leakage of chemicals into the drainage system. After a visual inspection of the storm water and determination that no product is present, containment areas may be emptied by pumps or ejectors; however, these shall be manually activated.
- j. Flapper-type drain valves shall not be used to drain containment areas. Valves used for

- the drainage of containment areas shall, as far as is practical, be of manual, open-and close design.
- k. Records of the frequency and estimated volume (in gallons) of discharges from containment areas shall be kept, at the facility, for a minimum of three years.
 - l. If facility drainage is not engineered as above, the final discharge of all in-facility storm sewers shall be equipped to be equivalent with a diversion system that could in the event of an uncontrolled spill of chemicals, return the spilled material to the facility.
 - m. The permittee shall have the necessary security systems to prevent accidental or intentional entry which could cause a discharge. Security systems shall be described in the plan and address fencing, lighting, vehicular traffic control, and securing of equipment and buildings.
 - n. Risk Identification and Assessment/ material inventory
 - i. The SWPPP shall assess the potential of various sources at the plant to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges associated with all activity at the site. The plan shall include an inventory of the types of materials handled.
 - ii. Facility employees and contractor personnel that work in areas where chemicals are used or stored shall be trained in and informed of preventive measures at the facility. The SWPPP for a facility subject to chemicals shall be reviewed by a registered Professional Engineer and certified to by such Professional Engineer. The plan shall be re- certified every three years thereafter.

Section D. Considerations under Federal Law [40 CFR §122.49]

1. Endangered Species

Per the requirements under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (50 C.F.R. Part 402; 16 U.S.C. § 1536(c)) EPA has made a determination that all effects are insignificant or discountable, and that the discharges from the Washington Navy Yard may affect, but are not likely to adversely affect listed species or critical habitat. EPA has completed consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service in that determination.

2. National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and implementing regulations (36 C.F.R. Part 800) require federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, or designee, the opportunity to comment on such undertakings. See Section 106, 54 U.S.C. § 306108. EPA has determined that the terms and conditions of this permit do not direct WNY to undertake any action that would affect historic properties. To the extent WNY proposes to affect historic properties as part of its implementation of the terms and conditions of this permit, WNY will take the lead in coordinating with the D.C. Historic Preservation Office.

Section E. Clean Water Act Section 401(a) State Certification Conditions (40 C.F.R § 121.10)

1. Discharges authorized by this permit must comply with the District of Columbia Water Pollution Control Act of 1984, as amended (DC Official Code § 8-103.01 and § 8-103.06,

- et seq.) to ensure that District waters, waters in adjacent and downstream states, and the beneficial uses of these waters will not be harmed or degraded by the discharges.
2. Discharges authorized by this permit must comply with §§ 1104.1 and 1104.8 of Chapters 11 and 19 of Title 21 District of Columbia Municipal Regulations to attain and maintain designated uses of the District of Columbia waters.
 3. All reporting and notification requirements of this permit and 40 CFR § 122.41 shall also be made to the Associate Director, Inspection and Enforcement Division, Department of Energy & Environment, Government of the District of Columbia, 1200 First Street, NE, 5th Floor, Washington, DC 20002; telephone (202) 535-2226, or email Joshua.Rodriguez@dc.gov.

Section F. Definitions and Abbreviations

Administrator means the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or an authorized representative.

Applicable standards and limitations means all, State, interstate, and Federal standards and limitations to which a “discharge”, a “sewage sludge use or disposal practice”, or a related activity is subject to, including “effluent limitations”, water quality standards, standards of performance, toxic effluent standards or prohibitions, “best management practices”, pretreatment standards, and “standards for sewage sludge use and disposal” under Sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308, 403, and 405 of the CWA.

Application means the EPA 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 “authorized States”, including any approved modifications or revisions.

Average means the arithmetic mean of values taken at the frequency required for each parameter over the specified period. For total and/or fecal coliforms and *Escherichia coli*, the average shall be the geometric mean.

Average monthly discharge limitation means the highest allowable average of “daily discharges” over a calendar month calculated as the sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) 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.” BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) means a case-by-case determination of Best Practicable Treatment (BPT), Best Available Treatment (BAT), or other appropriate technology-based standard based on an evaluation of the available technology to achieve a particular pollutant reduction and other factors set forth in 40 CFR §125.3 (d).

Composite Samples

Flow Proportional Composite Sample means a sample consisting of a minimum of eight grab samples of equal volume collected at equal intervals during a 24-hour period (or lesser period as otherwise specified in the permit) and combined proportional to flow, or a sample consisting of the same number of grab samples, or greater, collected proportionally to flow over that same time period.

Time proportional Composite Sample means a sample consisting of a minimum of eight discrete grab sample aliquots at a fixed volume collected during a 24-hour period in one container at constant time intervals.

Construction activities – the following definitions apply to construction activities:

- (a) *Commencement of construction* is the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading, or excavating activities or other construction activities.
- (b) *Dedicated portable asphalt plant* is a portable asphalt plant located on or contiguous to a construction site and that provides asphalt only to the construction site that the plant is located on or adjacent to. The term portable asphalt plant does not include facilities that are subject to the asphalt emulsion effluent limitation guideline at 40 CFR Part 443.
- (c) *Dedicated portable concrete plant* is a portable concrete plant located on or contiguous to a construction site and that provides concrete only to the construction site that the plant is located on or adjacent to.
- (d) *Final stabilization* means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been complete, and that a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70% of the cover for unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures has been established or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) have been employed.
- (e) *Runoff coefficient* means the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff.

Contiguous zone means the entire zone established by the United States under Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

Continuous discharge means a “discharge” which occurs without interruption throughout the operating hours of the facility except for infrequent shutdowns for maintenance, process changes, or similar activities.

CWA means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub. L. 92-500, as amended by Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483, and Pub. L. 97-117; 33 USC §§1251 et seq.

Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during the calendar day or any other 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurements, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Director normally means the person authorized to sign NPDES permits by EPA or the State or an authorized representative. Conversely, it also could mean the Regional Administrator or the State Director as the context requires.

Discharge Monitoring Report Form (DMR) means the EPA standard national form, including any subsequent additions, revisions, or modifications for the reporting of self-monitoring results by permittees. DMRs must be used by “authorized States” as well as by EPA. EPA will supply DMRs to any authorized State upon request. The EPA national forms may be modified to substitute the State Agency name, address, logo, and other similar information, as appropriate, in place of EPA’s.

Discharge of a pollutant means:

- (a) Any addition of any “pollutant” or combination of pollutants to “waters of the United States” from any “point source”, or
- (b) Any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the “contiguous zone” or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation (See “Point Source” definition).

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.”

Effluent limitation means any restriction imposed by the Regional Administrator on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of “pollutants” which are “discharged” from “point sources” into “waters of the United States”, the waters of the “contiguous zone”, or the ocean.

Effluent limitation guidelines means a regulation published by the Administrator under Section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise “effluent limitations”.

EPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Drainage System means the system of pipes, manholes, other inlets, and any other connected components and appurtenances, used to carry stormwater or permitted process water flows from within the facility to the Anacostia River through Outfalls 013 and 101.

Grab Sample – An individual sample collected in a period of less than 15 minutes and are representative of conditions at the time the sample is collected.

Hazardous Substance means any substance designated under 40 CFR Part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the CWA.

Maximum daily discharge limitation means the highest allowable “daily discharge.”

Municipality means a city, town, borough, county, parish, 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 tribe organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the 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 the CWA. The term includes an “authorized program”.

Owner or operator means the owner or operator of any “facility or activity” subject to regulation under the NPDES programs.

Pass through means a “discharge” which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW’s NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

Permit means an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or an “authorized” State to implement the requirements of this 40 C.F.R. parts 122, 123 and 124. “Permit” includes an NPDES “general permit” (§122.28). Permit does not include any permit which has not yet been the subject of final agency action, such as a “draft permit” or a “proposed permit.”.

Person means an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof.

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 (see 40 CFR §122.2).

Pollutant means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§2011 et seq.)), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural 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 is used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by the 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.

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.

Regional Administrator means the Regional Administrator, EPA, Region 3, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Significant spills include, but is not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the CWA (see 40 CFR §110.10 and §117.21) or Section 102 of

CERCLA (see 40 CFR § 302.4).

State means any of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands or an Indian Tribe as defined in these regulations which meets the requirements of 40 C.F.R. §123.31.

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

Stormwater Drain Inlets means manholes, drains, and any other constructed opening at the surface through which stormwater and other flows enter the Drainage System.

Stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity means the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. (See 40 CFR § 122.26 (b)(14) for specifics of this definition).

Time-weighted composite means a composite sample consisting of a mixture of equal volume aliquots collected at a constant time interval.

Toxic pollutants mean any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307 (a)(1) or, in the case of “sludge use or disposal practices” any pollutant identified in regulations implementing Section 405(d) of the CWA.

Runoff is rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains overland on any part of a land surface and runs off the land surface.

Section F. Commonly Used Abbreviations

AML	average monthly limit
CFR	code of federal regulations
CFS	cubic feet per second
CV	coefficient of variation
EC	effects concentration
kg/day	kilograms per day
lbs/day	pounds per day
IWC	instream waste concentration
MDL	maximum daily limit
mg/L or mg/l	milligram(s) per liter
ml/L or ml/l	milliliters per liter
MGD	million gallons per day
N/A	not applicable
NELAP	National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
O&G	oil and grease

PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
pH	a measure of hydrogen ion concentration. A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a liquid or material
RP	reasonable potential
RPA	reasonable potential analysis
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
°C	temperature in degrees Centigrade
°F	temperature in degrees Fahrenheit
TBEL	technology-based effluent limit
TSD	technical support document for water-quality based toxics control
TSS	total suspended solids
µg/L or µg/l	microgram(s) per liter
WET	whole effluent toxicity
WLA	wasteload allocation
WQBEL	water-quality based effluent limit