AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM INDUSTRIAL PERMIT NO. DC0000094

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq. (the "Act"),

Potomac Electric Power Company, Inc.

Is authorized to discharge from a facility located at

Benning Generating Station
3400 Benning Road, NE
Washington, DC 20019

To receiving waters named

Anacostia River

In accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein.

The issuance date of this permit is June 19, 2009.

This permit shall become effective one month from the date of the issuance.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire 5 years from the date of issuance, unless the permittee has submitted a complete and timely application for a new permit, and EPA, through no fault of the permittee, does not issue a new permit before the expiration date of this permit.

Signed this 19th day of June, 2009.

Jon M. Capacasa, Director
Water Protection Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region III

PART I. A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from internal monitoring point 003* (oil/water separator).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements		Notes
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)		Concentration (mg/l)		Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily			
Flow (mgd)	Report	Report	Report	Report	1 per Discharge	meas	
pH	not less than 6.0 standard units nor more than 8.5 standard units				1 per discharge	grab	
Oil and Grease	N/A	N/A	15.0	20.0	1 per discharge	grab	
PCBs	No Discharge	No Discharge	No Discharge	No Discharge	1 per discharge	grab	1
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	N/A	N/A	30.0	100.0	1 per Discharge	grab	

For purposes of evaluating compliance, the monitoring event just prior to discharge shall be considered representative of the discharge.

1) The discharge of PCBs from this outfall is prohibited under this permit. For the purposes of reporting, the permittee shall use the reporting threshold equivalent to the ML. See Part VII.A for a discussion of these requirements.

PART I. B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS - Storm Water Discharges

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfalls 013[1/]

These discharges shall be monitored at outfalls 013, when no blowdown or basin cleaning is being discharged.

Dischar ge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements (3)		Notes
Discharge Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)		Concentration (mg/1)		Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	2,3,4
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily			
Flow (mgd)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	During sampling event	est.	5
pH	not less than 6.0 standard units nor more than 8.5 standard units				1/quarter	Grab	
TSS	N/A	N/A	30	100	1/quarter	Grab	1
Oil and Grease	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/quarter	Grab	
Copper	N/A	N/A	5.24 ug/l	13.44 ug/l	1/ quarter	Grab	1
Lead	N/A	N/A	56.60 ug/l	64.58 ug/l	1/quarter	Grab	1
Zinc	N/A	N/A	73.11 ug/l	117.18 ug/l	1/quarter	Grab	1
Cadmium	N/A	N/A	2.08 ug/l	4.95 ug/l	1/quarter	Grab	1
Iron	N/A	N/A	0.69 ug/l	1.00 ug/l	1/ quarter	Grab	1

PCBs	N/A	N/A	monitor only	monitor only	1/quarter	Grab	6
WET	N/A	N/A			1 per 5 yr	24 hr comp	7

1) For outfall 013 see Part VII. Special Conditions B., C., D., E., and F for additional monitoring and reduction requirements for TMDL related pollutants and non-TMDL metals discharges. These requirements are based on DMR analytical data.

2) All samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch) storm event.

3) Samples shall be taken quarterly during the periods of January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December.

4) The grab sample shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the permittee shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable.

5) Estimate of the total volume of the discharge during the storm event.

6) See Special Condition VII.A for additional PCB sampling and reporting requirements.

7) Tests shall be performed in accordance with 40 C.F.R Part 136.3 and EPA Document 821-R-02-012, *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Fresh Water and Marine Organisms*, October 2002, or subsequent EPA approved method. At least one of the tests must be conducted during the summer months. If unacceptable toxicity is confirmed for any species from any test, within one year of the testing, a plan for the conduct of water column or sediment Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) testing of that discharge will be prepared and submitted to EPA. Appropriate TIE testing will be conducted for that discharge during the following 12 months.

PART I. C. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS - other storm water discharges

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall 101. The permittee shall complete the monitoring station at manhole K as expeditiously as possible, and no later than two years from the effective date of this permit. In the interim, the permittee shall use best efforts to obtain representative samples.[2/]
These discharges shall be monitored at manhole K[7/] for outfall 101.

Discharge Limitations					**Monitoring Requirements (3)**		**Notes**
Discharge Parameter	**Mass Units (lbs/day)**		**Concentration (mg/1)**		**Monitoring Frequency**	**Sample Type**	2,3,4
	Average Monthly	**Maximum Daily**	**Average Monthly**	**Maximum Daily**			
Flow (mgd)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	During sampling event	est.	5
pH	not less than 6.0 standard units nor more than 8.5 standard units				1/quarter	Grab	
TSS	N/A	N/A	Monitor only	Monitor only	1/quarter	Grab	
Oil and Grease	N/A	N/A	Monitor only	Monitor only	1/quarter	Grab	
Metals	N/A	N/A	Monitor only	Monitor only	1/quarter	Grab	1
PCBs	N/A	N/A	Monitor only	monitor only	1/quarter	Grab	6
Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing (WET)	N/A	N/A			Once during this permit cycle (5 yrs)	24-hr composite	8

1) Outfall 101 shall be monitored for the metals total recoverable iron, cadmium, nickel, copper, lead and zinc.

2) All samples shall be collected from the discharge resulting from a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (greater than 0.1 inch) storm event.

3) Samples shall be taken quarterly during the periods of January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December.

4) The grab sample shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If the collection of a grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, a grab sample can be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the permittee shall submit with the monitoring report a description of why a grab sample during the first 30 minutes was impracticable.

5) Estimate of the total volume of the discharge during the storm event.

6) See Special Condition VII.A for additional PCB sampling and reporting requirements.

7) See Special Condition Part VII.H. Manhole K.

8) Tests shall be performed in accordance with 40 C.F.R Part 136.3 and EPA Document 821-R-02-012, *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Fresh Water and Marine Organisms*, October 2002, or subsequent EPA approved method. At least one of the tests must be conducted during the summer months. If unacceptable toxicity is confirmed for any species from any test, within one year of the testing, a plan for the conduct of water column or sediment Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) testing of that discharge will be prepared and submitted to EPA. Appropriate TIE testing will be conducted for that discharge during the following 12 months.

PART I. D. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) 202 and 203 (cooling tower blowdown units 15 and 16).

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements	
Discharge	Mass Units (lbs/day		Concentration (mg/1)		Monitoring Frequency[3/]	Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily		
Flow (mgd)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	continuous	meas.
pH	not less than 6.0 nor greater than 8.5 standard units				1/ quarter	grab
Bromine [2/]	N/A	N/A	NL	NL	1/ quarter	grab
Free Available Chlorine[1/]	N/A	N/A	0.2	0.5	1 / quarter	grab
Total Chromium (Net)[5/]	N/A	N/A	0.2	0.2	1 / quarter	grab
Total Zinc (Net)[5/6/]	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	1/ quarter	grab
PCBs[/4]	N/A	N/A	N/A	No Discharge	1 / quarter	grab

There shall be no discharge of substances in amounts that float as debris, scum, oil, or foam to form nuisances in the receiving waters.

1) Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day at concentrations of 0.2 mg/l for an average monthly and 0.5 mg/l for a maximum daily.

2) The permittee has since at least 2000 used bromine as a biocide in the cooling tower blowdown and may continue to do so. Permittee shall request approval from EPA and DDOE if it wishes to use a different biocide. Such approval shall not be granted until the permittee demonstrates, to the satisfaction of EPA and DDOE, that a new additive will not cause toxic discharges.

3) Monitoring frequency applies to times when facility is operating.

4) The discharge of PCBs from these outfalls is prohibited under this permit. See Part VII.A of this permit.

5) NET Limits are carried over from the previous permit for total chromium and total zinc. This discharge is comprised of once through cooling water. Past analyses of intake and effluent show that concentrations of zinc and chromium are similar. This permit allows net credits provided simultaneous (or nearly simultaneous) samples are taken at both the intake and discharge monitoring point for these samples.

6) In accordance with the TMDL for zinc, if zinc is detected at outfall 013, Best Management Practices (BMPs) should be placed at the internal monitoring point to reduce the discharge. See Part VII.C and D of this permit.

See Part VII Special Condition G for additional temperature requirements on this discharge.

PART I. E. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) 202 and 203 (cooling tower basin washwater units 15 and 16).

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements	
Discharge	kg/day (lb/day)		Concentration (mg/l)		Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily		
Flow (mgd)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/quarter	est.
pH	not less than 6.0 nor greater than 8.5 standard units				1/quarter	grab
Total Suspended Solids	N/A	N/A	30 mg/l	100 mg/l	1/quarter	grab
PCBs [1/2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	No discharge	1/quarter	grab

1) The discharge of PCBs from these outfalls is prohibited under this permit.

2) Refer to Special Condition VII.A

There shall be no discharge of substances in amounts that float as debris, scum, oil, or foam to form nuisances in the receiving waters.

This monitoring requirement refers to times when the facility is operating.

PART I. F. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from internal monitoring point 201 (oil/water separator, demineralizer regeneration wastewater, ash settling tank effluent, drains from #2 and #4 fuel unloading areas, boiler blowdown, sump for groundwater infiltration, fireside washing).

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Dischar ge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements	
Discharge Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day		Concentration (mg/1)		Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily		
Flow (mgd)	Report	Report	Report	Report	1/quarter	estimate
pH	not less than 6.0 standard units nor more than 8.5 standard units				1/quarter	grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	N/A	10.0	15.0	1/quarter	grab
TSS	N/A	N/A	30.0	100.0	1/ quarter	grab
PCB [1]	No Discharge	No Discharge	No Discharge	No Discharge	1/quarter	grab

1) The discharge of PCBs from this outfall is prohibited under this permit. See Part VII.A for a discussion of these requirements.

There shall be no discharge of substances in amounts that float as debris, scum, oil, or foam to form nuisances in the receiving waters.

PART I. G. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge hydrostatic tank test water and washwater. These wastewaters shall be analyzed prior to discharge, then directed through the oil water separator prior to discharge from monitoring point 201.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations[1/]						Monitoring Requirements	
Discharge Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day		Concentration (mg/1)			Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Inst. Maximum		
Flow (mgd)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5 (MGD)	N/A	continuously	meas.
pH	not less than 6.0 standard units nor more than 8.5 standard units					1/discharge	grab
TSS	N/A	N/A	30	60	N/A	1/discharge	grab
Total Residual Chlorine	N/A	N/A	0.1	N/A	N/A	1/discharge	grab
BOD	N/A	N/A	30	60	N/A	1/discharge	grab
Benzene	N/A	N/A	< 1.0	N/A	N/A	1/discharge	grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	N/A	10	15	N/A	1/discharge	grab

1/ Discharges of contaminated wastewater resulting from hydrostatic testing and cleaning of product storage tanks and distribution piping are prohibited, unless suitable treatment is provided to ensure compliance with applicable effluent limitations.

There shall be no discharge of substances in amounts that float as debris, scum, oil, or foam to form nuisances in the receiving waters.

Samples shall be taken at the following location: at the tanks prior to discharge to the oil/water separator. If the sample exceeds the above effluent limits, it will not be considered violations if the flow is recycled and treated until the limits are met prior to discharge to the oil /water separator.

Hydrostatic test and wash water for all used tanks, pipes and pipelines shall also be monitored for the last material stored or conveyed in them.

When the test or wash waters are discharged into the oil/water separator the rate of discharge shall not exceed the design capacity of the treatment system.

No discharge shall be initiated until after analysis which demonstrates that the hydrostatic test or wash water complies with the limitations is performed. All samples shall be collected using the grab method and shall be collected and analyzed for the above listed parameters prior to the discharge.

PART II. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

A. Recording of Results

For each measurement of sample taken pursuant to the storm event monitoring requirements of this permit, the permittee shall record and report with the Discharge Monitoring Report the following information:

1. The date and duration (in hours) of the storm event(s) sampled;

2. The rainfall measurements or estimates (in inches) of the storm event which generated the sampled discharge; and

3. The duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event.

B. Sampling Waiver

1. Adverse Conditions - When the permittee is unable to collect samples within a specified sampling period due to adverse climatic conditions, the permittee shall collect a substitute sample from a separate qualifying event in the next period and submit the data along with an description of the adverse conditions and the data for the routine sample in that period. Adverse weather conditions which may prohibit the collection of samples include weather conditions that create dangerous conditions for personnel (such a local flooding, high winds, hurricane, tornadoes, electrical storms, etc.) or otherwise make the collection of a sample impracticable (drought, extended frozen conditions, etc.).

2. Reduced Monitoring - The permittee may request a permit modification pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 122.62 and 124.5 to reduce the frequency or extent of monitoring. EPA may approve such a permit modification if it determines that reduced monitoring will not adversely affect water quality or impair compliance with other terms of this permit. In making this determination, EPA shall consider the likelihood of future discharges from the immediate storm sewer.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

The permittee shall continue to implement the SWPPP submitted to EPA in August 2001. The permittee shall review the existing Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the facility to determine the need to modify the SWPPP to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activities (including but not limited to pollutants in the receiving waters that are subject to TMDLs, i.e., biological oxygen demand, total suspended solids, metals, and organics). The permittee shall also determine whether it is necessary to modify the SWPPP to address any change in design, construction, operation or maintenance to achieve any TMDLs established for the Anacostia River or which creates a potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the District.

No later than one year after the issuance date of this permit, the permittee shall notify EPA and the District Department of the Environment (DDOE) in writing about the results of this review. If the review results in any changes to the SWPPP, the permittee shall also submit a modified SWPPP to EPA and DDOE, and shall implement the changes to the SWPPP.

PART III. GENERAL CONDITIONS

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 and may result in an enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; and denial of a permit renewal application.

2. Water Quality Standards Compliance

a. The permittee shall not discharge any substances in amounts or combinations that do any one of the following: settle to form objectionable deposits; float as debris, scum, oil or other matter to create a nuisance; produce objectionable odor, color, taste or turbidity; cause injury to, be toxic to, or produce adverse physiological or behavioral changes in humans, plants or animals; produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life or result in the dominance of nuisance species; or impair the biological community that naturally occurs in the waters or depends upon the waters for its survival and propagation.

b. The permittee shall not discharge untreated sewage ore litter, and shall not place or allow to be placed unmarked submerged or partially submerged man-made structures that would constitute a hazard to users of Class A waters.

c. The permittee shall maintain the aesthetic qualities of the receiving waters, and shall not construct, place or moor facilities not primarily and directly water oriented in, on, or over the receiving waters unless: 1) the facility is for general public benefit and service; and 2) land based alternatives are not available.

3. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates any permit condition or limitation implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing of any section, or any requirement imposed in an approved pretreatment program and any person who violates any Order issued by EPA under Section 301(a) of the Act, shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $27,500 per day for each violation, and to an action for appropriate relief including a permanent or temporary injunction.

Any person who negligently violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, any permit condition or limitation implementing any such section, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $2,500 nor more than $27,500 per day of such violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or by both.

Any person who knowingly violates any permit condition or limitation implementing Section 301, 302, 305, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $50,000 per day of such violation or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or by both.

Any person who knowingly violates any permit condition or limitation implementing Section 301, 302, 305, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, and who knows at the time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine or not more than $250,000, or by imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or by both.

4. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this permit.

5. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Violation of any terms or conditions of this permit;

b. Obtaining this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;

c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;

d. Information newly acquired by the Agency, including but not limited to the results of any studies, planning, or monitoring described and/or required by this permit;

e. Facility modifications, additions, and/or expansions;

f. Any anticipated change in the facility discharge, including any new significant industrial discharge or changes in the quantity or quality of existing industrial discharges that will result in new or increased discharges of pollutants;

g. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination; or

h. Any revisions of the District of Columbia's water quality standards and 40 C.F.R. § 131.36, which are the basis of the effluent limitations in this permit.

i. Any TMDL established or approved by EPA which would affect a discharge from this facility to the Anacostia River.

The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition. When a permit is modified, only conditions subject to modification are reopened.

6. Toxic Pollutants

Notwithstanding paragraph III.5 above, if a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under section 307(a) of the Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation for such pollutant in this permit, the Director shall institute proceedings under these regulations to modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

7. Civil and Criminal Liability

Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypassing" Section IV.3. and "Upsets" Section IV.4., nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

8. 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 any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the Act.

9. States Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act.

10. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

11. Severability

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provisions of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstances, are held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

12. Transfer of Permit

In the event of any change in ownership or control of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the permit may be transferred to another person if:

a. The current permittee notifies the EPA, in writing of the proposed transfer at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

b. The notice includes a written agreement, between the existing and new permittee containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and

c. The EPA does not notify the current permittee and the new permittee of intent to modify, revoke and reissue, or terminate the permit and require that a new application be submitted.

13. Construction Authorizations

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.

14. Reopener Clause for Permits

This permit shall be modified, or alternatively, revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Section 301, 302, 304, or 307 of the Clean Water Act, in accordance with the 1987 Chesapeake Bay Agreement and subsequent agreements based on water quality considerations, to achieve any TMDLs, and if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:

a. Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or

b. Controls any pollutant not limited in the permit. The permit, as modified or reissued under this paragraph, shall also contain any other requirements of the Act then applicable.

This permit may be reopened as specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 122.44.

PART IV. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and system 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 includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including 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 necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

2. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity

Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the permittee shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control production or all discharges or both until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails or is reduced or lost. 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.

3. Bypass of Treatment Facilities

a. Definitions

i. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

ii. "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 c. and d. of this section.

c. Notice

i. 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.

ii. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Part VI.6. (24-hour notice).

d. Prohibition of bypass

1. Bypass is prohibited and EPA may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

i. The Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

ii. 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 the permittee, in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment, could have installed adequate backup equipment to prevent a bypass during normal periods of equipment downtime and preventative maintenance; and

iii. The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph c. of this section.

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

4. Upset Conditions

a. Definition. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

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 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:

d. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;

e. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

f. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Part VI.6; and

g. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part III.4.

h. Burden of proof. In any enforcement preceding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

5. Removed Substances

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent all pollutants from such materials from entering navigable waters, except as authorized in this permit.

PART V. MONITORING AND RECORDS

1. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in this permit. Monitoring points shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of EPA.

Special monitoring procedures apply to oil storage tanks to be hydrotested. If the sample is above the permit limits, the water will be recirculated and treatment continued until the required limits are achieved.

2. Flow Measurements

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to insure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to insure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device.

3. Monitoring Procedures

a. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.

b. The permittee shall use Method 608 for PCB monitoring, as provided in Part VII.A of this permit.

4. Penalties for Tampering

The Clean Water Act 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 of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

5. Reporting of Monitoring Results

Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form (EPA No. 3320-1). Monitoring results obtained during the previous months shall be summarized and reported on a DMR form postmarked no later than the 28th day of the following month.

Signed and certified duplicate copies of DMR's shall be certified in accordance with Part VI.11 and submitted to the Regional Administrator and the District of Columbia Department of the Environment (DDOE), Water Quality Division at the following addresses:

U.S. EPA Region III
Water Protection Division
NPDES Discharge Monitoring Reports (3WP40)
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

District of Columbia
Department of the Environment
Water Quality Division, 6th Floor
51 N Street, NE
Washington, DC 20002
Attn: Monir Chowdhury, Ph.D.

6. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. 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.

7. Retention of Records

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. This period may be extended by request of EPA at any time.

8. Record Contents

Records of monitoring information shall include:

a. The date, exact place, time and methods of sampling or measurements:

b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

c. The date(s) analyses were performed;

d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and

f. The results of such analyses.

9. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow EPA, or an authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises at reasonable times where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are required to 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), processes, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

10. Definitions

a. The "daily discharge" means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 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 measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

b. The "average monthly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharge" 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 the month.

c. The "average weekly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharge" over a calendar week, calculated and the sum of all daily discharge measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during the week.

d. "The maximum daily discharge" limitations mean the highest allowable "daily discharge."

e. Composite Sample - A combination of individual samples obtained at regular intervals over a time period. Either the volume of each individual sample in proportional to discharge flow rates or the sampling interval (for constant volume samples) is proportional to the flow rates over the time period used to produce the composite.

f. Grab Sample - An individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.

g. "I-s" (immersion stabilization) a calibrated device is immersed in the effluent stream stabilized - a calibrated device is until the reading is stabilized.

h. The"monthly average" temperature means the arithmetic mean of temperature measurements made on an hourly basis, or the mean value plot of the record of a continuous automated temperature recording instrument, either during a calendar or operating month if flows are of shorter duration.

i. The "daily maximum" temperature means the highest arithmetic mean of the temperature observed for any two (2) consecutive hours during a 24-hour day, or during the operating day if flows are of shorter duration.

j. "At outfall XXX" - A sample location before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance or as otherwise specified.

k. Estimate - To be based on a technical evaluation of the sources contributing to the discharge including, but not limited to pump capabilities, water meters and batch discharge volumes.

l. Non-contact cooling water means the water that is contained in a leak-free system, i.e. no contact with any gas, liquid, or solid other than the container for transport; the water shall have no net poundage addition of any pollutant over intake water levels, except as authorized by this permit.

PART VI. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Planned Changes

The permittee shall give written notice to EPA as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, or any change in chemical additives. If EPA determines that any such changes will require a permit modification, it shall so inform the permittee within thirty (30) days so the permittee can submit the appropriate permit application information.

2. Anticipated noncompliance

The permittee shall give advance written notice to EPA of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

3. Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to EPA as specified in Part III.12. EPA 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 Clean Water Act.

4. Monitoring Reports

Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals and in the form specified in Section V.5.

5. Compliance Reports

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. Any reports of noncompliance may include any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirement.

6. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

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 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 recurrence of the noncompliance.

The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:

a. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

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 EPA under 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(g).

EPA may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours and the noncompliance does not endanger health or the environment.

7. Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Part VI. 1, 4, 5, and 6 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Part VI.6.

8. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

The permittee shall notify EPA in writing as soon as it knows or has reason to believe:

a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, in a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"

(i) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/1);

(ii) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/1) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/1) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/1) for antimony:

(iii) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application;

(iv) The level established by EPA under 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(f).

For activity that has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant that is not limited by this permit, the notification levels of 122.42(a)(2) shall apply.

9. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to EPA, within a reasonable time, any information which EPA 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 EPA, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

10. 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 application shall be submitted at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit. EPA may grant permission to submit an application less than 180 days in advance but no later than the permit expiration date. In the event that a timely and complete reapplication has been submitted and EPA is unable, through no fault of the permittee, to issue a new permit before the expiration date of this permit, the terms and conditions of this permit are automatically continued and remain fully effective and enforceable.

11. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports or information submitted to EPA shall be signed and certified as required by 40 C.F.R. § 122.22.

12. Availability of Reports

Unless a business confidentiality claim is asserted pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 2, all reports submitted in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the DDOE and the Regional Administrator. If a business confidentiality claim is asserted, the report will be disclosed only in accordance with the procedures in 40 C.F.R. Part 2. As required by the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

13. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

The Clean Water Act 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 report or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

14. Correction of Reports

If the permittee becomes aware that it submitted incorrect information in any report to EPA, it shall promptly submit the correct information.

PART VII. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Conditions Applicable to PCB Sampling and Limits

1. For purposes of this permit, "PCB" includes PCB-1242, PCB-1254, and PCB-1260. An analysis shall be made for each of the above PCB Aroclors at the outfalls where PCB sampling is required and the result for each aroclor shall be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). Where the individual measurement of each aroclor is less than the minimum level (ML) listed below, using EPA Method 608, each individual measurement recorded in the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) shall be zero.

2. All data equal to or above the ML shall be reported as the measured value. For the purpose of evaluating compliance with the "no discharge" PCB limit of Part I, of this permit, any individual PCB measurement, reported in the DMR as less than the ML shall be reported as zero and not be considered a violation of this permit

3. The permittee shall submit to EPA the laboratory reports showing the actual recorded values even if those results are below 1 ug/l and the results of the EPA Method 608 quality control checks for each aroclor. The laboratory results shall be submitted annually.

4. In addition to testing process and storm water discharges with EPA Method 608, storm water discharge samples shall be tested using method 1668B. In the event that the analytical results of the samples tested using method 1668B are below the detection limit of the test, this testing may be discontinued after one year, or four quarters of sampling. If the results of this testing are at or above the detection limit of method 1668B, the testing shall be continued during the life of this permit. Within six months of the recording of the first result above the detectible level the permittee shall submit to EPA and DDOE a plan to determine the source or sources of the PCB discharge and a pollutant minimization plan. This plan shall include a detailed schedule, with milestones, and appropriate Best Management Practices to achieve the DDOE's Water Quality Standard for PCBs.

5. For compliance purposes of this permit, only those results determined using EPA Method 608 (or, following permit modification, any other current method established under 40 C.F.R. Part 136) for PCBs will be used. ASTM Method D 4059 entitled "Standard Test Method for Analysis of Polychlorinated Biphenyls in Insulating Liquids by Gas Chromatography" will be used for quantitative determination of Aroclors 1242, 1254 and 1260 in waters associated with discharge monitoring and reports requirements. Method section 13.2 describes the quantification procedure when a single Aroclor is present in the chromatogram. Method section 13.3 describes the quantification procedure when multiple Aroclors are present in the chromatogram.

6. For purposes of demonstrating compliance with the PCB limitations in the permit for outfalls 202, and 203 and 013, the permittee shall collect a sample of the river water at the intake. Samples of river water must be collected within one hour of the time of collecting of the analytical samples, and the permittee shall record the time of sampling of both samples. In the event that any discharge monitoring results show that PCBs are present in the effluent from the above outfalls, based on the procedures in this Part, and the permittee establishes that PCBs are present at levels equal to or greater in the intake water than the effluent water, the effluent results of the outfalls shall not be considered a violation of this permit.

7. The ML is defined as the lowest concentration in a sample equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed in a specific analytical procedure assuming that all the method-specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed. All compliance monitoring must be performed in accordance with the method specified below and must use a standard equivalent to the concentration of the ML specified below:

Parameter	Analytical Method	ML and Lowest Calibration Concentration
PCB 1260	608	1.0 ug/L
PCB 1242	608	1.0 ug/L
PCB 1254	608	1.0 ug/L

8. Laboratory reliability and accuracy shall be established by a demonstration that the laboratory is capable of achieving an ML of 1.0 ug/l in laboratory water. In addition, as required by EPA Method 608, the laboratory is to spike 10% of the samples from each outfall at the concentration of the limit (1 Ug/l) or 1 - 5 times higher than the background concentration whichever is larger. (See Method 608 Section 8.3.1). This spiking shall be performed for the first six months of this permit by each laboratory submitting analytical results to EPA. All of this data shall be submitted to EPA along with the DMRs. In the comment section of the DMR, the permittee shall report the calibration standards used.

9. If the permittee demonstrates that it cannot achieve the MDL of any particular Aroclor due to matrix interferences, see 40 C.F.R. Part 136, Appendix A, Method 608, Section 14.1, the permittee may request in writing that EPA adjust the ML and lowest calibration concentration for that Aroclor upward to an achievable level. If EPA agrees with the permittee's demonstration, it may grant such a request through a letter to the permittee. The permittee's submission of such a request shall not affect the determination of compliance with PCB discharge limits, unless and until EPA grants the request.

10. For the purposes of this permit, all PCB analyses for compliance will be performed using the EPA Method 608 Procedure, e.g., extraction with methylene chloride. Quantification and extract cleanup will be performed for Aroclors 1242, 1254 and 1260 in waters associated with discharge monitoring and reporting requirements using the following applicable sections of ASTM Method D 4059 entitled, "Standard Method Analysis of Polychlorinated Biphenyls in Insulating Liquids by Gas Chromatography". ASTM Method 13.2 describes the quantification procedure when a single aroclor is present in the chromatogram. ASTM Method section 13.3 describes the quantification procedure when multiple aroclors are present in the chromatogram. ASTM method section 12.4 entitled "Removal of Interferences" will be used to clean extracts with sulfuric acid of Florisil adsorbent.

    If other Aroclors such as 1016, 1221, 1232 and 1248 are detected in samples, these should be noted as estimates, on the DMR. Quantification of Aroclors 1016, 1221, 1232 and 1248 should be estimated using Aroclor 1242 (not 1254 or 1260) as per sections 13.2 and 13.3 as appropriate.

11. After successfully demonstrating compliance for a one year period, the permittee may request in writing that EPA reduce the monitoring frequency or extent of monitoring. If

EPA agrees with the permittee's demonstration it may grant such a request through a permit modification.

12. Because results obtained using Method 1668B are for investigative purposes, these results may be submitted to EPA and DDOE on a separate letter report, rather than the DMRs. They may be submitted at the time of the Annual Laboratory Report as required at Part VII.A.3 above.

B. Special Condition for Monitoring at Outfall 013. The monitoring point for Outfall 013 shall be the manhole located just prior to where the 54-inch pipe discharges to the Anacostia River (Outfall O13B) or at the discharge point to the river (Outfall 013A). In reports of monitoring at Outfall 013A or 013B, the permittee shall note the date, time and all other conditions specified in Part A. of this permit. In addition, for monitoring at Outfall 013A, permittee shall note the tidal conditions at the time of monitoring.

C. Best Management Practices (BMPs) - The Permittee shall maintain the storm water BMPs in the facility's SWPPP in an acceptable manner. BMPs are intended to be managed at internal monitoring points or other internal positions as required to reduce pollutant loads.

D. Iron - No later than 12 months after the effective date of this permit the permittee shall conduct a study to determine the source or sources of the iron released in storm water, and shall submit the results of this study to EPA. Within 3 years after the effective date of this permit permittee must have identified and installed appropriate BMPs to return and sustain the release of total iron to 1.0 mg/l. BMPs are intended to be placed at internal monitoring points or other internal positions as required to reduce pollutant loads.

E. TMDL Implementation Plan - On or before one year after the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit to the EPA and the DDOE, for comment, a Plan which describes all previous, on-going and future efforts by the permittee to meet pollutant reduction loads required by the Anacostia River TMDLs (TSS, total recoverable iron, copper, lead and zinc). This plan should also include efforts to meet pollutant loads for the non-TMDL metals (cadmium and nickel), because they have been identified in storm water at levels that pose a reasonable potential to exceed DC water quality standards.

The Plan shall identify a base year upon which the percent reduction for each pollutant is calculated. The base year shall be one of the years between 2005 and 2007, and may be the year in which the highest discharge concentration for each pollutant has occurred. The highest concentration for each pollutant may not be higher than any numeric limit established in the 2000 issued permit. Percent reductions shall be based upon the following: (excerpted from approved TMDLs)

Lower Anacostia River TMDL	TMDL Developed	EPA Approval Date	Waste Load Allocation (WLA)
Fecal Coliform	June 2003	August 28, 2003	97% from direct storm water discharges, not applicable to this permit
Oil and Grease	October 2003	October 31, 2003	Stream not impaired, not applicable to this permit

Organics and Metals	August 2003	October 23, 2003	Copper - 1% reduction Lead - 1% reduction Zinc - 1% reduction PAH - 98% reduction
TSS	June 2007	June 15, 2007	TSS - 85% reduction
BOD, total nitrogen, total phosphorous	May 2001	February 27, 2008	BOD - 50% reduction, not applicable to this permit

The implementation plan shall describe the method by which compliance with each pollutant reduction is calculated and each BMP used to meet each reduction. All BMPs identified by the Plan shall be in place on or before three years of the effective date of this permit. Percent reductions shall be reported beginning no later than the first month after the BMPs are in place or 37 months after the effective date of this permit, whichever is sooner.

Because these are new requirements, the plan may consider, but is not limited to such things as, off set trading or other institutional or physical improvements necessary to meet the TMDL based reductions. TMDL based reductions for each of the metals, based upon a reasonable potential analysis is:

Storm water Discharge Concentration Goals for Metals

	Average Monthly	Daily Max.	Monitoring Sample Frequency	type
Iron (Tot. Recov.)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/quarter	Grab
Cadmium	N/A	N/A	0.0021	0.0045	1/quarter	Grab
Nickel	N/A	N/A	0.073	0.117	1/quarter	Grab
Copper	N/A	N/A	0.005	0.0134	1/quarter	Grab
Lead	N/A	N/A	0.056	0.0645	1/quarter	Grab
Zinc	N/A	N/A	0.0731	0.117	1/quarter	Grab

F. TMDL Based Limits. Since the last issuance of this permit, the DDOE has issued, and EPA has approved, numerous TMDLs for the Upper Anacostia River. Each has been evaluated for relevance to this permit and new TMDL derived limits have been established as appropriate. TMDL derived limits were considered for both process and storm water releases. Control to TMDL derived limits shall be accomplished using BMPs.

G. Temperature. Part I.D establishes a new limit for temperature for the discharge from the cooling tower blowdown units 15 and 16. The limit is that expressed in the District of Columbia Water Quality Standard as being 32.2 degrees C maximum and not more than 2.8 degrees C maximum change above ambient water temperature (hereafter, "temperature limit"). For the

purpose of this permit, this temperature limit shall apply at the discharge into the receiving waters, and shall be monitored as follows:

Immediately prior to any planned discharge from the cooling tower basins, the permittee shall measure the temperature of the water in the cooling tower basins and ambient Anacostia River water temperature. The ambient Anacostia River water temperature shall be measured as follows: (a) the permittee shall obtain water temperature data from the DDOE monitoring station at Benning Road Bridge, currently available at http://www.ysieconet.com/public/WebUI/Default.aspx?hidCustomerID=167; (b) if data from the DDOE Benning Road Bridge station is unavailable, the permittee shall contact DDOE to obtain alternative ambient Anacostia River water temperature monitoring results; (c) if water temperature monitoring results are not available from DDOE, the permittee shall take a physical measurement of the ambient Anacostia River water temperature in the vicinity of outfall 013, at a point upstream that is not subject to temperature effects from the facility's discharge.

If the temperature of the water in the cooling tower basins exceeds the temperature limit, the permittee shall not discharge this water until its temperature complies with the temperature limit.

Beginning with the effective date of this permit and for one calendar year, the permittee shall physically obtain four (4) ambient river water measurements. These measurements are in addition to electronic measurement obtained from DDOE. These measurements may be taken from the bank of the Anacostia River upstream, but in the vicinity of, outfall 013. The permittee shall take no fewer than four (4) such ambient measurements, from different discharge events, as evenly spaced throughout the year as possible. The permittee's ambient temperature measurements are to be compared with the electronic DDOE temperature to determine the correlation between the two ambient water measurements. The results shall be reported to EPA and DDOE with the DMRs.

H. Manhole K. Within six months of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall submit for comment to EPA and DDOE a plan with an implementation schedule to retrofit manhole K into a reliable monitoring point for storm water for outfall 101. Construction of the engineered improvement shall begin no later than six months after submission of the plan. Sampling from the manhole shall commence no later than eighteen months after submission of the plan.

Beginning with the effective date of this permit and lasting until the engineered improvement is completed; the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall 101 and must use its best efforts to obtain representative samples in accordance with Part I.C of this permit.