

**AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
INDUSTRIAL PERMIT NO. DC0000141**

Issuance Date: DEC 23 2009
Effective Date: January 22, 2010
Expiration Date: January 22, 2015

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

Naval District Washington

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at

Washington Navy Yard
1014 N Street, SE Suite 320
Washington, DC 20374

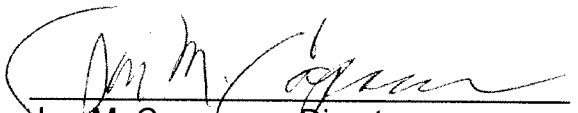
to receiving waters named

Lower Anacostia River

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

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 23rd day of December, 2009


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

PART I. A INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

From the effective date of this permit and lasting through three years thereafter, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from monitoring point 001. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)	Concentration (mg/l)	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
		Maximum Daily		
Flow (mgd)	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Estimated
Total Suspended Solids	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Fecal Coliform	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Lead	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(1) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	(2) N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below.

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

From the effective date of this permit and lasting through three years thereafter, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 005. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Maximum Daily		
Flow (mgd)	N/L	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	Semiannual	Grab
Total Lead	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAHs	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below.

PART I. C INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

From the effective date of this permit and lasting through three years thereafter, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 006. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)	Concentration (mg/l)	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
		Maximum Daily		
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	2448 ug/l	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(1) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below.

PART I.D INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

From the effective date of this permit and lasting through three years thereafter, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 007. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day) Maximum Daily	Concentration (mg/l) Maximum Daily	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(1) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below.

PART I.E INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

From the effective date of this permit and lasting through three years thereafter, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 008. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)	Concentration (mg/l)		Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Maximum Daily	Maximum Daily			
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A		Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	N/L	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	N/L	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	N/L	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	N/L	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	924 ug/l		Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc	N/L	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(1) No Discharge		Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	N/L	(1) No Discharge		Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below.

I. F INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

From the effective date of this permit and lasting through three years thereafter, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 009. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day) Maximum Daily	Concentration (mg/l) Maximum Daily	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/L	15 mg/l	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(1) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
Total Phosphorus	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAHs	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below.

PART I. G INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

From the effective date of this permit and lasting through three years thereafter, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 013. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)	Concentration (mg/l)	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Maximum Daily	Maximum Daily		
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Lead	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(1) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below.

PART I. H INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

From the effective date of this permit and lasting through three years thereafter, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 014. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)	Concentration (mg/l)	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Maximum Daily	Maximum Daily		
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Oil ad Grease	N/L	15 mg/l	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(1) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below.

PART I.1 INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

From the effective date of this permit and lasting through three years thereafter, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 001E. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)	Concentration (mg/l)	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Maximum Daily	Maximum Daily		
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(1) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote blow.

PART I. J INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

From the effective date of this permit and lasting through three years thereafter, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 014F. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)	Concentration (mg/l)		Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Maximum Daily	Maximum Daily			
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A		Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	N/L	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	N/L	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	N/L	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	N/L	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	N/L		Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	N/L	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below.

PART I. K INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

From the effective date of this permit and lasting through three years thereafter, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 015G. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day) Maximum Daily	Concentration (mg/l) Maximum Daily	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(1) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PAHs	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below.

PART I. L INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

From the effective date of this permit and lasting through three years thereafter, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 015H. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day) Maximum Daily	Concentration (mg/l) Maximum Daily	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	15 mg/l	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(1) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	(N/L)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

There shall be no discharge of substances in amounts that float as debris, scum, oil, or foam to form nuisances. Persistent foam is foam that does not dissipate within one half-hour of point of discharge.

(2) Discharge of PCBs is not permitted. For the purpose of this permit samples will be analyzed using both Methods 608 and 1668B, for compliance purposes only those results determined using Method 608 will be used. The permittee shall be deemed to be in compliance if the effluent concentration is below 1.0 ug/l the quantification level for Method 608, see Special Condition, Part III.A.19.b.

N/L - No limit, monitoring only N/A - No applicable

Bimonthly samples mean no fewer than six sampled rain events per calendar year, sampled on a bimonthly schedule.

Within one year of the effective date of this permit, EPA will evaluate the E. coli data and make a determination if this permit should be modified to require a water quality-based effluent limit for this parameter.

PART I. M FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Within three years from the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from monitoring point 001. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)	Concentration (mg/l)	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
		Maximum Daily		
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	(1)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	(2)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	(3)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	(4)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Lead	N/L	1570 ug/l	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc	N/L	2739 ug/l	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(5) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	(6) N/L	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below

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

Within three years from the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 005. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day) Maximum Daily	Concentration (mg/l) Maximum Daily	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	(1)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	(2)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	(3)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	(4)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	159 ug/l	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Lead	N/L	839 ug/l	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc	N/L	1464 ug/l	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(5) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	(6)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below

PART I. O FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Within three years from the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 006. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)	Concentration (mg/l)	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Maximum Daily	Maximum Daily		
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	(1)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	(2)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	(3)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	(4)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	168 ug/l	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc	N/L	1551 ug/l	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(5) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	(6)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below

PART I. P FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Within three years from the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 007. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)	Concentration (mg/l)	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Maximum Daily	Maximum Daily		
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	(1)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	(2)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	(3)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	(4)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	119 ug/l	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(5) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	(6)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below

PART I.Q FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Within three years from the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 008. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations					Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)	Concentration (mg/l)		Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type	
	Maximum Daily	Maximum Daily				
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A		Bimonthly	Estimate	
Total Suspended Solids	(1)	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab	
BOD ₅	(2)	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab	
Total Nitrogen	(3)	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab	
Total Phosphorus	(4)	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab	
E. Coli	N/A	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab	
Total Copper	N/L	114 ug/l		Bimonthly	Grab	
Total Zinc	N/L	1043 ug/l		Bimonthly	Grab	
PCBs	N/L	(5) No Discharge		Semiannual	Grab	
PAHs	(6)	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab	

See footnote below

Part I. R FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Within three years from the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 009. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations				Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)	Concentration (mg/l)		Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Maximum Daily	Maximum Daily			
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A		Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	(1)	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	(2)	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	(3)	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	91 ug/l		Bimonthly	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/L	15 mg/l		Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(5) No Discharge		Semiannual	Grab
Total Phosphorus	(4)	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab
PAHs	(6)	N/L		Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below

PART I.S FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Within three years from the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 013. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)	Concentration (mg/l)	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Maximum Daily	Maximum Daily		
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	(1)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	(2)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	(3)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	(4)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	130 ug/l	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Lead	N/L	682 ug/l	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Zinc	N/L	1192 ug/l	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(5) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	(6)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below

PART I. T FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Within three years from the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 014. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)	Concentration (mg/l)	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Maximum Daily	Maximum Daily		
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	(1)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	(2)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	(3)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	(4)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	362 ug/l	Bimonthly	Grab
Oil ad Grease	N/L	15 mg/l	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(5) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	(6)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below

PART I. U FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Within three years from the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 001E. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)	Concentration (mg/l)	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Maximum Daily	Maximum Daily		
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	(1)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	(2)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	(3)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	(4)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	91 ug/l	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(5) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	(6)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below

PART I. V FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Within three years from the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 014F. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day) Maximum Daily	Concentration (mg/l) Maximum Daily	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	(1)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	(2)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	(3)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	(4)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	91 ug/l	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(5) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	(6)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below

PART I. W FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Within three years from the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit. During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 015G. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day)	Concentration (mg/l)	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Maximum Daily	Maximum Daily		
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	(1)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	(2)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	(3)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	141 ug/l	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(5) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	(6)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

See footnote below.

PART I.X FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Within three years from the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge storm water from outfall: 015H. Such discharges shall be limited and monitored as specified below:

Discharge Limitations			Monitoring Requirements	
Parameter	Mass Units (lbs/day) Maximum Daily	Concentration (mg/l) Maximum Daily	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (mgd)	N/L	N/A	Bimonthly	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	(1)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
BOD ₅	(2)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	(3)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	(4)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
E. Coli	N/A	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab
Total Copper	N/L	141 ug/l	Bimonthly	Grab
PCBs	N/L	(5) No Discharge	Semiannual	Grab
PAHs	(6)	N/L	Bimonthly	Grab

There shall be no discharge of substances in amounts that float as debris, scum, oil, or foam to form nuisances. Persistent foam is foam that does not dissipate within one half-hour of point of discharge.

(1) The TSS limits are based on the TMDL and expressed as aggregated loads equal to 6420 lb/year. How to calculate the TSS load? Flow (mgd) x concentration (mg/l) x 8.34 x bimonthly storm water events. The permittee shall report bimonthly the accumulative TSS load, so at the end of the year the permittee shall not exceed the total annual load of 6420 lb/year.

- (2) The BOD5 limits are based on the TMDL and expressed as aggregated loads equal to 8000 lb/year. How to calculate the BOD5 load? $\text{Flow (mgd)} \times \text{concentration (mg/l)} \times 8.34 \times \text{bimonthly storm water events}$. The permittee shall report bimonthly the accumulative TSS load, so at the end of the year the permittee shall not exceed the total annual load of 8000 lb/year.
- (3) The total nitrogen limits are based on the TMDL and expressed as aggregated loads equal to 695 lb/year. How to calculate the total nitrogen load? $\text{Flow (mgd)} \times \text{concentration (mg/l)} \times 8.34 \times \text{bimonthly storm water events}$. The permittee shall report bimonthly the accumulative total nitrogen load, so at the end of the year the permittee shall not exceed the total annual load of 695 lb/year.
- (4) The total phosphorus limits are based on the TMDL and expressed as aggregated loads equal to 90.5 lb/year. How to calculate the total phosphorus load? $\text{Flow (mgd)} \times \text{concentration (mg/l)} \times 8.34 \times \text{bimonthly storm water events}$. The permittee shall report bimonthly the accumulative total phosphorus load, so at the end of the year the permittee shall not exceed the total annual load of 90.5 lb/year.
- (5) Discharge of PCBs is not permitted. For the purpose of this permit samples will be analyzed using both Methods 608 and 1668B, for compliance purposes only those results determined using Method 608 will be used. The permittee shall be deemed to be in compliance if the effluent concentration is below 1.0 ug/l the quantification level for Method 608, see Special Condition, Part III.A.19.b.
- (6) The total PAHs limits are based on the TMDL and expressed as aggregated loads equal to 0.0466 lb/year. How to calculate the total PAHs load? $\text{Flow (mgd)} \times \text{concentration (mg/l)} \times 8.34 \times \text{bimonthly storm water events}$. The permittee shall report bimonthly the accumulative total PAHs load, so at the end of the year the permittee shall not exceed the total annual load of 0.0466 lb/year.

N/L - No limit, monitoring only N/A - No applicable

Bimonthly samples mean no fewer than six sampled rain events per calendar year, sampled on a bimonthly schedule.

PART II. Standards Conditions

Section A. General Conditions

1. 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 maximum daily discharge" limitations mean the highest allowable "daily discharge."
- d. Grab Sample - An individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes.
- e. "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.
- f. 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.
- g. PAHs - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons means the sum of the following parameters: naphthalene, 2-methyl naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, benzo[a]pyrene, perylene, chrysene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, dibenzo[a,h+ac]anthracene.
- h. Best Management Practices (BMPs) - means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures and other management practices to prevent or reduce 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.
- i. Control Measure – refers to any BMP or other method (including effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

- j. Director – the director of the Water Protection Division Director of the Environmental Protection Agency or an authorized.
 - k. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) – A TMDL is a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources. A TMDL includes wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point source discharges; load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and/or natural background, and must include a margin of safety (MOS) and account for seasonal variations. (See section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 130.2 and 130.7).
 - l. Pollutant – dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into water. See 40 CFR 122.2.
 - m. Adverse weather conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical, such as drought or extended frozen conditions.
2. 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 is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.
- a. The permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
 - b. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions: The Director will adjust the civil and administrative penalties listed below in accordance with the Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment Rule (61 FR 252, December 31, 1996, pp. 69359-69366, as corrected in 62 FR 54, March 20, 1997, pp.13514-13517) as mandated by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 for inflation on a periodic basis. This rule allows EPA's penalties to keep pace with inflation. The Agency is required to review its penalties at least once every 4 years thereafter and to adjust them as necessary for inflation according to a specified formula. The civil and administrative penalties following were adjusted for inflation starting in 1996.
 - c. Discharges covered by this permit must comply with the District of Columbia Water Pollution Control Act, (D.C. Code § 8-103.01 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations in Title 21, Chapters 11 and 19 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations.

Nothing in this permit will be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to District of Columbia laws and regulations.

i. Criminal Penalties

- (1) **Negligent Violations.** The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to criminal penalties of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation or by imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.
- (2) ***Knowing Violations.*** The CWA provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.
- (3) ***Knowing Endangerment.*** The CWA provides that any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act and who knows at that time that he or she is placing another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury shall upon conviction be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.
- (4) ***False Statement.*** 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 of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both. The Act further 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 non-compliance 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.

- ii. *Civil Penalties.* The CWA provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(d) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$32,500 per day for each violation).
 - iii. *Administrative Penalties.* The CWA provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act is subject to an administrative penalty, as follows:
 - (1) *Class I Penalty.* Not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(A) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$11,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$32,500).
 - (2) *Class II Penalty.* Not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(B) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$11,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$157,500).
3. Duty to Mitigate The permittee must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

4. Proper Operation and Maintenance The permittee must 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 backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by the permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.
5. Permit Actions This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause as indicated below. The permittee filing of a request for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.
 - 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. 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 Part II Section.A.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. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. Reopener Clause for Permits This permit may be reopened as specified in 40 CFR Part 122.44. 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 based on water quality considerations, 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.

14. Endangered Species The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has indicated that the Hay's Spring Amphipod, a Federally listed endangered species, under the Endangered Species Act is known to reside in several locations within the District of Columbia. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) has indicated that the endangered Shortnose Sturgeon has been known to exist in the Potomac River drainage basin and may occur within the waters of the District of Columbia. The FWS and NOAA Fisheries have indicated that at the present time there is no evidence that the discharge covered by this permit is adversely affecting these species. Wastewater discharges, construction, or any other activity that adversely affects a Federally listed endangered or threatened species are not authorized under the terms and conditions of this permit.

The monitoring required by this permit will allow further evaluation of potential effects on these threatened and endangered species once monitoring data has been collected and analyzed. EPA requires that the permittee submit to NOAA Fisheries and EPA on January 31 of each calendar year, an annual summary of the monitoring data collected under this permit which will be used to further assess effects on endangered or threatened species. If these data indicate it is appropriate, requirements of this NPDES permit may be modified to prevent adverse impacts on the habitats of these species.

The above referenced annual summary of monitoring data is required under this permit to be sent on an annual basis to:

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region III (3WP41)
Water Protection Division
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103-2029

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Permit No. DC0000141

NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service
Protected Resource Division
One Blackburn Drive
Gloucester, Massachusetts 01930
Attn: Ms. Julie Crocker

Section B. 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**

 - a. Definitions

 - i. Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(i).
 - 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. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(ii).
 - b. Bypass not exceeding limitations. You 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. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(2).
 - c. Notice

- i. Anticipated bypass. If you know in advance of the need for a bypass, you must submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(i).
 - ii. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Part II Section D.6 (24-hour notice). See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(ii).
- d. Prohibition of bypass. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4) Bypass is prohibited, and EPA may take enforcement action against you for bypass, unless:
 - i. 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 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 preventive maintenance; and
 - iii. The permittee submitted notices as required under Part II. Section B.3.b.
 - iv. EPA may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if EPA determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Part II.B. Section 3.c.

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 Part II. Section B.4.c 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:
 - i. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;
 - ii. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - iii. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Part II Section D.6; and
 - iv. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part II Section A.3. , Burden of Proof. In any enforcement proceeding 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.

Section C. 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 ensure 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 are 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 III Section A.18 of this permit. In the event that EPA approves a test method for compliance monitoring purposes that is capable of measuring PCB concentrations in storm water with a minimum level of less than 1.0 ug/L, EPA reserves the right to modify the permit to require the permittee to use such EPA-approved test method in place of Method 608.
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. Duplicate copies of DMR's signed and certified as required by Part II Section D.11, and all other reports required by Part II Section D, Reporting Requirements, shall be submitted to the Regional Administrator and the District of Columbia Department of the Environment at the following address:

Water Protection Division (3WP42)
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

District of Columbia
Department of the Environment
Natural Resources Administration
51 N Street, NE, 5th Floor
Washington, DC 20002
Attention: Monir Chowdhury, Ph.D., Associate Director, Water Quality Division

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 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.
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 and the District of Columbia Department of the Environment, 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.

Section D. 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 II Section A.11. 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 Part II. Section C.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 the 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).

- d. 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 the health or the environment.
7. Other Noncompliance The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Part II. Section D.1, 2, 4 and 5 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Part II Section D.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/l);
 - ii. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) 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).
 - b. 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, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan 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 District of Columbia Department of the Environment 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 III Special Conditions

Section A. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

1. General A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) was submitted by the permittee in April 2007 and it is included as part of the administrative record of this permit. The plan shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with contaminated sites from the facility. Contaminated sites are sites that may reasonably be expected to adversely affect the water quality of storm water discharges, including, but not limited to, the contaminated sites identified in the June 1999 Federal Facility Agreement, In the Matter of Washington Navy Yard, III-FCA-CERC-016.

In addition, the plan shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which are to be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with contaminated sites at the facility and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee shall implement the provisions of the plan as a condition of this permit upon permit issuance. EPA reserves the right to modify the permit to adopt specific control measures included in the permittee's SWPPP submittal.

The plan shall be signed by the permittee's responsible official and maintained on-site at the facility. The permittee shall make plans available upon request to the Director. The Director or authorized representative, may notify the permittee at any time that the plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Section. Such notification shall identify those provisions of the permit which are not being met by the plan, and identify which provisions of the require modifications in order to meet 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 plan 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.

The holder of the permit 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:

- discharges from fire fighting activities;
- fire hydrants flushings;
- potable water sources including waterline flushings;

- irrigation drainage;
- lawn watering;
- uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;
- landscape watering provided all pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer have been applied in accordance with the approved labeling;
- 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);
- routine external building washdown that does not use detergents;
- uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
- foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials; and
- 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).

2. Contents of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan The SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

- a. Storm water pollution prevention team;
- b. Site description;
- c. Summary of potential pollutant sources;
- d. Description of control measures;
- e. Schedules and procedures;
- f. Documentation to support eligibility consideration under other Federal laws; and
- g. Signature Requirements.

3 Storm water pollution prevention team The permittee must identify the staff members (by name or title) that comprise the facility's storm water pollution prevention team as well as their individual responsibilities. The storm water pollution prevention team is responsible for assisting the facility manager in developing and revising the facility's SWPPP as well as maintaining control measures and taking corrective actions where required. Each member of the storm water pollution prevention team must have ready access to either an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit and the SWPPP.

4 Site description

- a. Provide a description of the nature of the business activities at your facility;
- b. 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 storm water discharges;
- c. Provide a map showing: the size of the property in acres, the location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces, directions of storm water flow (use

arrows), locations of all existing structural control measures, locations of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity of your facility, indicating if any of the waters are impaired and, if so, whether the waters have TMDLs established for them, locations of all storm water conveyances including ditches, pipes, and swales, locations of potential pollutant sources, locations where significant spills or leaks have occurred, locations of all storm water monitoring points, locations of storm water inlets and outfalls, with a unique identification code for each outfall (e.g., Outfall No. 001, No. 002, etc), indicating if you are treating one or more outfalls as "substantially identical" and an approximate outline of the areas draining to each outfall, municipal separate storm sewer systems, where your storm water discharges to them, locations and descriptions of all non-storm water discharge, locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent property that contains significant quantities of pollutants, and locations of the following activities where such activities are exposed to precipitation: fueling stations; vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas.

5. Summary of potential pollutant sources - The plan shall provide a description of potential sources which may reasonably be expected to add significant amounts of pollutants to storm water discharges or which may results in the discharge of pollutants during dry weather from separate storm sewers draining the facility. The plan shall identify all activities and significant materials which may potentially be significant pollutant sources. The plan shall include at a minimum:
 - a. Drainage - A site map indicating an outline of the portions of the drainage area of each storm water outfall that are within the facility boundaries, each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, surface water bodies, locations where significant materials are exposed to precipitation, location where major spill or leaks may occur or did occur and locations of the following activities: fueling stations, vehicles and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for treatment, storage or disposal of wastes liquid storage tanks, processing areas and storage areas.
 - b. Identify the direction of flow of storm water and type of pollutants which are likely to be present in the storm water. Flow with a significant potential for causing erosion shall also be identified.
 - c. Inventory of exposed materials - An inventory of the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation. Such inventory shall include a narrative description of significant materials that have been handled, treated, stored or disposed in a manner to allow exposure to storm water; method and location of on-site storage or disposal; materials management practices employed to minimize contact of materials with storm water runoff; the location and a description of existing structural and non-structural control measures to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff; and a description of any storm water treatment.

- d. Spills and leaks - The permittee must document where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to storm water discharges, and the corresponding outfall(s) that would be affected by such spills and leaks. The permittee must document all significant spills and leaks of oil or toxic or hazardous pollutants that actually occurred at exposed areas, or that drained to a storm water conveyance, in the 3 years prior to the date you prepare or amend your SWPPP.
6. Summary 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.
7. 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.

8. Documentation to Support Eligibility Considerations under Other Federal Laws

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

9. Signature Requirements The SWPPP shall be signed and date consistent with Part II Section D.11.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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 III 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.

15. Additional Requirement for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity from facilities Subject to SARA Title III, Section 313 Requirements

SWPPP for facilities subject to reporting requirements under SARA Title III, Section 313 are required to include a discussion of the conformance with the following appropriate guidelines. In areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are stored, processed or otherwise handled, appropriate containment, drainage control and/or diversionary structures shall be provided. 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 Section 313 water priority chemicals. No tank or container shall be used for the storage of a Section 313 water priority 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 Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of Section 313 chemicals. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 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 Section 313 water priority 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 section 313 water priority chemicals. Drainage control shall minimize storm water contact with Section 313 water priority chemicals.
- f. Truck and rail car loading and unloading areas for liquid Section 313 water priority chemicals shall be operated to minimize discharges of Section 313 water priority chemicals. Appropriate measures to minimize discharges of Section 313 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 Section 313 priority 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 Section 313 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 section 313 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 Section 313 water priority 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 section 313 water priority 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 industrial activity. The plan shall include an inventory of the types of materials handled.
 - ii. Facility employees and contractor personnel that work in areas where Section 313 water priority chemicals are used or stored shall be trained in and informed of preventive measures at the facility. The SWPPP for a facility subject to Section 313 water priority 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.
16. Measurable Storm Events. All required monitoring must be performed on a storm event that results in an actual discharge from your site (measurable storm event) that follows the preceding measurable storm event by at least 72 hours (3 days). The 72-hour (3-day) storm interval does not apply if you are able to document that less than a 72-hour (3-day) interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period. In the case of snowmelt, the monitoring must be performed at a time when a measurable discharge occurs at your site. For each monitoring event, except snowmelt monitoring, you must identify the date and duration (in hours) of the rainfall event, rainfall total (in inches) for that rainfall event, and time (in days) since the previous measurable storm event. For snowmelt monitoring, you must identify the date of the sampling event.
17. Sample Type. You must take a minimum of one grab sample from a discharge resulting from a measurable storm event as described in Part III.A.15. Samples must be collected within the first

30 minutes from measurable storm event. In the case of snowmelt, samples must be taken during a period with a measurable discharge.

18. Adverse Weather Conditions. When adverse weather conditions as defined in Part II.A.1.m prevent the collection of samples according to the relevant monitoring schedule, you must take a substitute sample during the next qualifying storm event. Adverse weather does not exempt the permittee from having to file a benchmark monitoring report in accordance with your sampling schedule. You must report any failure to monitor as specified in Part II.C.5 indicating the basis for not sampling during the usual reporting period.

19. Conditions Applicable to PCB Sampling and Limits

- a. For purposes of this permit, "PCBs" includes PCB-1260, PCB-1016, PCB-1221, PCB-1232, PCB-1242, PCB-1248, and PCB-1254. 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).
- b. In addition to testing with EPA Method 608, storm water samples shall be tested using method 1668B. For the compliance purposes, only those results determined using EPA Method 608 will be considered. In the event that the analytical results of the samples using method 1668B are below the detection limit of the test, monitoring may be discontinued after two years of monitoring data. If the results of this testing are at or above the detection limit of method 1668B, the testing shall continue during the life of this permit. Within six months of recording of the first result above the detectable level the permittee shall submit to EPA and DCDOE a plan to determine the source 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 DCDOE's Water Quality Standards for PCBs.
- c. For compliance purposes of this permit, all PCBs tests will be performed using an EPA Method 608. 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, 1016, 1221, 1232, 1248 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.

Section B. Compliance Schedule

The permittee shall implement the following interim milestones as soon as possible but no later than the dates specified below to achieve compliance with the final effluent limits specified in Part I of this permit.

Within twelve months from the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall submit a report identifying the best management practices that the facility is implementing and what is the percent reduction achieved by such BMPs for the parameters listed in the effluent limitations pages.

Select control measures 18 months from the effective date

The permittee shall consider the following when selecting and designing control measures:

- preventing storm water from coming into contact with polluting materials is generally more effective, and less costly, than trying to remove pollutants from storm water;
- using control measures in combination is more effective than using control measures in isolation for minimizing pollutants in your storm water discharge;
- assessing the type and quantity of pollutants, including their potential to impact receiving water quality, is critical to designing effective control measures that will achieve the limits in this permit;
- minimizing impervious areas at the facility and infiltrating runoff onsite (including bioretention cells, green roofs, and pervious pavement, among other approaches) can reduce runoff and improve ground water recharge and stream base flows in local streams, although care must be taken to avoid ground water contamination;
- attenuating flow using open vegetated swales and natural depressions can reduce in-stream impacts of erosive flows;
- conserving and/or restoring of riparian buffers will help protect streams from storm water runoff and improve water quality; and
- using treatment interceptors (e.g., swirl separators and sand filters) may be appropriate in some instances to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

Design selected control measures 24 months from the effective date

Installation of selected control measures 30 months from the effective date

Achieve compliance with effluent limits 36 months from the effective date

The permittee shall submit quarterly progress report to EPA Region III and DC DOE indicating status of the interim compliance milestones listed above.

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No later than 14 days following each interim compliance date and the final date of compliance, the permittee shall notify the Director and DCDOE in writing of its compliance or non compliance with the with the interim and final compliance dates specified above.

Fecal Coliform Study

Within twelve months from the effective date of the permit, the permittee shall submit a report identifying the sources of fecal coliform at the Washington Navy Yard. If the sources of fecal coliform are anthropogenic, the permittee shall submit with the report required under this condition a correction plan to address them.