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

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

NPDES Permit No. DC0000094

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

Potomac Electric Power Company

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at

Pepco Benning Service Center
3400 Benning Road
Washington, D.C. 20019

to receiving waters named

Anacostia River

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

This permit shall become effective **(30 days from issuance).**

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, (5 years from effective date)**.**

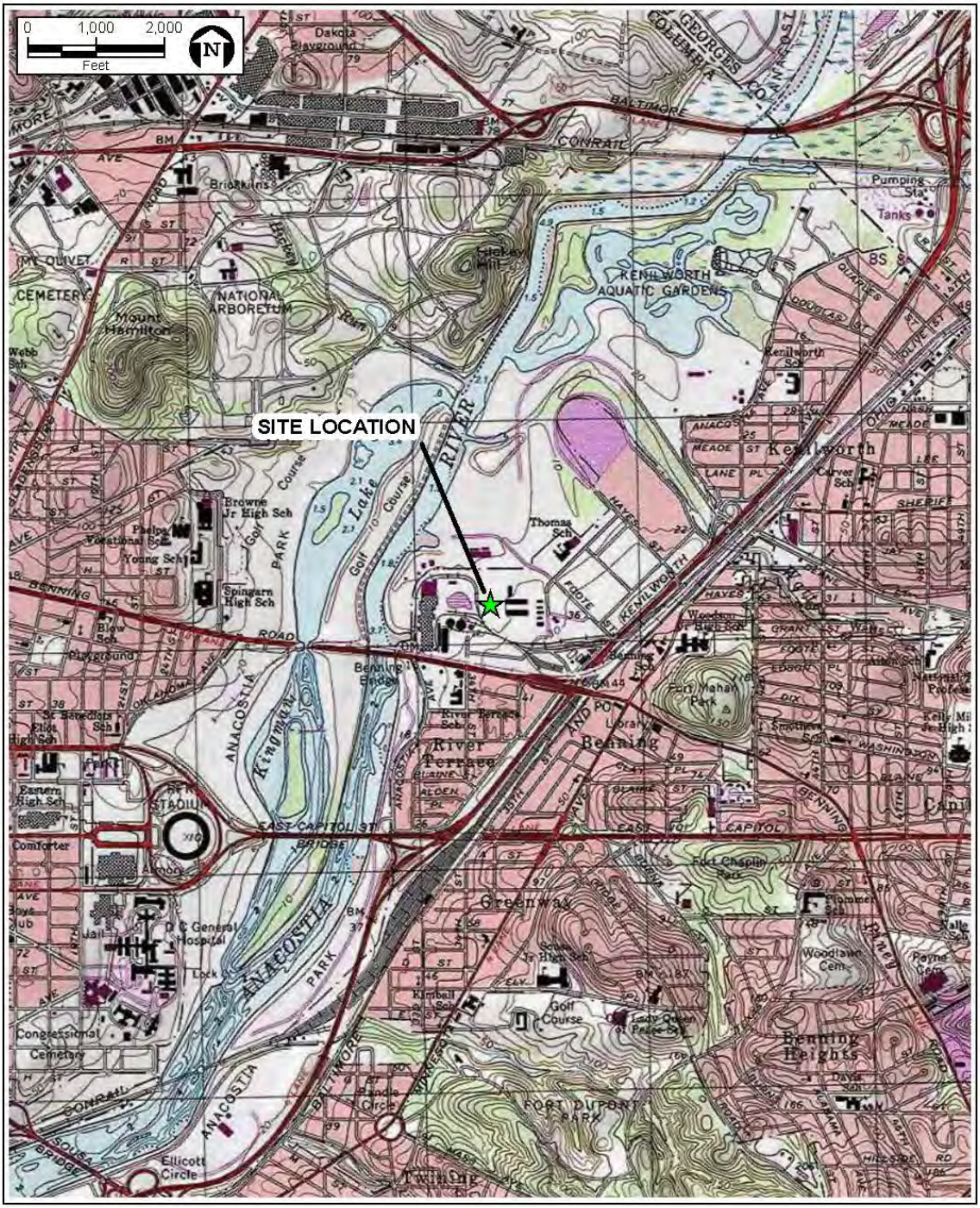
This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire five (5) years from effective date, unless the permittee has submitted a complete and timely application for a new permit, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), through no fault of the permittee, does not issue a new permit before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

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

Signed this ___day of (Month, Year)

_____
Catherine A. Libertz, Director
Water Division

M:\acad\2019\190292\PEPCOLocation.mxd NAD 1983 StatePlane Maryland FIPS 1900 FeetLambert Conformal Conic unash 6/10/2019 8:05:00 AM



ATTACHMENT 2.
LOCATION MAP
BENNING ROAD FACILITY
3400 BENNING ROAD, NE
WASHINGTON, DC 20019
Sources: USGS, Washington East Quad,1992; ECT, 2019.

ECT Environmental Consulting & Technology, Inc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Section A. Authorized Discharges

This permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater runoff from the site. This permit does not authorize or approve the construction of any onshore or offshore physical structures or facilities or the undertaking of any work in any navigable waters. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified below shall be taken at the specified compliance point for each outfall.

Section B.1. Outfall 013 – Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – Anacostia River

During the period beginning with the permit effective date lasting until twenty-four (24) months from the permit effective date, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 013 to the Anacostia River. As specified below, the discharge shall be monitored and sampled at Manhole #33 approximately five hundred feet upgradient from the end of the discharge pipe. Outfall 013 is located at 38° 53' 60" N latitude, 76° 57 30" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs)	Maximum Daily Concentration	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[1]
Flow (MGD)	N/A	N/A	1/Quarter	Estimate
pH (Std units)	6.0 - 8.5		1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	N/A	100 mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	10.0 mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Copper	N/A	17.1 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Iron	N/A	1,591 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Zinc	N/A	177.2 µg/L		
Total PCBs[2]	No Discharge. Report Only (µg/L)		Annually	Grab
Total Nitrogen[3]	Report	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Phosphorus[3]	Report	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab

Section B.2. Outfall 013 – Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements – Anacostia River

During the period beginning with the permit effective date lasting until twenty-four (24) months from the permit effective date, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 013 to the Anacostia River. As specified below, the discharge shall be monitored and sampled at Manhole #33 approximately five hundred feet upgradient from the end of the discharge pipe. Outfall 013 is located at 38° 53' 60" N latitude, 76° 57 30" W longitude.

Parameter	Benchmark Values		
	Maximum Daily Benchmark Concentration	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[1]
Total Cadmium	2.85 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Lead	102.8 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nickel	745.2 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab

See Part III. Section B of this permit for Anacostia River TMDL pollutant monitoring requirements.

[1] Grab samples shall be collected over a period not exceeding 15 minutes and shall be representative of conditions at the time the sample is collected.

[2] Discharges of PCBs are not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using both Methods 608 and the most current version of Method 1668. For compliance purposes, those results determined using Method 608 will be used. The permittee shall be deemed in compliance if the effluent concentration is below 1.0 µg/L, the quantification level for Method 608. See Part III.D of this permit.

[3] If the TN and TP monitoring are not consistent with the assumptions of the Bay TMDL, this permit may be modified to establish appropriate effluent limitations, schedules of compliance, or other permit conditions authorized under the CWA to ensure this discharge is consistent with the TMDL.

Section B.3. Outfall 101 – Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – Anacostia River

During the period beginning with the permit effective date and until twelve (12) months after the effective date, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 101 to the Anacostia River. As specified below, the discharge shall be monitored and sampled at Inlet 87. Outfall 101 is located at 38° 53' 46" N latitude, 76º 57' 36" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations		Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[4]
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs)	Maximum Daily Concentration		
Flow (MGD)	N/A		1/Quarter	Estimate
pH (Std units)	6.0 - 8.5		1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	N/A	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Iron	N/A	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Cadmium	N/A	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Copper	N/A	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Lead	N/A	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Zinc	N/A	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total PCBs[5]	No Discharge. Report Only. (µg/L)		Annually	Grab
Total Nitrogen[6]	Report	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Phosphorus[6]	Report	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab

Section B.4. Outfall 101 – Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – Anacostia River

During the period beginning twelve (12) months after the permit effective date until twenty four (24) months after the effective date, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 101 to the Anacostia River. As specified below, the discharge shall be monitored and sampled at Inlet 87. Outfall 101 is located at 38° 53' 46" N latitude, 76º 57' 36" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations		Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[4]
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs)	Maximum Daily Concentration		
Flow (MGD)	N/A		1/Quarter	Estimate
pH (Std units)	6.0 - 8.5		1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	N/A	100.0 mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	10.0 mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Iron	N/A	9,643 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Copper	N/A	67.4 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Lead	N/A	622.7 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Zinc	N/A	994.2 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total PCBs[5]	No Discharge. Report Only. (µg/L)		Annually	Grab
Total Nitrogen[6]	Report	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Phosphorus[6]	Report	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab

See Part III. Section B of this permit for Anacostia River TMDL Pollutant monitoring requirements.

[4] Grab samples shall be collected over a period not exceeding 15 minutes and shall be representative of conditions at the time the sample is collected.

[5] Discharges of PCBs are not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using both Methods 608 and the most current version of Method 1668. For compliance purposes, those results determined using Method 608 will be used. The permittee shall be deemed in compliance if the effluent concentration is below 1.0 µg/L, the quantification level for Method 608. See Part III.D

[6] If the TN and TP monitoring data are not consistent with the assumptions of the Bay TMDL, this permit may be modified to establish appropriate effluent limitations, schedules of compliance, or other permit conditions authorized under the CWA to ensure this discharge is consistent with the TMDL.

Section B.5. Outfall 101 – Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements – Anacostia River

During the period beginning with the permit effective date and until twenty four (24) months after the effective date, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 101 to the Anacostia River. As specified below, the discharge shall be monitored and sampled at Inlet 87. Outfall 101 is located at 38° 53' 46" N latitude, 76° 57' 36" W longitude.

Parameter	Benchmark Values		
	Maximum Daily Benchmark Concentration	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[7]
Total Cadmium	17.3 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nickel	4,515 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab

Section C.1. Outfall 013 – Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – No Mixing Zone Study

If a mixing zone study referenced in Part III.C was not submitted to EPA within twenty-four (24) months of the permit effective date, then for the period beginning twenty (24) months after the permit effective date until the permit expiration date the effluent limits in this table become effective. The permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 013 to the Anacostia River. As specified below, the discharge shall be monitored and sampled at Manhole #33 approximately five hundred feet upgradient from the end of the discharge pipe. Outfall 013 is located at 38° 53' 60" N latitude, 76° 57 30" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs)	Maximum Daily Concentration	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[7]
Flow (MGD)	N/A	N/A	1/Quarter	Estimate
pH (Std units)	6.0 - 8.5		Quarterly	1/Quarter
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	N/A	100 mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	10.0 mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Iron	N/A	1000 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Zinc	N/A	117.2 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Copper	N/A	13.4 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total PCBs[8]	No Discharge. Report Only.		Annually	Grab
Total Nitrogen[9]	Report	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Phosphorus[9]	Report	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab

See Part III. Section B of this permit for Anacostia River TMDL Pollutant monitoring requirements.

[7] Grab samples shall be collected over a period not exceeding 15 minutes and shall be representative of conditions at the time the sample is collected.

[8] Discharges of PCBs are not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using both Methods 608 and the most current version of Method 1668. For compliance purposes, those results determined using Method 608 will be used. The permittee shall be deemed in compliance if the effluent concentration is below 1.0 µg/L, the quantification level for Method 608. See Part III.D of the permit.

[9] If the TN and TP monitoring data are not consistent with the assumptions of the Bay TMDL, this permit may be modified to establish appropriate effluent limitations, schedules of compliance, or other permit conditions authorized under the CWA to ensure this discharge is consistent with the TMDL

Section C.2. Outfall 013 – Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements – No Mixing Zone Study

If a mixing zone study referenced in Part III.C was not submitted to EPA within twenty-four (24) months of the permit effective date, then for the period beginning twenty (24) months after the permit effective date until the permit expiration date the benchmark values in this table become effective. The permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 013 to the Anacostia River. As specified below, the discharge shall be monitored and sampled at Manhole #33 approximately five hundred feet upgradient from the end of the discharge pipe. Outfall 013 is located at 38° 53' 60" N latitude, 76° 57 30" W longitude.

Parameter	Benchmark Values		
	Maximum Daily Benchmark Concentration	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[10]
Total Cadmium	1.79 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Lead	64.6 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nickel	468.2 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab

Section C.3. Outfall 101 – Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – No Mixing Zone Study

If a mixing zone study referenced in Part III.C was not submitted to EPA within twenty-four (24) months of the permit effective date, then for the period beginning twenty (24) months after the permit effective date until the permit expiration date the effluent limits in this table become effective. The permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 101 to the Anacostia River. As specified below, the discharge shall be monitored and sampled at Inlet 87. Outfall 101 is located at 38° 53' 46" N latitude, 76° 57' 36" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs)	Maximum Daily Concentration	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[10]
Flow (MGD)	N/A		1/Quarter	Estimate
pH (Std units)	6.0 - 8.5		1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	N/A	100 mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	10.0 mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Iron	N/A	1000 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Copper	N/A	13.4 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Lead	N/A	64.6 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nickel	N/A	468.2 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Zinc	N/A	117.2 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Cadmium	N/A	1.79 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total PCBs[11]	No Discharge. Report Only. (µg/L)		Annually	Grab
Total Nitrogen[12]	Report	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Phosphorus[12]	Report	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab

See Part III. Section B of this permit for Anacostia River TMDL Pollutant monitoring requirements.

[10] Grab samples shall be collected over a period not exceeding 15 minutes and shall be representative of conditions at the time the sample is collected.

[11] Discharges of PCBs are not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using both Methods 608 and the most current version of Method 1668. For compliance purposes, those results determined using Method 608 will be used. The permittee shall be deemed in compliance if the effluent concentration is below 1.0 µg/L, the quantification level for Method 608. See Part III.D.

[12] If the TN and TP monitoring data are not consistent with the assumptions of the Bay TMDL, this permit may be modified to establish appropriate effluent limitations, schedules of compliance, or other permit conditions authorized under the CWA to ensure this discharge is consistent with the TMDL.

Section D.1. Outfall 013 – Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – Mixing Zone submitted to EPA

If a mixing zone study referenced in Part III.C was submitted to EPA within 24 months of the permit effective date, the following effluent limits become effective during the period beginning twenty-four (24) months after the permit effective date to the permit expiration date. During this period, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 013 to the Anacostia River. As specified below, the discharge shall be monitored and sampled at Manhole #33 approximately five hundred feet upgradient from the end of the discharge pipe. Outfall 013 is located at 38° 53' 60" N latitude, 76° 57 30" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations			
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs)	Maximum Daily Concentration	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[13]
Flow (MGD)	N/A	N/A	1/Quarter	Estimate
pH (Std units)	6.0 - 8.5		1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	N/A	100 mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	10.0 mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Copper	N/A	17.1 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Iron	N/A	1,591 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Zinc	N/A	177.2 µg/L		
Total PCBs[14]	No Discharge. Report Only (µg/L)		Annually	Grab
Total Nitrogen[15]	Report	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Phosphorus[3]	Report	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab

Section D.2. Outfall 013 – Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements – Mixing Zone submitted to EPA

If a mixing zone study referenced in Part III.C was submitted to EPA within 24 months of the permit effective date, the following benchmark values become effective during the period beginning twenty-four (24) months after the permit effective date to the permit expiration date. During this period, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 013 to the Anacostia River. As specified below, the discharge shall be monitored and sampled at Manhole #33 approximately five hundred feet upgradient from the end of the discharge pipe. Outfall 013 is located at 38° 53' 60" N latitude, 76° 57 30" W longitude.

Parameter	Benchmark Values		
	Maximum Daily Benchmark Concentration	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[1]
Total Cadmium	2.85 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Lead	102.8 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nickel	745.2 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab

See Part III. Section B of this permit for Anacostia River TMDL Pollutant monitoring requirements.

[13] Grab samples shall be collected over a period not exceeding 15 minutes and shall be representative of conditions at the time the sample is collected.

[14] Discharges of PCBs are not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using both Methods 608 and the most current version of Method 1668. For compliance purposes, those results determined using Method 608 will be used. The permittee shall be deemed in compliance if the effluent concentration is below 1.0 µg/L, the quantification level for Method 608. See Part III.D of this permit.

[15] If the TN and TP monitoring are not consistent with the assumptions of the Bay TMDL, this permit may be modified to establish appropriate effluent limitations, schedules of compliance, or other permit conditions authorized under the CWA to ensure this discharge is consistent with the TMDL.

Section D.3. Outfall 101 – Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements – Mixing Zone submitted to EPA

If a mixing zone study referenced in Part III.C was submitted to EPA within 24 months of the permit effective date, the following effluent limits become effective during the period beginning twenty-four (24) months after the permit effective date to the permit expiration date. During this period, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 101 to the Anacostia River. As specified below, the discharge shall be monitored and sampled at Inlet 87. Outfall 101 is located at 38° 53' 46" N latitude, 76º 57' 36" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations		Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[4]
	Maximum Daily Load (lbs)	Maximum Daily Concentration		
Flow (MGD)	N/A		1/Quarter	Estimate
pH (Std units)	6.0 - 8.5		1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	N/A	100.0 mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Oil and Grease	N/A	10.0 mg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Iron	N/A	9,643 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Copper	N/A	67.4 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Lead	N/A	622.7 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Zinc	N/A	994.2 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total PCBs[5]	No Discharge. Report Only. (µg/L)		Annually	Grab
Total Nitrogen[6]	Report	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Phosphorus[6]	Report	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab

Section D.4. Outfall 101 – Benchmark Monitoring and Reporting Requirements - Mixing Zone submitted to EPA

If a mixing zone study referenced in Part III.C was submitted to EPA within 24 months of the permit effective date, the following effluent limits become effective during the period beginning twenty-four (24) months after the permit effective date to the permit expiration date. During this period, the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 101 to the Anacostia River. As specified below, the discharge shall be monitored and sampled at Inlet 87. Outfall 101 is located at 38° 53' 46" N latitude, 76º 57' 36" W longitude.

Parameter	Benchmark Values		
	Maximum Daily Benchmark Concentration	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[7]
Total Cadmium	17.3 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nickel	4,515 µg/L	1/Quarter	Grab

See Part III. Section B of this permit for Anacostia River TMDL Pollutant monitoring requirements.

Section E.1. Outfall 014 –Monitoring and Reporting Requirements – through the MS4 to the Anacostia River

For the period beginning from the permit effective date to the permit expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 014 to the Anacostia River. As specified below, the discharge shall be monitored and sampled at the overland discharge exiting the facility along Foote Street. Samples from each sampling location will be composited into one sample for analysis. Outfall 014 is located at 38° 54'0.0"N latitude, 76° 57' 11.4"W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations		
	Maximum Daily Concentration	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[16]
Total Cadmium	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Copper	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Iron	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Lead	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nickel	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Zinc	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nitrogen	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Phosphorus	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total PCBs[17]	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab

Section E.2. Outfall 015 – Monitoring and Reporting Requirements – through the MS4 to the Anacostia River

For the period beginning from the permit effective date to the permit expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 015 to the Anacostia River. As specified below, the discharge shall be monitored and sampled at the discharge from Water Quality Structure #2. Outfall 015 is located at 38° 53' 58.3" N latitude, 76° 57' 9.1" W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations		
	Maximum Daily Concentration	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[19]
Total Cadmium	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Copper	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Iron	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Lead	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nickel	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Zinc	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nitrogen	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Phosphorus	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total PCBs[20]	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab

See Part III. Section B of this permit for Anacostia River TMDL Pollutant monitoring requirements.

[16] Grab samples shall be collected over a period not exceeding 15 minutes and shall be representative of conditions at the time the sample is collected.

[17] Discharges of PCBs are not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using both Methods 608 and the most current version of Method 1668. For compliance purposes, those results determined using Method 608 will be used. The permittee shall be deemed in compliance of if the effluent concentration is below 1.0 µg/L, the quantification level for Method 608. See Part III.D

Section E.3. Outfall 016 – Monitoring and Reporting Requirements – through the MS4 to the Anacostia River

For the period beginning from the permit effective date to the permit expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 016 to the Anacostia River. As specified below, the discharge shall be monitored and sampled at Inlet 80 and Inlet 82 that combine to discharge into Outfall 016. Samples from each inlet will be composited into one sample for analysis. Outfall 016 is located at 38° 53' 48.5"N latitude, 76° 57' 31.2"W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations		
	Maximum Daily Concentration	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[22]
Total Cadmium	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Copper	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Iron	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Lead	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nickel	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Zinc	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nitrogen	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Phosphorus	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total PCBs[18]	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab

Section E.4. Outfall 005 – Monitoring and Reporting Requirements – through the MS4 to the Anacostia River

For the period beginning from the permit effective date to the permit expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 005 to the Anacostia River. As specified below, the discharge shall be monitored and sampled at the overland discharge from the facility. Outfall 005 is located at 38° 53' 51.9"N latitude, 76° 57' 0.0"W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations		
	Maximum Daily Concentration	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[19]
Total Cadmium	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Copper	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Iron	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Lead	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nickel	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Zinc	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nitrogen	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Phosphorus	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total PCBs[21]	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab

See Part III. Section B of this permit for Anacostia River TMDL Pollutant monitoring requirements.

[18] Discharges of PCBs are not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using both Methods 608 and the most current version of Method 1668. For compliance purposes, those results determined using Method 608 will be used. The permittee shall be deemed in compliance of if the effluent concentration is below 1.0 µg/L, the quantification level for Method 608. See Part III.D

[19] Grab samples shall be collected over a period not exceeding 15 minutes and shall be representative of conditions at the time the sample is collected.

Section E.5. Outfall 006 – Monitoring and Reporting Requirements – through the MS4 to the Anacostia River

For the period beginning from the permit effective date to the permit expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 006 to the Anacostia River. As specified below, the discharge shall be monitored and sampled at the overland discharge from the facility. Outfall 006 is located at 38° 53' 47.9" N latitude, 76° 57' 26.0"W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations		
	Maximum Daily Concentration	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[20]
Total Cadmium	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Copper	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Iron	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Lead	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nickel	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Zinc	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nitrogen	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Phosphorus	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total PCBs[21]	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab

Section E.6. Outfall 401 – Monitoring and Reporting Requirements – through the MS4 to the Anacostia River

For the period beginning from the permit effective date to the permit expiration date the permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from Outfall 401 to the Anacostia River. As specified below, the discharge shall be monitored and sampled at the overland discharge from Outfall piping (manhole). Outfall 401 is located at 38° 53' 54.6" N latitude, 76° 57' 4.0"W longitude.

Parameter	Discharge Limitations		
	Maximum Daily Concentration	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type[23]
Total Cadmium	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Copper	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Iron	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Lead	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nickel	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Zinc	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Nitrogen	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Phosphorus	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	Report (mg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab
Total PCBs[24]	Report (µg/L)	1/Quarter	Grab

See Part III. Section B of this permit for Anacostia River TMDL Pollutant monitoring requirements.

[20] Grab samples shall be collected over a period not exceeding 15 minutes and shall be representative of conditions at the time the sample is collected.

[21] Discharges of PCBs are not permitted. Samples shall be analyzed using both Methods 608 and the most current version of Method 1668. For compliance purposes, those results determined using Method 608 will be used. The permittee shall be deemed in compliance of if the effluent concentration is below 1.0 µg/L, the quantification level for Method 608. See Part III.D

Section F. Additional Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The minimum sampling frequency is once per quarter for all pollutants except for PCBs, for which sampling is required once per year. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this permit, the result of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form. Such frequency shall also be indicated.

2. Effluent samples shall yield data representative of the discharge. Samples must be taken at a point representative of the discharge through the outfall, prior to mixing with the receiving waters. Changes in sampling location must be approved in writing by the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3 (EPA). The Permittee shall report the results to EPA of any additional testing above that required herein.

3. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(i)(1)(iv), the Permittee shall monitor according to sufficiently sensitive test procedures (i.e., methods) approved under 40 C.F.R. Part 136 or required under 40 C.F.R. chapter I, subchapter N or O, for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters limited in this permit (except for WET limits). A method is "sufficiently sensitive" when: 1) The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or 2) The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 C.F.R. Part 136 or required under 40 C.F.R. Chapter I, subchapter N or O for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter. The ML is not the minimum level of detection, but rather the lowest level at which the test equipment produces a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for a pollutant or pollutant parameter, representative of the lowest concentration at which a pollutant or pollutant parameter can be measured with a known level of confidence.

4. When a parameter is not detected above the ML, the Permittee must report the data qualifier signifying less than the ML for that parameter (e.g., < 50 µg/L, if the ML for a parameter is 50 µg/L).

5. Benchmark Monitoring

    a. The permit contains benchmark monitoring at Outfalls 013 and 101. If a benchmark value is exceeded, then the Permittee must initiate a corrective action that will assess and address the exceedance. The benchmark value is not an effluent limitation; a benchmark exceedance, therefore, is not a permit violation. However, if a corrective action is required as a result of a benchmark exceedance, failure to conduct a corrective action is a permit violation. See Part III Section H.

    b. In accordance with 40 CFR Part § 122.62, the permit may be reopened and modified during the life of the permit if benchmark monitoring data show effluent limits are necessary. If the benchmark monitoring data at any of the outfalls reveal additional requirements are needed to meet water quality standards, EPA will reopen the permit and include these requirements.

6. Submittal of DMRs Using NetDMR

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

Beginning the effective date of the permit the permittee must submit its monitoring data in discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) to EPA **no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed monitoring period** using EPA's NetDMR electronic reporting tool found at: (https://netdmr.epa.gov/netdmr/public/login.htm). The permittee must also submit analytical data sheets from any laboratory it uses through the NetDMR system as attachments to the DMR.

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

   a. Reports and Studies

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

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

   i. Transfer of Permit notice
   ii. Request for changes in sampling location
   iii. Written notifications required under Part II – Standard Conditions
   iv. Additional reports required in Part III – Special Conditions

8. Discharge samples for Outfalls 013, 101, 014, 015, 016, 005, 006, and 401 must be taken from the locations specified in Part I of the permit. Changes in sampling location must be approved in writing by EPA. Sampling discharges from the facility must yield data representative of the discharge under authority of CWA Section 308(a) and in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) § 122.41(j), § 122.44(i), and § 122.48.

9. Sampling to satisfy the monitoring requirements set forth in Part I and III of this permit shall be conducted during a minimum of one storm event. A storm event (rainfall or snow melt) that is greater than 0.1 inches in magnitude and occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable (i.e., greater than 0.1 inch) storm event. All samples are to be taken within thirty (30) minutes of the beginning of the discharge. If collection of grab sample(s) during the first thirty minutes is impracticable, grab sample(s) must be taken as soon after that as possible, and the Permittee shall record and keep as part of the Permittee's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) a description of why the collection of the grab sample(s) during the first thirty minutes was impracticable. If no storm event results in a discharge from Outfalls 013, 101, 014, 015, 016, 005, 006, and 401 during the quarterly monitoring period, a "no discharge" code shall be entered on the DMR for that quarter.

10. The Permittee shall maintain a written record of each quarter's discharge flow along with the following information:

    1) the date and duration of the storm event
    2) the antecedent dry period (time elapsed in hours since the last measurable storm greater than 0.10 inches)
    3) the total precipitation accumulated, in inches, during the wet weather event; and
    4) additional comments pertaining to the collection of samples.

11. A measurement of "quarterly" is defined as the recording of one measurement for each calendar quarter. Calendar quarters are defined as January through March, inclusive, April through June, inclusive, July through September, inclusive and October through December, inclusive. During quarters when no tests are performed or required, a "no discharge" code shall be entered on the DMR for that quarter.

PART II. STANDARD CONDITIONS

Section A. General Conditions

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

1. Duty to Comply

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

a. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

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

c. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the CWA.

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

2. Permit Actions

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

3. Duty to Provide Information

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

4. Reopener Clause

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

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

5. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from responsibilities, liabilities or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the CWA, or Section 106 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

6. Property Rights

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

7. Confidentiality of Information

a. In accordance with 40 CFR Part 2, any information submitted to EPA pursuant to these regulations may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted at the time of submission in the manner prescribed on the application form or instructions or, in the case of other submissions, by stamping the words "confidential business information" on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR Part 2 (Public

Information).

b. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied:

(1) The name and address of any permit applicant or permittee;
(2) Permit applications, permits, and effluent data as defined in 40 CFR §2.302(a)(2).

c. Information required by NPDES application forms provided by the Regional Administrator under 40 CFR § 122.21 may not be claimed confidential. This includes information submitted on the forms themselves and any attachments used to supply information required by the forms.

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

8. Duty to Reapply

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

9. State Authorities

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

10. Other Laws

The issuance of a permit does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, nor does it relieve the permittee of its obligation to comply with any other applicable Federal, State, or local laws and regulations. [40 CFR §122.5(c)]

Section B. Operation & Maintenance of Pollution Controls

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

2. Need to Halt or Reduce Not a Defense

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

3. Duty to Mitigate

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

4. Bypass

a. Definitions

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

b. Bypass not exceeding limitations

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

c. Notice

(1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
(2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph D.1.e of this part (Twenty-four hour reporting).

d. Prohibition of bypass

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

(A) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
(B) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
(C) The permittee submitted notices as required under Paragraph 4.c. of this section.

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

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

5. Upset

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

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

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

(1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
(2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
(3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph D.1.e. (Twenty-four hour notice); and
(4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under B.3. above.

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

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

Section C. Monitoring Requirements

1. Monitoring and Records

a. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

b. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at

least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application except for the information concerning storm water discharges which must be retained for a total of 6 years. This retention period may be extended by request of the Regional Administrator at any time.

c. Records of monitoring information shall include:

(1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
(2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
(3) The date(s) analyses were performed;
(4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
(5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
(6) The results of such analyses.

d. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless another method is required under 40 CFR Subchapters N or O.

e. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine or by imprisonment, or both.

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

2. Inspection and Entry

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

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA, any substances or parameters at any location.

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

Section D. Reporting Requirements

1. Reporting Requirements

a. Planned Changes.

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

(1) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR § 122.29(b); or

(2) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1).

(3) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

b. Anticipated noncompliance.

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

c. Transfers.

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

d. Monitoring reports.

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

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

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

(3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging or measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Regional Administrator in the permit.

e. Twenty-four hour reporting

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

A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and

times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

(2) The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
(a) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See 40 CFR § 122.41(g).)
(b) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
(c) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Regional Administrator in the permit to be reported within 24 hours. (See 40 CFR § 122.44(g).)

(3) The Regional Administrator may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Paragraph D.1.e. if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

f. Compliance Schedules.

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

g. Other noncompliance.

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

h. Other information.

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

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

2. Signatory Requirement

a. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Administrator shall be signed and certified. (See 40 CFR § 122.22)

b. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine or by imprisonment, or by both.

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

3. Availability of Reports

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

PART III. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Section A. Compliance Schedule for Outfall 101

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

Copper, Iron, Lead, Zinc

1. Within six (6) months from permit effective date, the permittee shall submit to EPA a plan to meet the new effluent limitations specified in Part I.B.4 of this permit. This plan shall include, at minimum, evaluating the performance of the BMPs and the treatment system and their removal rates against the new effluent limits as specified for Outfall 101 and adding additional treatment and/or BMPs.

2. Within nine (9) months from the permit effective date, the permittee shall implement the plan to meet the new effluent limitations specified in Part I.B.4 of this permit.

3. Within twelve (12) months of the permit effective date the permittee shall come into compliance with the effluent limits in Part I.B.4 of the permit.

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

Section B. Additional Monitoring Requirements

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

1. TMDL Pollutant Monitoring Requirements at Outfalls 013, 101, 014, 015, 016, 005, 006, 401

   To ensure consistency with the assumptions and requirements of the Anacostia River TMDLs for organics and metals, the permittee shall submit quarterly sampling results to EPA for the TMDL parameters listed below. The sampling must be conducted in accordance with the requirements under Part I.F.9 of this permit. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(i)(1)(iv) the permittee shall use sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 C.F.R. Part 136 for the analysis of pollutants. The results shall be submitted to EPA in accordance with the reporting requirements under Part I Section F of this permit.

Arsenic	DDE
DDT	Dieldrin
DDD	Total PAHs*
Chlordane	Total Heptachlor Epoxide

If four consecutive quarters of monitoring data for any TMDL pollutant does not exceed the District's applicable water quality standard, monitoring may be discontinued for that parameter.

*Total PAHs - Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons shall be reported on the DMRs in the following manner:

PAH Groupings	**D.C. Water Quality Standard**
PAH-1 Acenaphthene, Acenapthylene, Anthracene, Fluorene, Naphthalene	50 µg/L
PAH-2 Fluoranthene, Pyrene, benz(a)anthracene, chrysene	400 µg/L
PAH-3 Benzo(k)fluoranthene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Benzo[b]fluoranthene, Dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene	0.031 µg/L

2. TMDL Pollutant Source Tracking

   If any of the pollutants listed in Part III.B.1 above are shown to be at or above the District's applicable water quality standard for that pollutant, the permittee must take measures to determine the source of the pollutant and enact controls to reduce levels to below the applicable water quality standard. The permittee must sample for that pollutant once per quarter until the sampling results show concentrations are below the applicable water quality standard.

3. Reopener

   In accordance with 40 CFR Part § 122.44(d), the permit may be reopened and modified during the life of the permit if relevant portions of the District of Columbia's Water Quality Standards are revised, and/or EPA's approval of one or more of the TMDLs for the pollutants identified in Paragraph III.B.1 is vacated, and/or one or more of the TMDLs for the pollutants identified in Paragraph III.B.1 is withdrawn, replaced or superseded.

Section C. Water Quality Modeling Study

At any time, the permittee can submit to EPA a modeling study to quantify the dilution of the discharges at Outfalls 013 and 101 to the receiving stream. The purpose of the modeling study is to get a better understanding of how the effluent and receiving water mix under critical conditions so a maximum dilution allowance or mixing zone based on the Districts regulations can be established. The modeling study shall include, but is not limited to, a bathymetry survey and water modeling of the receiving stream, a plume mapping survey, and any other information required to meet the District's mixing zone regulations in Chapter 21-1105.7. The permittee may submit an application for a permit modification to reevaluate effluent limits based on the results of the modeling study.

Section D. Conditions Applicable to PCB Monitoring and Limits

1. The permittee shall use Method 608 for PCB monitoring, as provided in Part I 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 ML 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. In addition to testing using EPA Method 608, storm water discharge samples shall be tested using the most current version of Method 1668. In the event that the analytical results of the samples tested using Method 1668 are below the detection limit of the test, this testing may be discontinued after one year of sampling. If the results of this testing are at or above the detection limit of Method 1668, 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 DOEE 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 DOEE’s Water Quality Standard for PCBs.

6. For compliance purposes of this permit, only those results determined using EPA Method 608 or 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.

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 µg/L
PCB 1242	608	1.0 µg/L
PCB 1254	608	1.0 µg/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 µg/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.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. Because results obtained using the most current version of Method 1668 are for investigative purposes, these results may be submitted to EPA and DOEE 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 III.D.4 above.

Section E. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

1. General Requirements

a. The permittee shall conduct acute toxicity testing in accordance with procedures outlined in EPA-821-R-02-012 *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms* (Fifth Edition). October 2002. EPA Test Methods 2000.0 and 2002.0

b. The laboratory performing the toxicity testing must be a NELAP certified laboratory in EPA Test Method 2000.0 and 2002.0.

c. The test shall provide a measure of the acute toxicity as determined by the wastewater concentration which causes a 50 percent mortality of the organisms over the testing period. Test results will be expressed in Lethal Concentration (LC) and converted to Toxic Units (TU) for reporting purposes.

d. Samples shall be flow proportional composite samples taken over the duration of a measurable rain event. Samples will be collected at Outfalls 013 and 101 where compliance samples are taken. Samples shall be taken in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 136. Toxicity testing shall begin within 36 hours of sample collection.

e. The permittee shall perform static renewal acute testing of the effluent using the following dilution series at Outfalls 013 and 101:

12.5%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%, with a control

f. The Limitations and Monitoring section in Part I of this permit requires monitoring for certain parameters at Outfalls 013 and 101 for which acute toxicity testing is required. These paramters shall be analyzed on samples taken on the same day as the samples used for toxicity testing.

2. Test Frequency

a. WET testing at each outfall shall be conducted during a rain event beginning within 90 days of the permit effective date.

b. If no endpoint failures occur at an outfall, the permittee is not required to conduct further WET monitoring at that outfall.

c. If a test failure is determined at an outfall, the permittee shall initiate a re-test for the test species with the failure at that outfall, at a minimum, within 45 days of test completion. The re-test shall be repeated using an effluent test concentration series (i.e. dilution series) that either brackets the effluent in-stream waste concentration (IWC) or the dilution series of the exhibited toxicity. A dilution factor greater than or equal to 0.5 must be used when determining the dilution series.

The results from the re-test shall be submitted to EPA.

d. If a passing result is determined in a re-test at an outfall, the permittee is not required to conduct further WET monitoring at that outfall.

e. If there is a failure in the re-test at an outfall, the permittee shall initiate quarterly WET testing for both species until there are four consecutive passing results at that outfall. In addition, the permittee shall also initiate a Phase I Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) as specified in Part III.E.5, below.

f. The results of all tests shall be submitted to EPA.

3. Toxicity Testing

a. The permittee shall conduct and report acute toxicity testing in accordance with procedures outlined in EPA-821-R-02-012 "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" (Fifth Edition) October 2002, EPA Test Methods 2000.0 and 2002.0.

b. The permittee shall conduct acute toxicity tests on flow proportional composite samples taken over the duration of a measurable rain event that are representative of the stormwater discharges at Outfall 013 and Outfall 101.

c. The exact age range of the test organism at the initiation of the test shall be reported on the laboratory report.

d. A concentration/response evaluation is required for test endpoint determination. The test report is to include documentation of this evaluation in support of the endpoint values reported (*Method Guidance and Recommendations for WET Testing. July 2000*. EPA 821-B-00-004).

e. The test report shall include the calculation of test percent minimum significant difference (PMSD) values to determine the adequacy of test organism sensitivity. The test report shall include quality control charts from reference toxicant tests (RTTs) used to evaluate test organism sensitivity that include hypothesis, point estimates, and PMSD values from the laboratory's previous twenty reference toxicant tests.

f. The method Test Acceptability Criteria (TAC) must be achieved to be accepted as a valid WET test under this permit. If the test does not meet TAC the test must be repeated with fresh effluent samples within 30 days of the initial test completion date.

Test Acceptability Criteria- Acute WET Test EPA-821-R-02-012 *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms* (Fifth Edition) October 2002	
Ceriodaphnia dubia	Pimephales promelas
≥ 90% survival of all control organisms	≥ 90% survival in control treatment

4. Toxicity Reporting Requirements

a. The permittee must report the results of the test endpoint at each outfall. Test results shall be reported on the DMR in Toxicity Units (TUa) for acute tests.

b. When the effluent demonstrates no toxicity at 100% effluent (no observed effect), the permittee may report zero TU rather than a TU </=1.0.

5. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

a. The TRE is triggered when one WET endpoint failure followed by a re-test confirms the toxicity for the same species. When the TRE process is triggered, Phase 1 of the TRE begins and quarterly WET testing shall be initiated for both species. The Phase I TRE may include a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) if the permittee cannot immediately identify the possible causes of the effluent toxicity and the possible sources of the causative agents.

b. The permittee shall, within one year following the TRE trigger, submit a TRE report to EPA. The TRE shall be conducted in accordance with EPA's guidance, *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070) and other relevant EPA guidance, as applicable. If a TIE is conducted as part of the TRE, it shall conform to EPA's guidance, *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations Phase I" (EPA/600/6-91/003), "Phase II* (EPA/600/R-92/080), *Phase III* (EPA/600/R-92/081) and other relevant EPA guidance. The TRE report shall include all activities undertaken to identify the cause(s) and source(s) of toxicity and any control efforts.

c. If all four quarterly WET tests produce passing results for all endpoints during the Phase I TRE process, performance of a Phase II TRE is not required, and no further WET testing is required.

d. If the four WET tests produce at least one failing result during the Phase I TRE process, the permittee shall continue quarterly WET monitoring for both species and initiate a Phase II and Phase III TRE. In this case, the Phase I TRE must include a schedule for completion of the Phase II and Phase III TRE. The schedule must include interim milestones and a final completion date not to exceed two years from the initiation of the Phase II TRE. The permittee shall implement the Phase II TRE in accordance with the schedule unless EPA issues written approval to modify the schedule or cease performance of the Phase II and/or III TRE.

e. Re-tests during the TRE process are required for invalid tests but are optional and at the discretion of the permittee for valid tests. The results of all tests must be submitted to the EPA.

Section F. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

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

2. The SWPPP, including the SWPPP site map, shall be updated and signed by the permittee within 90 days after the effective date of this Permit. The permittee shall certify that the SWPPP has been completed or updated and that it meets the requirements of the permit. The certification shall be signed in accordance with the requirements identified in 40 CFR §122.22. A copy of this certification and a hardcopy of the SWPPP shall be sent to EPA within thirty (30) days after the certification date.

3. The SWPPP shall include best management practices (BMPs) in accordance with Part III.G of this permit for on-site activities that will minimize the discharge of pollutants in

stormwater to waters of the District.

4. The SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, identify potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of the stormwater discharges, and describe and ensure implementation of practices which will be used to reduce the pollutants and assure compliance with this permit. Specifically, the SWPPP shall contain the elements listed below:

    a. A pollution prevention team responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining, revising and ensuring compliance with the SWPPP.

    b. A site description which includes a list of activities at the facility; a site map showing drainage areas and direction of stormwater flows; receiving waters and outfall location; the location of industrial activities, storage, disposal, material handling; and all structural controls.

    c. A summary of all pollutant sources which includes all areas where spills have occurred or could occur. For each source, identify the expected drainage and the corresponding pollutant.

    d. A description of all stormwater controls, both structural and non-structural. All BMPs shall be properly maintained and be in effective operating condition. The SWPPP shall describe how the BMPs are appropriate for the facility.

    e. A record of the following information for chemical products that could potentially have an impact to stormwater associated with industrial activity as defined in §122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix),(xi):

        i. Product name, chemical formula, and manufacturer;
        ii. Purpose or use of the chemical;
        iii. Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry number for each chemical;
        iv. The frequency (e.g., hourly, daily), duration (e.g., hours, days), quantity (e.g., maximum and average), and method of application for the chemical; and

        v. The vendor's reported aquatic toxicity (NOAEL and/or LC50 in percent for aquatic organism(s)), when available.

    f. A description of the training to be provided for employees to assure they understand the goals, objectives, and procedures of the BMP plan, the requirements of the NPDES permit, and their individual responsibilities for complying with the goals and objectives of the BMP plan and the NPDES permit.

    g. Minimum documentation requirements are as follows:

        i. Records of operational and preventive maintenance activities, equipment inspections, procedure audits, and personnel training;
        ii. Records of the collection and analysis of samples, including, but not

limited to, sample location, any calculations done at the time of sampling, any sampling or analytical methods used for samples analyzed on site, and sample results;

iii. Any records of the collection and analysis of samples, the evaluation of design standards and operational changes, the selection, design, installation, and implementation of control measures, and/or evaluations, identifications, examinations and/or explanations documented in support of the residuals management BMP and/or environmental monitoring program requirement, below; and

iv. All documentation of BMP plan activities shall be kept at the facility for at least three years and provided to EPA upon request.

5. All areas identified in the SWPPP shall be inspected, at least on a quarterly basis. Inspections shall begin in the first quarter beginning after the effective date of the permit. EPA considers quarters as follows: January to March; April to June; July to September; and October to December.

6. The permittee shall amend and update the SWPPP within 14 days for any changes at the facility affecting the SWPPP. Changes which may affect the SWPPP include, but are not limited to, the following activities: a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States; a release of a reportable quantity of pollutants as described in 40 CFR §302; or a determination by the permittee or EPA that the SWPPP appears to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges from the facility. Any amended or new versions of the SWPPP shall be re-certified by the permittee. Such re-certifications also shall be signed in accordance with the requirements identified in 40 CFR §122.22.

7. The permittee shall certify at least annually that the previous year's inspections and maintenance activities were conducted, results were recorded, records were maintained, and that the facility is in compliance with the SWPPP. If the facility is not in compliance with any aspect of the SWPPP, the annual certification shall state the non-compliance and the remedies which are being undertaken. Such annual certifications also shall be signed in accordance with the requirements identified in 40 CFR §122.22. The permittee shall keep a copy of the current SWPPP and all SWPPP certifications (the initial certification, recertifications, and annual certifications) signed during the effective period of this permit at the facility and shall make it available for inspection by EPA.

Section G. Best Management Practices for Hazardous and Toxic Wastes

1. Applicability

These conditions apply to all permittees who use, manufacture, store, handle or discharge any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act or any pollutant listed as hazardous under Section 311 of the Act and who have ancillary manufacturing operations which could result in

significant amounts of these pollutants reaching waters of the United States. These operations include material storage areas; plant site runoff; in-plant transfer, process and material handling areas; loading and unloading operations and sludge and waste disposal areas.

2. Best Management Practices Plan

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 permittee shall review and update its Best Management Practices (BMP) plan which prevents, or minimizes the potential for the release of toxic substances from ancillary activities to the waters of the United States through plant site runoff; spillage or leaks; sludge or waste disposal; or drainage from raw material storage.

3. Implementation

Improvements and updates identified pursuant to section 2 above shall be implemented as soon as possible but not later than one year after the effective date of the permit.

4. General Requirements

The BMP plan shall:

(a) Be documented in narrative form, and shall include any necessary plot plans, drawings or maps.

(b) Establish specific objectives for the control of toxic and hazardous pollutants

i. Each facility component or system shall be examined for its potential for causing a release of significant amounts of toxic or hazardous pollutants to waters of the United States due to equipment failure, improper operation, natural phenomena such as rain or snowfall, etc.

ii. Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure, e.g., tank overflow or leakage, natural phenomena such as rain or snowfall, etc.

(c) Establish specific best management practices to meet the objectives identified under Subparagraph 2 of this Paragraph, addressing each component or system capable of causing a release of significant amounts of toxic or hazardous pollutants to the waters of the United States.

(d) Include any special conditions established in Part III of this permit.
(e) Be reviewed by plant engineering staff and plant manager.

5. Specific Requirements

The plan shall be consistent with the general guidance contained in the publication entitled “NPDES Best Management Practices Guidance Document” and shall, at minimum, include the following baseline BMPs:

(a) BMP committee
(b) Reporting of BMP incidents
(c) Risk identification and assessments
(d) Employee training
(e) Inspections and records
(f) Preventive maintenance
(g) Good housekeeping
(h) Materials compatibility
(i) Security
(j) Materials inventory

6. Hazardous Waste Management

The permittee shall assure the proper management of solid and hazardous waste in accordance with regulations promulgated under the Solid Wastewater Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1978 (RCRA) (40 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.) Management practices required under RCRA regulations shall be referenced in the BMP plan.

7. Documentation

The permittee shall maintain a copy of the BMP plan at the facility and shall make the plan available to the Director upon request.

8. BMP Plan Modification

The permittee shall amend the BMP plan whenever there is a change in the facility or change in the operation of the facility which materially increased the potential for the ancillary activities to result in a discharge of significant amount of hazardous or toxic pollutants.

9. Modification for Effectiveness

If the BMP plan proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objective of preventing the release of significant amounts of toxic or hazardous pollutants to surface waters and the specific objectives and requirements under Part II, Section G, Paragraph 4, Subparagraphs 2 and 3, of the permit and/or the BMP plan shall be subject to modification to incorporate revised BMP requirements.

Section H. Benchmark Monitoring

Benchmark monitoring is required for select pollutants at Outfalls 013 and 101. If a benchmark value is exceeded, then the Permittee must initiate a corrective action that will assess and address the exceedance. The benchmark value is not an effluent limitation; therefore, a benchmark exceedance is not a permit violation. However, if a corrective action is required as a result of a benchmark exceedance, failure to conduct a corrective action is a permit violation.

Corrective Action

If a corrective action is needed, the Permittee must take all reasonable steps[22] necessary to minimize or prevent the discharge of the pollutant(s) above the benchmark concentration listed in Part I of the permit.

The Permittee must document each corrective action and retain the documentation on site. The permittee is not required to submit the corrective action documentation to EPA, unless specifically requested to do so. If it is determined that a corrective action is not needed, then the basis for this determination must be documented. The corrective action documentation should include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Date of the benchmark exceedance
2. Date the corrective action was initiated
3. Description of the corrective action including immediate actions taken to minimize or prevent elevated pollutant(s) concentrations in the discharge.

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

1. Endangered Species

[Placeholder] Per the requirements under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (50 C.F.R. Part 402; 16 U.S.C. § 1536(c)) EPA has made a "no effect" determination for this discharge. A "no effect" determination means there will be no direct or indirect effects to listed species or critical habitat from this proposed action.

2. National Historic Preservation Act of 1966

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and implementing regulations (36 C.F.R. Part 800) require federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, or designee, the opportunity to comment on such undertakings. See Section 106, 54 U.S.C. § 306108. EPA notified the District of Columbia State Historic Preservation Office (DC SHPO) that it is proposing to reissue NPDES permit no. DC0000094 and that EPA has determined that this permit does not have the potential to affect historic properties. See 36 C.F.R § 800.3(1).

Section J. Definitions and Abbreviations

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

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

Application means the EPA standard national forms for applying for a permit, including any additions,

[22] "all reasonable steps" means you have undertaken actions to assess and address the condition causing the corrective action.

revisions, or modifications to the forms; or forms approved by EPA for use in "authorized States", including any approved modifications or revisions.

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

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

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of "waters of the United States." BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

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

Composite Samples

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

Construction activities – the following definitions apply to construction activities:

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

(e) *Runoff coefficient* means the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at the conveyance as runoff.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Discharge of a pollutant means:

(a) Any addition of any "pollutant" or combination of pollutants to "waters of the United States" from any "point source", or

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

This definition includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a State, municipality, or other person which do not lead to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances leading into privately owned treatment works.

This term does not include an addition of pollutants by any "indirect discharger."

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

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

EPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

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

Maximum daily discharge limitation means the highest allowable "daily discharge" concentration that occurs only during a normal day (24-hour duration).

Municipality means a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribe organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA.
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of the CWA. The term includes an "authorized program".

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

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

Permit means an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or an "authorized" State.

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

Point Source means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff (see 40 CFR §122.2).

Pollutant means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage,

sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§2011 et seq.)), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. It does not mean:

(a) Sewage from vessels; or

(b) Water, gas, or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well is used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by the authority of the State in which the well is located, and if the State determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources.

Process wastewater means any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

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

Significant spills include, but is not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the CWA (see 40 CFR §110.10 and §117.21) or Section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR § 302.4).
State means any of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Stormwater means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.
Stormwater Drain Inlets means manholes, drains, and any other constructed opening at the surface through which stormwater and other flows enter the Drainage System.

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

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

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

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

State is one of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and an Indian tribe eligible for treatment as a State pursuant to regulations promulgated under the authority of section 518(e) of the CWA.

Section K. Commonly Used Abbreviations

AML	average monthly limit
CFR	code of federal regulations
CFS	cubic feet per second
CV	coefficient of variation
DO	dissolved oxygen
EC	effects concentration
kg/day	kilograms per day
IC	inhibition concentration
lbs/day	pounds per day
IWC	instream waste concentration
MDL	maximum daily limit
mg/L or mg/l	milligram(s) per liter
ml/L or ml/l	milliliters per liter
MGD	million gallons per day
N/A	means not applicable
NELAP	National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
O&G	oil and grease
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
pH	a measure of hydrogen ion concentration. A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a liquid or material
PMSD	percent minimum significant difference
RP	reasonable potential
RPA	reasonable potential analysis
RTT	reference toxicant test
°C	temperature in degrees Centigrade
°F	temperature in degrees Fahrenheit
TAC	test acceptability criteria
TBEL	technology-based effluent limit
TIE	toxicity identification evaluation
TRE	toxicity reduction evaluation
TUa	acute toxic unit

TSD	technical support document for water-quality based toxics control
TSS	total suspended solids
µg/L or µg/l	microgram(s) per liter
WET	whole effluent toxicity
WLA	wasteload allocation
WQBEL	water-quality based effluent limit
ZID	zone of initial dilution