



Application for Federal Consistency
Certification

UNITEK ENVIRONMENTAL GUAM

N.P.D.E.S. Permit No.: GU0020346

P.O. Box 24607

Barrigada, GU 96921



May 19, 2017

Coastal Zone Management Program Act (CZMA) Consistency Certification

This document provides Guam Coastal Management Program with Unitek Environmental Guam's (UEG, Inc.) Consistency and necessary data and information under CZMA 307(c)(3)(A), and 15 CFR part 930, subpart D, for U.S.E.P.A. N.P.D.E.S. Permit No.: GU0020346 for the Unitek Environmental Guam Waste Transfer Facility located at 1026 Cabras Highway, Port of Guam.

Certification:

Unitek Environmental Guam certifies that the proposed activity complies with the enforceable policies of Guam approved management program and will be conducted in a manner consistent with such program.

Necessary Data:

1. Unitek Environmental Guam has applied for a renewal of U.S.E.P.A. N.P.D.E.S. Permit No.: GU0020346 as required by the previous permit issued on 28 December 2011. The N.P.D.E.S. discharge facility is located at the Port of Guam at an existing facility (please see attached application, inspection report, maps, diagrams, N.P.D.E.S. Fact Sheet and Draft Permit for more detailed information).
2. Please see attached documents.
3. Please see attached documents

By this certification that U.S.E.P.A- N.P.D.E.S. Permit No. GU0020346 is consistent with the Guam Coastal Management Program, is notified that it has six months from the receipt of this letter and accompanying information in which to concur with or object to Unitek Environmental Guam's certification. Pursuant to 15 CFR 930.63(b), if Guam's Bureau of Statistics and Plans has not issued a decision within three months following the Guam Coastal Management program review, it shall notify Unitek Environmental Guam and the U.S.E.P.A. of the status of the matter and the basis for further delay. The Bureau's Guam Coastal Management Program concurrence, objection or notification of review status shall be sent to Unitek Environmental Guam (att'n Sean McDermott) at 565-3151 and to the U.S.E.P.A (att'n: Peter Kozela) at 415-972-3448.

Respectfully submitted this 19th day of May, 2017,



Sean McDermott (for Leroy Moore-Principal)

The GCMP Assessment Format and Supplemental Information Form may be reproduced and submitted along with other required information to the BSP.

GUAM COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ASSESSMENT FORMAT

DATE OF APPLICATION: May 19, 2017
NAME OF APPLICANT: Unitek Environmental Guam
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 24607 Barrigada, GU 96921
TELEPHONE NO. 565-3151 Fax No. 565-3391 Cell No: 483-5998
E-MAIL ADDRESS: traveler_gu@yahoo.com

TITLE OF PROPOSED PROJECT:
U.S.E.P.A. N.P.D.E.S Permit No. GU0020346

COMPLETE FOLLOWING PAGES

FOR BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND PLANS ONLY:

DATE APPLICATION RECEIVED: _____
OCRM NOTIFIED: _____ LIC. AGENCY NOTIFIED: _____
APPLICANT NOTIFIED: _____ PUBLIC NOTICE GIVEN: _____
OTHER AGENCY REVIEW
REQUESTED: _____

DETERMINATION:
() CONSISTENT () NON-CONSISTENT () FURTHER INFORMATION REQUESTED

OCRM NOTIFIED: _____ LIC. AGENCY NOTIFIED: _____
APPLICANT NOTIFIED: _____
ACTION LOG:
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

DATE REVIEW COMPLETED: _____

DEVELOPMENT POLICIES (DP):

DP 1. Shore Area Development

Intent: To ensure environmental and aesthetic compatibility of shore area land uses.

Policy: Only those uses shall be located within the Seashore Reserve which:

- enhance, are compatible with or do not generally detract from the surrounding coastal area's aesthetic and environmental quality and beach accessibility; or
- can demonstrate dependence on such a location and the lack of feasible alternative sites.

Discussion:

N/A- Facility located at the Port of Guam

DP 2. Urban Development

Intent: To cluster high impact uses such that coherent community design, function, infrastructure support and environmental compatibility are assured.

Policy: Commercial, multi-family, industrial and resort-hotel zone uses and uses requiring high levels of support facilities shall be concentrated within appropriate zone as outlined on the Guam Zoning Code.

Discussion:

N/A

DP 3. Rural Development

Intent: To provide a development pattern compatible with environmental and infrastructure support suitability and which can permit traditional lifestyle patterns to continue to the extent practicable.

Policy: Rural districts shall be designated in which only low density residential and agricultural uses will be acceptable. Minimum lot size for these uses should be one-half acre until adequate infrastructure including functional sewerage is provided.

Discussion:

N/A

DP 4. Major Facility Siting

Intent: To include the national interest in analyzing the siting proposals for major utilities, fuel and transport facilities.

Policy: In evaluating the consistency of proposed major facilities with the goals, policies, and standards of the Comprehensive Development and Coastal Management Plans, Guam shall recognize the national interest in the siting of such facilities, including those associated with electric power production and transmission, petroleum refining and transmission, port and air installations, solid waste disposal, sewage treatment, and major reservoir sites.

Discussion:

Facility located at the Port of Guam

DP 5. Hazardous Areas

Intent: Development in hazardous areas will be governed by the degree of hazard and the land use regulations.

Policy: Identified hazardous lands, including flood plains, erosion-prone areas, air installations' crash and sound zones and major fault lines shall be developed only to the extent that such development does not pose unreasonable risks to the health, safety or welfare of the people of Guam, and complies with the land use regulations.

Discussion:

Facility located at the Port of Guam

DP 6. Housing

Intent: To promote efficient community design placed where the resources can support it.

Policy: The government shall encourage efficient design of residential areas, restrict such development in areas highly susceptible to natural and manmade hazards, and recognize the limitations of the island's resources to support historical patterns of residential development.

Discussion:

N/A

DP 7. Transportation

Intent: To provide transportation systems while protecting potentially impacted resources.

Policy: Guam shall develop an efficient and safe transportation system, while limiting adverse environmental impacts on primary aquifers, beaches, estuaries, coral reefs and other coastal resources.

Discussion:

Additional monitoring requirements have been added to the Draft Permit to limit adverse environmental impacts (please see Fact Sheet).

DP 8. Erosion and Siltation

Intent: To control development where erosion and siltation damage is likely to occur.

Policy: Development shall be limited in areas of 15% or greater slope by requiring strict compliance with erosion, sedimentation, and land use regulations, as well as other related land use guidelines for such areas.

Discussion:

Facility located at the Port of Guam (existing infrastructure)

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RESOURCES POLICIES (RP):

RP 1. Air Quality

Intent: To control activities to insure good air quality.

Policy: All activities and uses shall comply with all local air pollution regulations and all appropriate Federal air quality standards in order to ensure the maintenance of Guam's relatively high air quality.

Discussion:

Permit requires that processes will not affect air quality

RP 2. Water Quality

Intent: To control activities that may degrade Guam's drinking, recreational, and ecologically sensitive waters.

Policy: Safe drinking water shall be assured and aquatic recreation sites shall be protected through the regulation of uses and discharges that pose a pollution threat to Guam's waters, particularly in estuaries, reef and aquifer areas.

Discussion:

Sampling parameters and general permit conditions prohibit degradation of above referenced parameters

RP 3. Fragile Areas

Intent: To protect significant cultural areas, and natural marine and terrestrial wildlife and plant habitats.

Policy: Development in the following types of fragile areas including Guam's Marine Protected Areas (MPA) shall be regulated to protect their unique character.

- historical and archeological sites
- wildlife habitats
- pristine marine and terrestrial communities
- limestone forests
- mangrove stands and other wetlands
- coral reefs

Discussion:

Please see National Discharge Elimination System Fact Sheet for a detailed discussion

RP 4. Living Marine Resources

Intent: To protect marine resources in Guam's waters.

Policy: All living resources within the waters of Guam, particularly fish, shall be protected from over harvesting and, in the case of corals, sea turtles and marine mammals, from any taking whatsoever.

Discussion:

N/A

RP 5. Visual Quality

Intent: To protect the quality of Guam's natural scenic beauty

Policy: Preservation and enhancement of, and respect for the island's scenic resources shall be encouraged through increased enforcement of and compliance with sign, litter, zoning, subdivision, building and related land-use laws. Visually objectionable uses shall be located to the maximum extent practicable so as not to degrade significant views from scenic overlooks, highways and trails.

Discussion:

N/A- Facility location is at an existing facility at the Port of Guam

RP6. Recreation Areas

Intent: To encourage environmentally compatible recreational development.

Policy: The Government of Guam shall encourage development of varied types of recreational facilities located and maintained so as to be compatible with the surrounding environment and land uses, adequately serve community centers and urban areas and protect beaches and such passive recreational areas as wildlife, marine conservation and marine protected areas, scenic overlooks, parks, and historical sites.

Developments, activities and uses shall comply with the Guam Recreational Water Use Management Plan (RWUMP).

Discussion:

Permit requires compliance with the RWUMP

RP 7. Public Access

Intent: To ensure the right of public access.

Policy: The public's right of unrestricted access shall be ensured to all non-federally owned beach areas and all Guam recreation areas, parks, scenic overlooks, designated conservation areas and their public lands. Agreements shall be encouraged with the owners of private and federal property for the provision of releasable access to and use of resources of public nature located on such land.

Discussion:

N/A

RP 8. Agricultural Lands

Intent: To stop urban types of development on agricultural land.

Policy: Critical agricultural land shall be preserved and maintained for agricultural use.

Discussion:

N/A

**FEDERAL CONSISTENCY
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FORM**

Date: May 19, 2017

Project/Activity Title or
Description Unitek Environmental Guam

Location: Port Authority Guam

Other applicable area(s) affected, if appropriate:

Est. Start Date: TBD Est. Duration: TBD

APPLICANT

Name & Title Sean McDermott (for LeRoy Moore-Principal)

Agency/Organization Unitek Environmental Guam (UEG, Inc.)

Address P.O. Box 24607 Barrigada, GU 96921

Zip Code

Telephone No. during business hours:

A/C (671) 565-3151

A/C (671) 483-5998

Fax (671) 565-3391

E-mail Address: traveler_gu@yahoo.com

AGENT

Name & Title Sean McDermott- Consultant

Agency/Organization Address Zip Code

Telephone No. during business hours:

A/C ()

A/C ()

Fax ()

E-mail Address:

CATEGORY OF APPLICATION (check one only)

- ☐ I - Federal Agency Activity
☒ II - Federal Permit or License
☐ III - Federal Grants & Assistance

TYPE OF STATEMENT (check one only)

- ☒ Consistency
☐ General Consistency (Category I only)
☐ Negative Determination (Category I only)
☐ Non-Consistency (Category I only)

APPROVING FEDERAL AGENCY (Categories II & III only)

Agency U.S.E.P.A. / Guam E.P.A.

Contact Person Peter Kozelka / Maricar Quezon

Telephone No. during business hours:

Area Code (415) 972-3448

Area Code (671) 300-4781

FEDERAL AUTHORITY FOR ACTIVITY

Title of Law U.S.E.P.A. regulations: Title 40 CFR, Part 122.21

Section for the discharge of treated waste water in M-2 & M-3 marine waters

OTHER GUAM APPROVALS REQUIRED:

Agency	Type of Approval	Date of Application	Status

Application for N.P.D.E.S. Renewal



Unitek Environmental Guam

P.O. Box 24607, Barrigada, Guam. Tel: 671-565-3151; Fax: 671-565-3391

Email: unitek@ite.net

June 13, 2016

FILE COPY

Tomas Torres, Director
Water Division

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Reference: NPDES Permit Renewal Application for Unitek Environmental Guam
(NPDES# GU0020346)

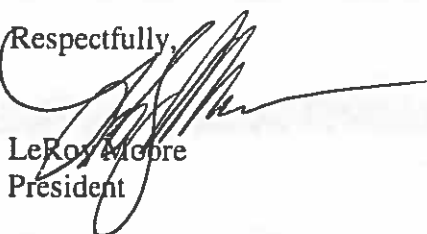
Dear Tomas:

Unitek Environmental Guam is pleased to submit our NPDES Permit Renewal Application for NPDES# GU0020346 which expires on December 28, 2016. We have attached forms 3510-1 and 3510-2C and relevant documentation. The Guam Port Authority has expanded during the last few years and the location of our existing facility may still need to be moved as the Port anticipates further expansion due to the military build-up wherein Marines from Okinawa will be relocated to Guam. Our firm and the Port Authority have come to agreement that our new location will be at the Outfall 4 location presented on the attached permit location map. The date of the relocation is currently unknown as Port expansion schedules have not been finalized due to budgetary restraints.

As presented within the attached documents, Unitek Environmental Guam owns and operates a mobile oily water treatment plant for processing of oily water and bilge water. The unit consists of two 2 inch air operated diaphragm pumps, one 100 gallon per minute oil water separator with corrugated plate interceptor, one 550 gallon oil storage tank, two dual sock filter units with 50 and 10 micron sock filters, and activated carbon tank. A photo of the unit is attached. Operation of this unit is on an on-call basis with discharges of processed water to the Port of Guam/Philippine Sea.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 671-565-3151.

Respectfully,



LeRoy Moore
President

Attachments

FORM 1 GENERAL		U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY GENERAL INFORMATION <i>Consolidated Permits Program</i> <i>(Read the "General Instructions" before starting.)</i>	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="4">I. EPA I.D. NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width:5%;">S</td> <td style="width:85%;">GU0020346</td> <td style="width:5%;">T/A</td> <td style="width:5%;">C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>D</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>13</td> <td>14 15</td> </tr> </table>	I. EPA I.D. NUMBER				S	GU0020346	T/A	C	F			D	1	2	13	14 15																																						
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II. POLLUTANT CHARACTERISTICS INSTRUCTIONS: Complete A through J to determine whether you need to submit any permit application forms to the EPA. If you answer "yes" to any questions, you must submit this form and the supplemental form listed in the parenthesis following the question. Mark "X" in the box in the third column if the supplemental form is attached. If you answer "no" to each question, you need not submit any of these forms. You may answer "no" if your activity is excluded from permit requirements; see Section C of the instructions. See also, Section D of the instructions for definitions of bold-faced terms.																																																									
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VI. FACILITY LOCATION <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2">A. STREET, ROUTE NO. OR OTHER SPECIFIC IDENTIFIER</th> <th colspan="2">B. COUNTY NAME</th> <th colspan="2">C. CITY OR TOWN</th> <th colspan="2">D. STATE</th> <th colspan="2">E. ZIP CODE</th> <th colspan="2">F. COUNTY CODE (if known)</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="width:5%;">C</td> <td style="width:45%;">5 1026 Cabras Hwy - Port of Guam</td> <td style="width:5%;">C</td> <td style="width:45%;">6 Piti</td> <td style="width:5%;">C</td> <td style="width:5%;">GU</td> <td style="width:5%;">E</td> <td style="width:45%;">96925</td> <td style="width:5%;">F</td> <td style="width:5%;">1</td> <td style="width:5%;">2</td> <td style="width:45%;">3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15 16</td> <td>45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60</td> <td>40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				A. STREET, ROUTE NO. OR OTHER SPECIFIC IDENTIFIER		B. COUNTY NAME		C. CITY OR TOWN		D. STATE		E. ZIP CODE		F. COUNTY CODE (if known)		C	5 1026 Cabras Hwy - Port of Guam	C	6 Piti	C	GU	E	96925	F	1	2	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	15 16	45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60																											
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C	5 1026 Cabras Hwy - Port of Guam	C	6 Piti	C	GU	E	96925	F	1	2	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60																																														
15 16	45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60	40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60																																																							

VII. SIC CODES (4-digit, in order of priority)

VIII. OPERATOR INFORMATION

C. STATUS OF OPERATOR (Enter the appropriate letter into the answer box. If "Other," specify.)

E. STREET OR P.O. BOXF. CITY OR TOWN

X. EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS

B. UIC (Underground Injection of Fluids)C. RCRA (Hazardous Wastes)

XI. MAP

XII. NATURE OF BUSINESS (provide a brief description)

XIII. CERTIFICATION (see instructions)

A. NAME & OFFICIAL TITLE (*type or print*)

LeRoy Moore, President

B. SIGNATURE

C. DATE SIGNED

06/07/2016

COMMENTS FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

EPA Form 3510-1 (8-90)

EPA I.D. NUMBER (copy from Item 1 of Form 1)
GU0020346

Form Approved.
OMB No. 2040-0086.
Approval expires 3-31-98.

Please print or type in the unshaded areas only.

FORM 2C NPDES		U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO DISCHARGE WASTEWATER EXISTING MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING AND SILVICULTURE OPERATIONS <i>Consolidated Permits Program</i>					
I. OUTFALL LOCATION							
For each outfall, list the latitude and longitude of its location to the nearest 15 seconds and the name of the receiving water.							
A. OUTFALL NUMBER (list)	B. LATITUDE			C. LONGITUDE			D. RECEIVING WATER (name)
	1. DEG.	2. MIN.	3. SEC.	1. DEG.	2. MIN.	3. SEC.	
001	13.00	28.00	0.00	144.00	40.00	30.00	Philippine Sea
002	13.00	27.00	30.00	144.00	40.00	0.00	Apra Harbor
003	13.00	27.00	45.00	144.00	39.00	0.00	Apra Harbor
004	13.00	27.00	52.00	144.00	39.00	59.00	Philippine Sea
II. FLOWS, SOURCES OF POLLUTION, AND TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES							
A. Attach a line drawing showing the water flow through the facility. Indicate sources of intake water, operations contributing wastewater to the effluent, and treatment units labeled to correspond to the more detailed descriptions in Item B. Construct a water balance on the line drawing by showing average flows between intakes, operations, treatment units, and outfalls. If a water balance cannot be determined (e.g., for certain mining activities), provide a pictorial description of the nature and amount of any sources of water and any collection or treatment measures.							
B. For each outfall, provide a description of: (1) All operations contributing wastewater to the effluent, including process wastewater, sanitary wastewater, cooling water, and storm water runoff; (2) The average flow contributed by each operation; and (3) The treatment received by the wastewater. Continue on additional sheets if necessary.							
1. OUTFALL NO. (list)	2. OPERATION(S) CONTRIBUTING FLOW		3. TREATMENT				
	a. OPERATION (list)	b. AVERAGE FLOW (include units)	a. DESCRIPTION	b. LIST CODES FROM TABLE 2C-1			
001	Oil Water Processing	50-100 gpm	Oil Water Separator, 50-10 Micron Filtration	1-Q			
	Bilge Water Processing		Activated Carbon Treatment				
002	Oil Water Processing	50-100 gpm	Oil Water Separator, 50-10 Micron Filtration	1-Q			
	Bilge Water Processing		Activated Carbon Treatment				
003	Oil Water Processing	50-100 gpm	Oil Water Separator, 50-10 Micron Filtration	1-Q			
	Bilge Water Processing		Activated Carbon Treatment				
004	Oil Water Processing	50-100 gpm	Oil Water Separator, 50-10 Micron Filtration	1-Q			
	Bilge Water Processing		Activated Carbon Treatment				

OFFICIAL USE ONLY (effluent guidelines sub-categories)

CONTINUED FROM THE FRONT

C. Except for storm runoff, leaks, or spills, are any of the discharges described in Items II-A or B intermittent or seasonal?

☐ YES (complete the following table)

☒ NO (go to Section III)

1. OUTFALL NUMBER (list)	2. OPERATION(s) CONTRIBUTING FLOW (list)	3. FREQUENCY		4. FLOW				
		a. DAYS PER WEEK (specify average)	b. MONTHS PER YEAR (specify average)	a. FLOW RATE (in mgd)		B. TOTAL VOLUME (specify with units)		C. DURATION (in days)
				1. LONG TERM AVERAGE	2. MAXIMUM DAILY	1. LONG TERM AVERAGE	2. MAXIMUM DAILY	

III. PRODUCTION

A. Does an effluent guideline limitation promulgated by EPA under Section 304 of the Clean Water Act apply to your facility?

☐ YES (complete Item III-B)

☒ NO (go to Section IV)

B. Are the limitations in the applicable effluent guideline expressed in terms of production (or other measure of operation)?

☐ YES (complete Item III-C)

☒ NO (go to Section IV)

C. If you answered "yes" to Item III-B, list the quantity which represents an actual measurement of your level of production, expressed in the terms and units used in the applicable effluent guideline, and indicate the affected outfalls.

1. AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION			2. AFFECTED OUTFALLS (list outfall numbers)
a. QUANTITY PER DAY	b. UNITS OF MEASURE	c. OPERATION, PRODUCT, MATERIAL, ETC. (specify)	

IV. IMPROVEMENTS

A. Are you now required by any Federal, State or local authority to meet any implementation schedule for the construction, upgrading or operations of wastewater treatment equipment or practices or any other environmental programs which may affect the discharges described in this application? This includes, but is not limited to, permit conditions, administrative or enforcement orders, enforcement compliance schedule letters, stipulations, court orders, and grant or loan conditions.

☐ YES (complete the following table)

☒ NO (go to Item IV-B)

1. IDENTIFICATION OF CONDITION, AGREEMENT, ETC.	2. AFFECTED OUTFALLS		3. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	4. FINAL COMPLIANCE DATE	
	a. NO.	b. SOURCE OF DISCHARGE		a. REQUIRED	b. PROJECTED

B. OPTIONAL: You may attach additional sheets describing any additional water pollution control programs (or other environmental projects which may affect your discharges) you now have underway or which you plan. Indicate whether each program is now underway or planned, and indicate your actual or planned schedules for construction.

☐ MARK "X" IF DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMS IS ATTACHED

EPA I.D. NUMBER (copy from Item 1 of Form 1)

GU0020346

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

V. INTAKE AND EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS

A, B, & C: See instructions before proceeding – Complete one set of tables for each outfall – Annotate the outfall number in the space provided.

NOTE: Tables V-A, V-B, and V-C are included on separate sheets numbered V-1 through V-9.

D. Use the space below to list any of the pollutants listed in Table 2c-3 of the instructions, which you know or have reason to believe is discharged or may be discharged from any outfall. For every pollutant you list, briefly describe the reasons you believe it to be present and report any analytical data in your possession.

1. POLLUTANT	2. SOURCE	1. POLLUTANT	2. SOURCE
None			

VI. POTENTIAL DISCHARGES NOT COVERED BY ANALYSIS

Is any pollutant listed in Item V-C a substance or a component of a substance which you currently use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct?

☐ YES (list all such pollutants below)☒ NO (go to Item VI-B)

CONTINUED FROM THE FRONT

VII. BIOLOGICAL TOXICITY TESTING DATA

Do you have any knowledge or reason to believe that any biological test for acute or chronic toxicity has been made on any of your discharges or on a receiving water in relation to your discharge within the last 3 years?

☐ YES (identify the test(s) and describe their purposes below)

☒ NO (go to Section VIII)

VIII. CONTRACT ANALYSIS INFORMATION

Were any of the analyses reported in Item V performed by a contract laboratory or consulting firm?

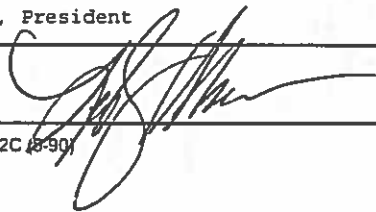
☒ YES (list the name, address, and telephone number of, and pollutants analyzed by, each such laboratory or firm below)

☐ NO (go to Section IX)

A. NAME	B. ADDRESS	C. TELEPHONE (area code & no.)	D. POLLUTANTS ANALYZED (list)
C & T Ltd.	2323 Fifth Street Berkeley, CA 94710	(510) 486-0900	Lead/Copper Oil and Grease TSS Orthophosphate (as P) BTEX PP-13 Metals Chromium 6 Cyanide Asbestos Dioxin SVOCs VOCs Pesticides PCBs Mercury PAHs

IX. CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

A. NAME & OFFICIAL TITLE (type or print)	B. PHONE NO. (area code & no.)
LeRoy Moore, President	(671) 565-3151
C. SIGNATURE	D. DATE SIGNED
	06/07/2016

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE IN THE UNSHADED AREAS ONLY. You may report some or all of this information on separate sheets (use the same format) instead of completing these pages.
SEE INSTRUCTIONS.

EPA ID NUMBER (copy from Item 1 of Form 1)
GU0020346

V. INTAKE AND EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS (continued from page 3 of Form 2-C)												OUTFALL NO. 002	
PART A - You must provide the results of at least one analysis for every pollutant in this table. Complete one table for each outfall. See instructions for additional details.													
2. EFFLUENT													
1. POLLUTANT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE (1)		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)		d. NO. OF ANALYSES	3. UNITS (specify if blank)		4. INTAKE (optional)			
	CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS		a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE (1)	CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	b. NO. OF ANALYSES		
a. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
b. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
c. Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	ND	NA	NA	NA	0	
d. Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	7	mg / l	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	5	mg / l	NA	NA	0	
e. Ammonia (as N)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	
f. Flow	VALUE	0.144	VALUE	NA	VALUE	NA		MGD		VALUE	NA	0	
g. Temperature (winter)	VALUE	31.3	VALUE	NA	VALUE	NA	1	°C		VALUE	NA	0	
h. Temperature (summer)	VALUE	31.3	VALUE	NA	VALUE	NA	1	°C		VALUE	NA	0	
i. pH	MINIMUM	6.5	MAXIMUM	8.5	MINIMUM	6.5	MAXIMUM	8.5	STANDARD UNITS				

PART B - Mark "X" in column 2-a for each pollutant you know or have reason to believe is present. Mark "X" in column 2-b for each pollutant you believe to be absent. If you mark column 2a for any pollutant which is limited either directly, or indirectly but expressly, in an effluent limitations guideline, you must provide the results of at least one analysis for that pollutant. For other pollutants for which you mark column 2a, you must provide quantitative data or an explanation of their presence in your discharge. Complete one table for each outfall. See the instructions for additional details and requirements.

2. MARK "X"													
3. EFFLUENT													
1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NO. (if available)	a. BELIEVED PRESENT	b. BELIEVED ABSENT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE (1)		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)		d. NO. OF ANALYSES	4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (optional)	
			CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	CONCENTRATION	(1)	CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS		a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE (1)	CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	b. NO. OF ANALYSES
a. Bromide (24959-67-9)		X											
b. Chlorine, Total Residual		X											
c. Color		X											
d. Faecal Coliform		X											
e. Fluoride (18984-48-8)		X											
f. Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)		X											

ITEM V-B CONTINUED FROM FRONT

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NO. (if available)	2. MARK "X"		3. EFFLUENT				4. UNITS				5. INTAKE (optional)			
	a. BELIEVED PRESENT	b. BELIEVED ABSENT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)		d. NO. OF ANALYSES	a. CONCENTRATION	b. MASS	a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		b. NO. OF ANALYSES
			(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
g. Nitrogen, Total Organic (as N)		X												
h. Oil and Grease	X		ND	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	5	mg/l	NA	NA	0
i. Phosphorus (as P), Total (7723-14-0)	X		0.019	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0.030	mg/l	NA	NA	0
j. Radioactivity														
(1) Alpha, Total		X												
(2) Beta, Total		X												
(3) Radium, Total		X												
(4) Radium 226, Total		X												
k. Sulfate (as SO ₄) (14808-79-8)		X												
l. Sulfide (as S)		X												
m. Sulfite (as SO ₃) (14265-45-3)		X												
n. Surfactants		X												
o. Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)		X												
p. Barium, Total (7440-39-3)		X												
q. Boron, Total (7440-42-8)		X												
r. Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)		X												
s. Iron, Total (7439-89-6)		X												
t. Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)		X												
u. Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)		X												
v. Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)		X												
w. Tin, Total (7440-31-5)		X												
x. Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)		X												

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3 OF FORM 2-C

EPA ID NUMBER (copy from Item 1 of Form 1)	OUTFALL NUMBER
GU0020346	002

PART C - If you are a primary industry and this outfall contains process wastewater, refer to Table 2c-2 in the instructions to determine which of the GC/MS fractions you must test for. Mark "X" in column 2-a for all such GC/MS fractions that apply to your industry and for ALL toxic metals, cyanides, and total phenols. If you are not required to mark column 2-a (secondary industries, nonprocess wastewater outfalls, and nonrequired GC/MS fractions), mark "X" in column 2-b for each pollutant you know or have reason to believe is present. Mark "X" in column 2-c for each pollutant you believe is absent. If you mark column 2a for any pollutant, you must provide the results of at least one analysis for that pollutant. If you mark column 2b for any pollutant, you must provide the results of at least one analysis for each of those pollutants which you know or have reason to believe that you discharge in concentrations of 10 ppb or greater. If you mark column 2b for acrolein, acrylonitrile, 2,4 dinitrophenol, or 2-methyl-4, 6 dinitrophenol, you must provide the results of at least one analysis for each of these pollutants which you know or have reason to believe that you discharge in concentrations of 100 ppb or greater. Otherwise, for pollutants for which you mark column 2b, you must either submit at least one analysis or briefly describe the reasons the pollutant is expected to be discharged. Note that there are 7 pages to this part; please review each carefully. Complete one table (all 7 pages) for each outfall. See instructions for additional details and requirements.

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)	2. MARK "X"			3. EFFLUENT				4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (optional)		b. NO. OF ANALYSES		
	a. TESTING REQUIRED (if available)	b. BELIEVED PRESENT	c. BELIEVED ABSENT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE (1)		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available) (1)		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available) (1)	d. NO. OF ANALYSES	a. CONCEN- TRATION	b. MASS		a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE (1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS
				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS							
METALS, CYANIDE, AND TOTAL PHENOLS														
1M. Antimony, Total (7440-36-0)			X											
2M. Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)			X											
3M. Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)			X											
4M. Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)			X											
5M. Chromium, Total (7440-47-3)			X											
6M. Copper, Total (7440-50-8)	X			0.0035	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	1	0.001	mg/l	NA	NA 0	
7M. Lead, Total (7439-92-1)	X			0.00036	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	1	0.005	mg/l	NA	NA 0	
8M. Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)			X											
9M. Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)			X											
10M. Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)			X											
11M. Silver, Total (7440-22-4)			X											
12M. Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)			X											
13M. Zinc, Total (7440-68-6)			X											
14M. Cyanide, Total (57-12-5)			X											
15M. Phenols, Total			X											
DIOXIN														
2,3,7,8-Tetra-chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (1764-01-6)			X											

DESCRIBE RESULTS

EPA Form 3510-2C (8-90)

PAGE V-3

CONTINUE ON REVERSE

CONTINUED FROM THE FRONT

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)	2. MARK "X"			3. EFFLUENT				4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (optional)				
	a. TESTING REQUIRED	b. BELIEVED PRESENT	c. BELIEVED ABSENT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE (1)		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)	d. NO. OF ANALYSES	a. CONCENTRATION	b. MASS	a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		b. NO. OF ANALYSES
				(1)	(2) MASS	(1)	(2) MASS					(1)	(2) MASS	
GC/MS FRACTION - VOLATILE COMPOUNDS														
1V. Acrolein (107-02-8)			X											
2V. Acrylonitrile (107-13-1)			X											
3V. Benzene (71-43-2)	X			ND	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	1	0.0005	mg/l	NA	NA	0
4V. Bis (Chloro- methyl) Ether (542-88-1)			X											
5V. Bromoform (75-25-2)			X											
6V. Carbon Tetrachloride (56-23-5)			X											
7V. Chlorobenzene (108-90-7)			X											
8V. Chlorodi- bromomethane (124-48-1)			X											
9V. Chloromethane (75-00-3)			X											
10V. 2-Chloro- ethylvinyl Ether (110-75-8)			X											
11V. Chloroform (67-66-3)			X											
12V. Dichloro- bromomethane (75-27-4)			X											
13V. Dichloro- difluoromethane (75-71-8)			X											
14V. 1,1-Dichloro- ethane (75-34-3)			X											
15V. 1,2-Dichloro- ethane (107-06-2)			X											
16V. 1,1-Dichloro- ethylene (75-35-4)			X											
17V. 1,2-Dichloro- propane (78-87-5)			X											
18V. 1,3-Dichloro- propylene (542-75-6)			X											
19V. Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	X			ND	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	1	0.0005	mg/l	NA	NA	0
20V. Methyl Bromide (74-83-9)			X											
21V. Methyl Chloride (74-87-3)			X											

EPA Form 3510-2C (8-90)

PAGE V-4

CONTINUE ON PAGE V-5

CONTINUED FROM PAGE V-4

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)	2. MARK "X"			3. EFFLUENT						4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (optional)			
	a. TESTING REQUIRED	b. BELIEVED PRESENT	c. BELIEVED ABSENT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)		d. NO. OF ANALYSES	a. CONCENTRATION	b. MASS	a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		b. NO. OF ANALYSES
				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
GCMS FRACTION - VOLATILE COMPOUNDS (continued)															
22V. Methylene Chloride (75-09-2)			X												
23V. 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (79-34-5)			X												
24V. Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)			X												
25V. Toluene (108-88-3)	X			ND	mg/l	NA	NA	NA	mg/l	1	0.0005	mg/l	NA	NA	0
26V. 1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (156-60-5)			X												
27V. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6)			X												
28V. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5)			X												
29V. Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)			X												
30V. Trichlorofluoromethane (75-69-4)			X												
31V. Vinyl Chloride (75-01-4)			X												
GCMS FRACTION - ACID COMPOUNDS															
1A. 2-Chlorophenol (95-57-8)			X												
2A. 2,4-Dichlorophenol (120-83-2)			X												
3A. 2,4-Dimethylphenol (105-67-9)			X												
4A. 4,6-Dinitro-O-Cresol (534-52-1)			X												
5A. 2,4-Dinitrophenol (51-28-5)			X												
6A. 2-Nitrophenol (88-75-5)			X												
7A. 4-Nitrophenol (100-02-7)			X												
8A. P-Chloro-M-Cresol (99-50-7)			X												
9A. Pentachlorophenol (87-86-5)			X												
10A. Phenol (108-95-2)			X												
11A. 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (88-05-2)			X												

CONTINUED FROM THE FRONT

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)	2. MARK "X"			3. EFFLUENT						4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (optional)		b. NO. OF ANALYSES	
	a. TESTING REQUIRED	b. BELIEVED PRESENT	c. BELIEVED ABSENT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)		d. NO OF ANALYSES	a. CONCENTRATION	b. MASS	a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		
				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION		(2) MASS
GC/MS FRACTION - BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS															
1B. Acenaphthene (83-32-9)			X												
2B. Acenaphthylene (208-96-8)			X												
3B. Anthracene (120-12-7)			X												
4B. Benzidine (92-87-5)			X												
5B. Benzo (a) Anthracene (56-55-3)			X												
6B. Benzo (a) Pyrene (50-32-8)			X												
7B. 3,4-Benzo-fluoranthene (205-99-2)			X												
8B. Benzo (ghi) Perylene (191-24-2)			X												
9B. Benzo (k) Fluoranthene (207-08-9)			X												
10B. Bis (2-Chloro-ethoxy) Methane (111-91-1)			X												
11B. Bis (2-Chloro-ethyl) Ether (111-44-4)			X												
12B. Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether (102-60-1)			X												
13B. Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate (117-81-7)			X												
14B. 4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether (101-55-3)			X												
15B. Butyl Benzyl Phthalate (85-68-7)			X												
16B. 2-Chloronaphthalene (91-58-7)			X												
17B. 4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether (7005-72-3)			X												
18B. Chrysene (218-01-9)			X												
19B. Dibenzo (a,h) Anthracene (53-70-3)			X												
20B. 1,2-Dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)			X												
21B. 1,3-Dichlorobenzene (541-73-1)			X												

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EPA Form 3510-2C (8-90)

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE V-6

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)	2. MARK "X"			3. EFFLUENT				4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (optional)				
	a. TESTING REQUIRED	b. BELIEVED PRESENT	c. BELIEVED ABSENT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)	d. NO. OF ANALYSES	a. CONCENTRATION	b. MASS	a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		b. NO. OF ANALYSES
				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS					(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
GC/MS FRACTION – BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (continued)														
22B. 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (105-46-7)			X											
23B. 3,3-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)			X											
24B. Diethyl Phthalate (84-66-2)			X											
25B. Dimethyl Phthalate (131-11-3)			X											
26B. Di-N-Buyl Phthalate (84-74-2)			X											
27B. 2,4-Dinitrotoluene (121-14-2)			X											
28B. 2,6-Dinitrotoluene (606-20-2)			X											
29B. Di-N-Octyl Phthalate (117-84-0)			X											
30B. 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene) (122-66-7)			X											
31B. Fluoranthene (206-44-0)			X											
32B. Fluorene (86-73-7)			X											
33B. Hexachlorobenzene (118-74-1)			X											
34B. Hexachlorobutadiene (87-68-3)			X											
35B. Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (77-47-4)			X											
36B. Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)			X											
37B. Indeno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene (193-39-5)			X											
38B. Isophorone (78-59-1)			X											
39B. Naphthalene (91-20-3)			X											
40B. Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)			X											
41B. N-Nitrosodimethylamine (62-75-9)			X											
42B. N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine (621-64-7)			X											

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CONTINUE ON REVERSE

CONTINUED FROM THE FRONT

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)	2. MARK "X"		3. EFFLUENT				4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (optional)		
	a. TESTING REQUIRED	b. BELIEVED PRESENT	c. BELIEVED ABSENT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE (1)		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		c. LONG TERM AVRG. VALUE (if available)	d. NO. OF ANALYSES	a. CONCENTRATION	b. MASS
				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				
GC/MS FRACTION - BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (continued)											
43B. N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (98-30-6)			X								
44B. Phenanthrene (85-01-9)			X								
45B. Pyrene (129-00-0)			X								
46B. 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (120-82-1)			X								
GC/MS FRACTION - PESTICIDES											
1P. Aldrin (309-00-2)			X								
2P. α-BHC (319-84-6)			X								
3P. β-BHC (319-85-7)			X								
4P. γ-BHC (58-89-9)			X								
5P. δ-BHC (319-86-8)			X								
6P. Chlordane (57-74-9)			X								
7P. 4,4'-DDT (50-29-3)			X								
8P. 4,4'-DDE (72-55-9)			X								
9P. 4,4'-DDD (72-54-6)			X								
10P. Dieldrin (60-57-1)			X								
11P. α-Endosulfan (115-29-7)			X								
12P. β-Endosulfan (115-29-7)			X								
13P. Endosulfan Sulfate (1031-07-8)			X								
14P. Endrin (72-20-9)			X								
15P. Endrin Aldehyde (7421-93-4)			X								
16P. Heptachlor (76-44-9)			X								

EPA I.D. NUMBER (copy from Item 1 of Form 1)	OUTFALL NUMBER
GU0020346	002

CONTINUED FROM PAGE V-8

1. POLLUTANT AND CAS NUMBER (if available)	2. MARK "X"			3. EFFLUENT				4. UNITS		5. INTAKE (optional)			
	a. TESTING REQUIRED (if available)	b. BELIEVED PRESENT	c. BELIEVED ABSENT	a. MAXIMUM DAILY VALUE		b. MAXIMUM 30 DAY VALUE (if available)		d. NO. OF ANALYSES	a. CONCENTRATION	b. MASS	a. LONG TERM AVERAGE VALUE		b. NO. OF ANALYSES
				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS				(1) CONCENTRATION	(2) MASS	
GC/MS FRACTION – PESTICIDES (continued)													
17P. Heptachlor Epoxide (1024-57-3)			X										
18P. PCB-1242 (53469-21-9)			X										
19P. PCB-1254 (11097-69-1)			X										
20P. PCB-1221 (11104-28-2)			X										
21P. PCB-1232 (11141-16-5)			X										
22P. PCB-1248 (12672-29-6)			X										
23P. PCB-1260 (11096-82-5)			X										
24P. PCB-1016 (12674-11-2)			X										
25P. Toxaphene (8001-35-2)			X										

N.P.D.E.S. Fact Sheet

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
FACT SHEET

Permittee and Mailing Address: Unitek Environmental Guam
P.O. Box 24607
Barrigada, Guam

Permitted Facility and Address: Unitek Environmental Guam Waste Transfer Facility
1026 Cabras Highway
Port of Guam
Piti, Guam 96925

Contact Person: Mr. LeRoy Moore, President
(671) 565-3151
unitek@ite.net

NPDES Permit No.: GU0020346

I: STATUS OF PERMIT

Unitek Environmental Guam (hereinafter, the “permittee”) has applied for renewal of its National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (“NPDES”) permit pursuant to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) regulations set forth in Title 40, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (“CFR”), Part 122.21, for the discharge of treated wastewater from its mobile treatment plant to Category M-2 and Category M-3 marine waters of Apra Harbor. Because the Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA) does not have primary regulatory responsibility for administering the NPDES permitting program, EPA Region 9 has primary regulatory responsibility for the discharge. EPA Region 9 is proposing to issue an NPDES permit incorporating both federal secondary treatment standards and GEPA water quality requirements.

The permittee is currently discharging to the Apra Harbor under the NPDES permit No. GU0020346, which became effective on January 1, 2012, and expired on December 31, 2016. Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.21, the terms of the existing permit are administratively extended until the issuance of a new permit.

II. Proposed permit changes – the table below provides an overview of change from the existing permit to the proposed permit.

Parameter/item	Existing Permit	Proposed Permit	Reason for Change
Toxicity	Acute toxicity – freshwater species	Chronic toxicity – marine species	Discharge into marine waters so marine species appropriate,
Lead	Limit included	Limit removed	No Reasonable

Parameter/item	Existing Permit	Proposed Permit	Reason for Change
			Potential
Copper and Zinc	Monitoring	Limit included	Yes Reasonable Potential
DMR submittal to EPA	Hardcopy accepted	Switch to e-reporting	EPA e-reporting Rule

III: DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

The permittee owns and operates a mobile treatment plant that removes oil from bilge and oily wastewater. The mobile treatment plant consists of two two-inch, air-operated diaphragm pumps, one 100 gallons per minute oil water separator with corrugated plate interceptor, one 550-gallon oil storage tank, two dual sock filter units, and an activated carbon tank. Effluent discharges from the mobile treatment plant include treated bilge water from vessels that are cleaned during routine maintenance, repair, or decommissioning and facility wastewater contaminated by used oil. Vessels serviced by the mobile treatment plan in this permit include U.S. Military Sealift Command (MSC), Matson, Horizon, various cargo carriers, fishing vessels, and tugs.

Wastewater is processed directly through the mobile treatment plant or stored in mobile tanker trailers or intermodal tanks prior to processing. All wastewater is treated by the mobile treatment plant prior to discharge to Apra Harbor/Philippine Sea. The mobile treatment plant is operated on an on-call basis at the Port of Guam and has an estimated design flow rate of 0.144 million gallons per day ("MGD") although actual discharge varied from 0 MGD to 0.29 MGD (or 100,000 gallons in a month) over the previous permit cycle. Discharge from the mobile treatment plant has been intermittent, with ten discharge events reported from 2012-2016.

PART IV: DESCRIPTION OF RECEIVING WATER

The facility proposes to discharge to Philippine Sea or Apra Harbor. To protect the designated uses of surface waters of the U.S., the Territory of Guam ("Guam") has adopted water quality standards for marine waters depending on the level of protection required. According to *Guam Water Quality Standards, 2001 Revision* ("Guam WQS") (Public Law 26-113, June 18, 2002, GEPA classifies Philippine Sea as a Category M-2 ("Good" quality) marine water in the vicinity of Outfalls 001 and 004 and Apra Harbor as a Category M-3 ("Fair" quality) marine water in the vicinity of Outfall 002 and 003.

Beneficial uses assigned to Category M-2 include:

1. propagation and survival of marine organisms, especially shellfish and other similarly harvested aquatic organisms, corals, and reef-related resources;
2. whole body contact recreation;

3. mariculture activities; and
4. aesthetic enjoyment and related activities.

Beneficial uses assigned to Category M-3 include:

1. general, commercial and industrial use;
2. protection of aquatic life;
3. aesthetic enjoyment;
4. recreation with limited body contact; and
5. shipping, boating and berthing, industrial cooling water, and marinas.

Apra Harbor is listed in the 2016 Guam 303(d) list for impaired water bodies for PCBs based on a 1999 fish advisory. A TMDL has not currently been developed for this water body.

The mobile treatment plant discharges to Philippine Sea (outfall 001 and 003) or to Apra Harbor (outfall 002) through the following discharge outfalls during operation:

Discharge Outfall Number	Latitude	Longitude	Outfall Description
001	13°28'00" N	144°40'30" E	Philippine Sea or Port of Guam, Guam Regional Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility (discharge will be prohibited upon relocation to 004)
002	13°27'30" N	144°40'00" E	Port of Guam, Foxtrot Wharf
003	13°27'45" N	144°39'00" E	Port of Guam, Hotel Wharf
004	13°27'52" N	144°39'59" E	Port of Guam, Proposed Relocation (will replace 001; discharge is prohibited before relocation of 001)

V: DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

The permittee provides a service to vessel operators and various island facilities for the removal of oil in bilge and oily wastewaters, respectively; discharge is intermittent in nature as the treatment plant operates on an as-needed basis. The mobile treatment plant receives the wastewater and discharges the treated effluent to Apra Harbor via the discharge points previously described. The reclaimed oil is processed for energy at the Cabras Island power plant. Table 1 provides a summary of discharge characteristics based on data from ten reported events, which were provided on the Discharge Monitoring Report ("DMR") forms from the period of February 2012 to December 2016 and the permittee's NPDES permit application, EPA Form 3510-2C, dated March 25, 2011. Effluent data from Outfalls 001-003 were pooled for the purpose of this analysis as the waste stream is treated by the same mobile treatment plant before discharge.

The permittee requested an additional outfall in the permit renewal application to accommodate the relocation of Unitek's facility; discharge from the new outfall, Outfall 004, is assumed to be of the same quality as Outfalls 001-003. The schedule for the relocation, which will occur as part of the Port of Guam expansion, is not finalized at the time of this permit issuance. At the time of the facility's relocation, discharge will be authorized from Outfalls 002, 003, and 004 only; discharge from Outfall 001 will then be prohibited.

Table 1. Comparison of effluent limitations from the previous permit period (2011-2016) and effluent data from the Discharge Monitoring Report forms and the permit application

Parameter	Units	Daily Maximum Allowable Effluent Limitation	Reported Maximum Concentration
Flow rate	MGD	--	0.29
pH	S.U.	6.5-8.5	7.14, 7.89 ¹
TSS	mg/L	20	28
Ammonia	mg N/L	monitor only	0.25
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	<5
Orthophosphate	mg/L	0.05	0.99
Copper	ug/L	monitor only	550
Lead	ug/L	0.21	<0.85
Zinc	ug/L	monitor only	37
BTEX:		monitor only	
Benzene	mg/L		<.0005
Toluene	mg/L		<.0005
Ethylbenzene	mg/L		<.0005
Xylene	mg/L		<.0005

1. pH concentrations are the minimum and maximum values reported.
2. "<" means the concentration was below the laboratory's practical quantitation level for the parameter.

C. Inspection Report

On October 17, 2016, EPA issued a letter requesting information under Clean Water Act Section 308(a) that required Unitek to provide discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) for 2012 to 2016. Unitek replied on November 8, 2016 and supplied the requested DMRs. On April 6, 2017, EPA issued an NPDES Compliance Inspection Report and concluded no significant issues with facility operation with exception of several exceedances of maximum allowable discharge limit for phosphate from Outfall 001. Unitek's response explained difficulties in meeting laboratory hold times due to unavailability of analytical lab in Guam (samples need to be shipped to California). Unitek also stated they have implemented a more frequent replacement of carbon filtration device and system cleaning regimen.

VI: DETERMINATION OF NUMERICAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

The Clean Water Act ("CWA") requires point source dischargers to control the amount of pollutants that are discharged to waters of the United States. The control of pollutants is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. When determining effluent limitations, EPA must consider limitations based on the technology used to treat the pollutant(s) (i.e., technology-based effluent limits) and limitations that are protective of water quality standards (i.e., water quality-based effluent limits).

EPA evaluated the typical pollutants expected to be present in the effluent and selected the most stringent of applicable technology-based standards or water quality-based effluent limitations. Where effluent concentrations of toxic parameters are unknown or are not reasonably expected to be discharged in concentrations that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards, EPA may establish monitoring requirements in the permit. Where monitoring is required, data will be re-evaluated and the permit may be re-opened to incorporate effluent limitations as necessary.

A. Applicable Technology-based Effluent Limits

Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR 125.3 authorize the use of best professional judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern; BPJ was used to derive the technology-based effluent limitation for oil and grease proposed in this permit because effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs) were not available.

1. Technology-based Effluent Limitations

Effluent limitations for oil and grease are proposed for discharge from all outfalls (Outfalls 001-004). The current permit established a maximum daily effluent limitation of 15 mg/L. The effluent limitation has been carried over to the permit from the current permit and remains applicable. The limitation is based on EPA's BPJ as there are no applicable effluent limitation guidelines or performance standards for oil and grease.

B. Applicable Water Quality-based Limits

Water quality-based effluent limitations are required in NPDES permits when the permitting authority determines that a discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above any water quality standard (40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)).

When determining whether an effluent discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above narrative or numeric criteria, the permitting authority shall use procedures which account for existing controls on point and non-point sources of pollution, the variability of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the effluent, the sensitivity of the species to toxicity testing (when evaluating whole effluent toxicity) and where appropriate, the dilution of the effluent in the receiving water (40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(ii)).

Effluent limitations were established using:

1. Guam water quality standards, revised and approved by Guam EPA in 2001 and amended in June 2002.
2. National Recommended Water Quality Criteria, December 2013; and
3. Best Professional Judgment

1. Applicable Standards, Designated Uses and Impairments of Receiving Water

The GEPA water quality standards (2002) establish water quality criteria for marine waters which for the protection of designated beneficial uses. The GEPA water quality standards categorize Apra Harbor as Class A marine waterbody. Class A marine waters are protected for recreational and aesthetic enjoyment. Other uses are allowed as long as they are compatible with protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and with compatible recreation with risk of water ingestion by humans.

The GUAM WQS for Category M-2 ("Good") and Category M-3 ("Fair") marine waters are relevant to the reasonable potential analysis and the development of WQBELs for this permit. The WQS for orthophosphate and total suspended solids (TSS) vary for M-2 and M-3 waters; for the other pollutants of concern, the WQS for M-2 and M-3 waters are the same. In order to comply with GUAM WQS, the effluent limitations for Outfall 002 will be consistent with M-3 WQS and the effluent limitations for Outfalls 001, 003, and 004 will be consistent with the M-2 WQS. The previous permit set WQBELs for all outfalls based on M-3 WQS; however, WQBELs for Outfalls 001-003 were made consistent with M-2 WQS in the permit to reflect an updated interpretation of the GUAM WQS.

3. Existing Data on Toxic Pollutants

For pollutants with effluent data available, EPA has conducted a reasonable potential analysis based on statistical procedures outlined in EPA's *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control* herein after referred to as EPA's TSD (EPA 1991). These statistical procedures result in the calculation of the projected maximum effluent concentration based on monitoring data to account for effluent variability and a limited data set. The projected maximum effluent concentrations were estimated assuming a coefficient of variation of 0.6 and the 99 percent confidence interval of the 99th percentile based on an assumed lognormal distribution of daily effluent values (sections 3.3.2 and 5.5.2 of EPA's TSD). EPA calculated the projected maximum effluent concentration for each pollutant using the following equation:

$$\text{Projected maximum concentration} = C_e \times \text{reasonable potential multiplier factor.}$$

Where, " C_e " is the reported maximum effluent value and the multiplier factor is obtained from Table 3-1 of the TSD. The projected maximum effluent concentration is compared directly to the applicable water quality criterion to determine the reasonable potential for effluent concentration to exceed the receiving water criterion.

Table 2. Summary of Reasonable Potential Statistical Analysis:

Parameter	Maximum Observed Concentration (mg/L)	n	RP Multiplier	Projected Maximum Effluent Concentration (mg/L)	Most Stringent Water Quality Criterion (mg/L)	Statistical Reasonable Potential?
orthophosphate	0.99	5	2.3	2.277	0.055	YES
copper	0.550	10	1.7	0.935	0.0037	YES
lead	0.0008.5	9	1.8	0.0015	0.0085	NO
zinc	0.037	1	6.2	0.229	0.086	YES
benzene	0.0005	1	6.2	0.0031	0.071	NO
ethylbenzene	0.0005	1	6.2	0.0031	29	NO
toluene	0.0005	1	6.2	0.0031	200	NO
xylene	0.0005	1	6.2	0.0031		NO
TSS	28	6	2.1	58.8	20	YES

C. Rationale for Numeric Effluent Limits and Monitoring

EPA evaluated the typical pollutants expected to be present in the effluent and selected the most stringent of applicable technology-based standards or water quality-based effluent limitations. Where effluent concentrations of toxic parameters are unknown or are not reasonably expected to be discharged in concentration that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to water quality violations, EPA may establish monitoring requirements in the permit. Where monitoring is required, data will be re-evaluated and the permit may be re-opened to incorporate effluent limitations as necessary.

Appendix A provides example calculations for determining the numeric water quality-based effluent limits.

pH. The permit proposes maintaining the instantaneous effluent limitation for pH from the current permit, which requires that pH remain within the range of 6.5 to 8.5 standard units (S.U.) at all times. The pH effluent limitation in the permit is consistent with GUAM WQS for marine waters. Field measurement of pH is required for each discharge.

Orthophosphate (PO₄-P). The permit proposes maintaining the daily maximum effluent limitation for orthophosphate from the current permit for Outfall 002 of 0.10 mg/L and proposes a more stringent effluent limitation for orthophosphate for Outfalls 001, 003, and 004 of 0.05 mg/L in accordance with the appropriate marine water classifications for Category M-3 and Category M-2, respectively. An effluent limitation for orthophosphate was established in the permit because bilge water can consist of a mixture of vessel wastewater and leakage from a variety of sources containing phosphorus.

Effluent data for orthophosphate were available for review from five monitoring events between February 2012 and December 2016. Based on the reasonable potential analysis procedures outlined in section 3.3 of the TSD, the discharge demonstrates reasonable potential to exceed the M-2 water quality criterion. However, because of the nature of the discharge and the limited data set, effluent limitations for orthophosphate will be included for all outfalls in the permit in accordance with GUAM WQS. Effluent monitoring for orthophosphate is required once per month or once per discharge event.

Copper. The permit proposes including an effluent limitation for copper, which is based on GUAM WQS for aquatic life protection. The effluent limitation for copper was established in the proposed permit because copper is commonly found in wastewaters and bilge water.

Effluent data for copper were available for review from ten monitoring events between February 2012 and December 2016. The maximum effluent concentration was reported as 550 µg/L. Based on the reasonable potential analysis procedures outlined in section 3.3 of the TSD, the discharge demonstrates reasonable potential to exceed the most stringent water quality criterion, the Criteria Continuous Concentration (CCC), which is a chronic concentration. The proposed daily maximum effluent limit for copper is 0.0048 mg/L (4.8 µg/L), which is the Criteria Maximum Concentration (CMC). The CMC is an acute concentration. The proposed average monthly effluent limitation for copper is 0.0024 mg/L, which is the CCC. Effluent monitoring for copper is required monthly or once per discharge event.

Zinc. The permit proposes maintaining the effluent limitation for zinc from the current permit, which is based on GUAM WQS for aquatic life protection. The effluent limitation for zinc was established in the proposed permit because zinc is commonly found in bilge water.

Effluent data for zinc were available for review from six monitoring events between 2012 and 2016. The maximum effluent concentration was reported as 37 µg/L. Based on the reasonable potential analysis procedures outlined in section 3.3 of the TSD, the discharge demonstrates reasonable potential to exceed the most stringent water quality criterion, the Criteria Continuous Concentration (CCC), which is a chronic concentration. The proposed daily maximum effluent limit for zinc is 0.090 mg/L (90 µg/L), which is the Criteria Maximum Concentration (CMC). The CMC is an acute concentration. The proposed average monthly effluent limitation for lead is 0.043 mg/L, which is the CCC. Effluent monitoring for zinc is required monthly or once per discharge event.

Total suspended solids. The current permit includes an effluent limitation for total suspended solids (TSS). Effluent data for TSS were available for review from ten monitoring events between February 2012 and December 2016. Based on the reasonable potential analyses procedures outlined in section 3.3 of the TSD, the discharge demonstrates reasonable potential for TSS to exceed water quality criteria for Category

M-2 and Category M-3 waters. Effluent limitations for TSS will be included for discharge from all outfalls in the permit in accordance with GUAM WQS. For Outfalls 001, 003, and 004 (Category M-2), the maximum daily effluent limitation for TSS is 20 mg/L. In addition, concentrations of suspended matters at any point shall not be increased by discharge from Outfalls 001, 003, or 004 by more than ten percent (10%) from ambient at any time. For Outfall 002 (Category M-3), the maximum daily effluent limitation for TSS is 40 mg/L. In addition, concentrations of suspended matters at any point shall not be increased by discharge from Outfall 002 by more than twenty-five percent (25%) from ambient at any time. The permit proposes effluent TSS monitoring once per month or once per discharge event.

Turbidity. The current permit does not include an effluent limitation or require monitoring for turbidity; however, GUAM WQS require that the turbidity at any point not exceed 1.0 NTU over ambient conditions. The permit requires turbidity monitoring for each discharge to ensure compliance with GUAM WQS.

BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene). The permit maintains the requirement from the current permit to monitor for BTEX once per year or per discharge (whichever is less frequent) without numeric effluent limits. Monitoring requirements were included because BTEX are common components of refined oil products and solvents, which are likely to occur in oily water and bilge water. Effluent data from one discharge event in 2015 were available for review. Based on the reasonable potential analyses procedures outlined in section 3.3 of the TSD, the discharge does not demonstrate reasonable potential to exceed water quality criteria; however, annual BTEX monitoring will continue under the permit because limited data were available for review and there remains a potential for these pollutants to be present in the effluent.

D. Anti-Backsliding Provisions

1. Technology-based Effluent Limitations

The renewal or reissuance of an existing NPDES permit that contains technology-based effluent limits based on BPJ that are less stringent than those established in the previous permit is prohibited, except as provided in 40 CFR 122.44(k)(1)(i). This is referred to as "anti-backsliding." The permit establishes more stringent technology-based effluent limitations for oil and grease. The permit establishes equally stringent technology-based effluent limitations for oil and grease.

2. WQBELs

Section 402(o) of the CWA and 40 CFR 122.44(l) prohibits the renewal or reissuance of an NPDES permit that contains WQBELs less stringent than those established in the current permit, with some exceptions. The permit includes effluent limitations at least as stringent as those contained in the previous permit. The requirements of this permit are consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.44(l) and Guam's anti-degradation policy.

E. Anti-degradation Policy

EPA's anti-degradation policy at 40 CFR 131.12 and Section 5101 of the GUAM WQS require that existing water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses be maintained.

As described in this document, the permit establishes effluent limits and monitoring requirements that are designed to ensure that all applicable water quality standards are met. The permit does not include a mixing zone; therefore these limits will apply at the end of pipe without consideration of dilution in the receiving water. The permit is consistent with EPA and Guam's anti-degradation policies.

The Permittee notified EPA in the permit renewal application that Outfall 001 will be relocated as part of the Port of Guam's (Jose D. Leon Guerrero Commercial Port) planned expansion and modernization. Although the exact date of relocation is unknown, it is likely to occur within the five-year permit cycle. The proposed location of the new outfall, Outfall 004, is approximately 0.60 miles (1 km) west along the shoreline from the current location of Outfall 001. Both Outfall 001 and Outfall 004 discharge to the same segment of Apra Harbor; the receiving water quality at the new outfall and the receiving water quality at the current outfall are therefore Category M-2. The effluent quality should also be similar to the effluent quality that would be discharged from the three current outfalls. As Outfall 004 would be replacing Outfall 001, the effluent quantity would also not change as a result of relocating the outfall. The permit allows discharge from three outfalls, one of which will potentially be relocated during the permit cycle; however, moving the discharge point from Outfall 001 to Outfall 004 will not result in lowering water quality and is consistent with EPA and GEPA's anti-degradation policies.

F. Toxicity Testing Requirement

The draft permit proposes a "no chronic toxicity" discharge trigger in 100 percent effluent where compliance is evaluated using a single-concentration toxicity test result (reported as pass/fail), rather than a multi-concentration test result (reported as a point estimate, e.g., LC₅₀). While this approach does not yield information regarding the level of toxicity present in the diluted effluent, EPA Region 9 believes that this approach provides a reasonable balance between the need for semi-annual compliance monitoring and cost savings resulting from the use of single-concentration rather than multi-concentration testing considering the fact that the approved testing facility may be located in Hawaii or even farther away. If toxicity (as defined) is detected, then additional multi-concentration testing may be recommended by EPA Region 9.

This permit changes toxicity testing to use of marine species since the discharge flows into Apra Harbor, which are marine waters. At the beginning of the permit term, the permittee is expected to perform a species sensitivity test, whereby three different trophic level species - fish, invertebrate and alga/plant are evaluated using chronic toxicity methods. Once the most sensitive marine species is identified via the sensitivity test, then permittee will continue to conduct toxicity testing using only the one most sensitive species through remainder of permit

term for compliance purposes. EPA is available to provide additional technical support to the permittee to complete the species sensitivity test.

VII: NARRATIVE WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

The discharge prohibitions Section 5103 of GUAM WQS contains narrative water quality standards that apply to all waters of Guam including but not limited to marine and surface waters. The permit proposes narrative water quality-based effluent limits in the receiving water of Apra Harbor and the Philippine Sea based on narrative GUAM WQS.

VIII: MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The permit requires the permittee to continue to monitor the effluent for pollutants or parameters with technology-based effluent limits (i.e., oil and grease) and water quality-based effluent limits (i.e., pH, lead, etc.) for the duration of the permit term.

A. Effluent Monitoring and Reporting

The permit requires the permittee to conduct effluent monitoring to evaluate compliance with the permit conditions. The permittee shall perform all monitoring, sampling, and analyses in accordance with the methods described in the most recent edition of 40 CFR 136, unless otherwise specified in the permit. All monitoring data shall be reported on DMR forms and submitted quarterly, as specified in the permit.

B. Priority Toxic Pollutants Scan

The permit requires the permittee to conduct a priority pollutants scan during the fourth year of the five-year permit term to ensure that the discharge does not contain toxic pollutants in concentrations that may cause a violation of water quality standards. The permittee shall perform all effluent sampling and analyses for the priority toxic pollutants scan in accordance with the methods described in the most recent edition of 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise specified in the permit. The method quantitation limit should be below the most stringent applicable water quality criterion. If such method is not available, then the method with the lowest quantitation limit shall be used. 40 CFR 131.36 provides a complete list of priority pollutants. Please include ammonia testing concurrent with the priority pollutant scan.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing

The permit establishes semi-annual tests for chronic toxicity. Chronic toxicity testing evaluates reduced growth/reproduction at 100 percent effluent. Chronic toxicity is to be reported as "pass/fail" based on the Test of Significant Toxicity ("TST").

D. Receiving Water Monitoring and Mixing Zone Study

The permit incorporates receiving water monitoring requirements for nutrients as well as the development of a mixing zone study. The discharger can use data gathered during the permit term to request a mixing zone from GEPA prior to requesting a permit revision or applying for their next permit.

The permit requires the permittee to continue to monitor for pollutants or parameters with technology-based effluent limits (i.e., oil and grease) and water quality-based effluent limits (i.e., pH) in the effluent for the duration of the permit. Pollutants or parameters with water quality-based effluent limits shall be monitored once per month with grab sampling methods.

In accordance with federal regulations, the permittee must conduct a Priority Toxics Pollutants scan once during the permit cycle, preferably prior to fourth year of permit cycle so effluent results can be reviewed prior to next permit cycle and to ensure the discharge does not contain toxic pollutants in concentrations that may cause violation of water quality standards. If the scan results indicate that a limit has actually been exceeded or there is a reasonable potential for such a limit to be exceeded, then during next cycle, this permit may include appropriate numeric limits for those parameters with exceedances.

All monitoring, sampling, and analyses shall be performed as described in the most recent edition of 40 CFR 136, unless otherwise specified in the draft permit. All monitoring data must be reported via net-DMR and submitted quarterly to EPA and GEPA as specified in the permit.

IX: SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Permits issued by EPA require State review and certification under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) ensures that the permit will comply, not only with applicable Federal standards under the CWA, but also with State water quality standards. Therefore, EPA will forward this draft permit and factsheet to GEPA and request CWA Section 401(a)(1) certification.

A. Authorization to Discharge from Outfalls

The current permit allows discharge from three outfalls: Outfall 001, 002, and 003. The permit allows discharge from the same three outfalls until such a time that the facility moves from its current location at Outfall 001 to its new location at Outfall 004. The permittee must notify EPA and Guam EPA in writing 60 days prior to the facility's relocation from Outfall 001 to Outfall 004 and will confirm the location of Outfall 004. Upon notifying EPA, the permittee is (1) no longer authorized to discharge from 001 and (2) becomes authorized to discharge from Outfall 004 in accordance with the requirements in this permit.

Guam EPA also identified several permit conditions to be met as outlined in their Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification letter, dated September 20, 2011.

B. Pollution Prevention Plan and Best Management Practices

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(k), the permit requires the permittee to develop and implement a Pollution Prevention Plan that includes Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are designed to prevent pollutants from entering Apra Harbor and other surface waters while maintaining, operating, transporting, and/or storing the mobile treatment plant.

X: OTHER CONSIDERATIONS UNDER FEDERAL LAW

A. Threatened and Endangered Species

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. § 1536) requires federal agencies to ensure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by the federal agency does not jeopardize the continued existence of a listed or candidate species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of its habitat. Since the issuance of NPDES permits by the EPA is a federal action, consideration of the permitted discharge and its effect on any listed or candidate species or their critical habitat is appropriate.

To determine whether the discharge would affect any endangered or threatened species, EPA reviewed a list of species with habitats or known populations in Guam. (US FWS 2011). A discussion of each of these species is below.

Table 6. Listed species, designated under the U.S. Endangered Species Act for Guam

Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Critical Habitat Designated
National Marine Fisheries Service				
Fish	Scalloped hammerhead shark, Indo-West Pacific	<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>	Threatened (T)	
Mammals	Blue whale	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Endangered (E)	
	Fin whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	E	
	Sperm whale	<i>Physeter catodon</i>	E	
	Humpback whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	E	
	Dugong ²	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	E	
	Sei Whale	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	E	
Sea Turtles ²	Olive ridley sea turtle	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	T	
	Leatherback turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	E	
	Green Sea turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> (incl. <i>agassizi</i>)	T	
	Loggerhead turtle, North Pacific	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	T	

	Hawksbill turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricate</i>	E	
Corals ³		<i>Acropora globiceps</i>	T	
		<i>Acropora jacquelineae</i>	T	
		<i>Acropora lokani</i>	T	
		<i>Acropora retusa</i>	T	
		<i>Acropora speciose</i>	T	
		<i>Acropora tenella</i>	T	
		<i>Anacropora spinose</i>	T	
		<i>Euphyllia paradivisa</i>	T	
		<i>Isopora crateriformis</i>	T	
		<i>Montipora australiensis</i>	T	
		<i>Porites napopora</i>	T	
		<i>Seriatopora aculeate</i>	T	

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Species Associated with Ocean Habitats

Mammals	Little Mariana Fruit Bat	<i>Pteropus tokudae</i>	E	Guam
	Mariana Fruit Bat	<i>Pteropus mariannus mariannus</i>	T	Guam
Birds	Mariana Swiftlift	<i>Aerodramus bartschi</i>	E	
	Mariana Crow	<i>Corvus kubaryi</i>	E	Guam
Birds (cont.)	Mariana Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus guami</i>	E	
	Guam Micronesian Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon cinnamominus cinnamominus</i>	E	Guam
	Micronesian Megapode	<i>Megapodius laperouse</i>	E	
	Guam Rail	<i>Rallus owstoni</i>	E	
	Guam Bridled White-eye	<i>Zosterops conspicillatus conspicillatus</i>	E	
Plants	Hayun lagu	<i>Serianthes nelsonii</i>	E	

Source: NOAA 2015 and US FWS Environmental Conservation Online System.

¹ Critical habitat is defined as: (1) specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing, if they contain physical or biological features essential to conservation, and those features may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species if the agency determines that the area itself is essential for conservation.

² The species is also under the jurisdiction of the U.S. FWS.

³ EPA obtained these corals from http://www.fpir.noaa.gov/Library/PRD/Coral/us_indo-pacific_corals_distribution.pdf and http://www.fpir.noaa.gov/Library/PRD/Coral/Field_ID_guide_Guam.pdf.

Fish and Marine Mammals

Within U.S. Pacific Areas, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) recently identified several marine mammals, sea turtles, fish and coral species as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act (NMFS update, Jan. 2015). The list includes: Blue Whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*), Fin Whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*), Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*), Sei whale (*Balaenoptera borealis*), Sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), Dugong (*Dugong dugon*), Green Sea Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), Hawksbill Sea Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricate*), Leatherback Sea Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (*Caretta caretta*), Olive Ridley Turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), and the Scalloped Hammerhead shark (*Sphyrna lewini*).

Limited information is available on threats to the turtle population in Guam. The harvest of green sea turtles and their eggs on land is occurring in Guam and may be occurring to hawksbills as well. Other factors besides harvest affecting the hawksbill and green sea turtle populations in Guam are habitat loss, problems associated with urbanization and expanding tourism, and potentially incidental take by fisheries. Additionally, sedimentation from land development has damaged Guam's coral reefs, and presumably, food sources for turtles.

Water quality could potentially affect hawksbill and green sea turtles via absorption of contaminants or direct ingestion of contaminated water or prey. The effluent discharged under this permit would consist of bilge water, which would be treated by the mobile treatment facility prior to discharge to Apra Harbor and the Philippine Sea. Monitoring data from the mobile treatment facility have shown exceedances of effluent limitations only for orthophosphate water quality standards during the previous five-year permitting period (see Table 1). The technology and water quality-based effluent limits in the permit should not result in acute or chronic exposures of contaminants that would significantly affect the hawksbill turtle or green sea turtle. These effluent limits also are not likely to affect the availability or distribution of prey species or produce undesirable aquatic life within Apra Harbor that may impact hawksbill or green sea turtles.

Corals

Within Guam waters, NOAA has confirmed three coral species as threatened – *Seriatopora aculeata*, *Acropora globiceps*, and *Acropora retusa*. Of the two confirmed species of coral, only *Seriatopora aculeate* has a listed habitat depth greater than 10 meters. *Seriatopora aculeate* has a listed depth range of up to 40 meters. Top threats to corals include ocean warming, ocean acidification, dredging, coastal development, coastal point source pollution, agricultural and land use practices, disease, predation, reef fishing, aquarium trade, physical damage from boats and anchors, marine debris, and aquatic invasive species. In particular, *Seriatopora aculeate* is most susceptible to ocean warming, disease, acidification, sedimentation, nutrients, predation, and collection and trade.

The proposed permit includes effluent limitations for: pH, sediment (as TSS), one nutrient (orthophosphate) and two metals (copper and zinc). The permit is a reissuance of a permit for an existing facility with infrequent and very low volume discharges (less than 0.3 MGD). The primary outfall for the discharge (#001) is at 2-6 feet depth (about 2 meters). EPA has therefore

determined the outfall may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect threatened corals in the vicinity of the outfall.

Bats

The Little Mariana Fruit Bat (*Pteropus tokudae*) and the Mariana Fruit Bat (*Pteropus mariannus mariannus*) are listed as endangered and threatened, respectively, due to habitat lost/degradation, over hunting, predation by the brown treesnake, and natural disturbances. On islands inhabited by humans, bat colonies usually occur in remote sites, especially near or along clifflines. The Mariana Fruit Bat is known to forage on military lands and at the Guam National Wildlife Refuge. (US FWS 2009; US FWS 2012). The potential interactions between the discharges and Apra Harbor area and the bat species would be indirect considering the only known colony is located in the northern part of the island. Further, the discharge events are expected to be infrequent and small volumes, if any. The facility's discharge will not effect the bats' food, habitat, or the bat itself.

Birds: Seven Endemic Bird Species

The U.S. FWS lists as threatened or endangered seven bird species: 1) Mariana Swiftlet (*Aerodramus bartschi*); 2) Mariana Crow (*Corvus kubaryi*); 3) Mariana Common Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus guami*); 4) Guam Micronesian Megapode (*Megapodius laperouse*); 5) Guam Rail (*Rallus owstoni*); 6) Guam Bridled White-eye (*Zosterops conspicillatus conspicillatus*); and Guam Micronesian Kingfisher (*Halcyon cinnamominus cinnammominus*).

Many endemic birds, especially flightless birds like the Guam Rail, are listed as threatened or endangered due to predation by the brown treesnake or predation by other animals such as lizards, rats, and feral cats. The Kingfisher was listed as endangered solely from the predation by the brown treesnake and there are no known populations on Guam.

Many of these seven bird species are known to occur in the northern part of the island, miles away from the facilities discharge. Similar to the Mariana fruit bat, the Guam Micronesian kingfisher has critical habitat on the northern part of Guam. The Mariana Crow critical habitat also occurs in the northern tip of Guam (by Ritidian Point). Because the Guam Micronesian Kingfisher is only present in captivity and specific reintroduction locations have not yet been identified, it can be determined that the Guam Micronesian Kingfisher has no nexus with the Phillipine Sea.

The Micronesian Megapode is listed as endangered. No populations are known to exist on Guam. Current threats to megapodes in the pacific islands include habitat destruction by feral ungulates and commercial/residential development; competition with introduced species; and predation by lizards, cats, rats, pigs, dogs, and the brown treesnake. (US FWS 1998). The discharge will not effect the Micronesian Megapode.

The Mariana common moorhen is an inhabitant of emergent vegetation in freshwater marshes, ponds and placid, rivers. In the Mariana Islands its preferred habitat includes freshwater lakes, marshes and swamps. Both man-made and natural wetlands are used. Because moorhens require

wetlands with specific criteria for vegetative cover as well as depth, the most serious threat to the continued existence of the moorhen include the continuing disappearance of suitable wetland habitat. In addition, predation by the brown treesnake and the potential for avian disease are also considered serious threats to the species. Therefore, it is EPA's determination that the discharge will not affect the Mariana common moorhen ("no effect").

The Mariana gray swiftlet is a small swift species with grayish brown plumage and a square tail without spines. This is the only resident swift in the Marianas Islands and may be confused with migratory swallows. This species belongs to a genus of swiftlet with the rare ability of echolocation which allows them to reside in caves. Mariana gray swiftlets forage over a wide variety of terrain and capture insects while flying. Little information is available on the historical range of the Mariana gray swiftlet, but presently Mahlac cave, Fachi cave, and Maemong cave harbor swiftlet populations on Guam.

The most likely historical and current threats to the survival of the Mariana gray swiftlet are the disturbance of caves by human activity, predation by brown tree snakes, the historical use and application of pesticides by the U.S. military, avian disease, the destruction of forests and habitats by typhoons, and the alteration of native habitats. The Mariana gray swiftlet is known to nest and roost in deep caves; thus it can be determined that the Mariana gray swiftlet has little overlap with Apra Harbor water, other than speculative incidental contact. It is EPA's determination that the discharge will have no effect on the Mariana gray swiftlet.

Plants: Hayun Iagu

Only one mature tree on Guam is known to exist and is endangered primarily by the browsing of introduced ungulates and infestations of herbivorous insects. The tree is not in the discharge area. The facility's discharge will not affect the Hayun Iagu (*Serianthes nelsonii*).

In addition to the discussion above, the permittee is considered a minor discharger that discharges intermittently, three miles upstream of the ocean. This permit incorporates effluent limits and narrative conditions to ensure that the discharge meets GEPA WQS, without any mixing zones. All effluent limits will apply at end of pipe. Therefore, EPA is making a no effect determination for inland listed species.

The permit is a reissuance of a permit for an existing facility. No new construction, new pipelines, land, habitat, or hydrology alterations are associated with the permit reissuance. The effluent limitations in this reissued permit are all as stringent as or equally protective as those in the previous permit. The effluent limits in the permit will not result in acute or chronic exposures to contaminants that would affect federally listed threatened and endangered species, or impair any designated critical habitat.

EPA believes that this permit reissuance will either not affect or not likely to adversely affect federally listed threatened and endangered species under the NOAA National Marine Fisheries or US Fish and Wildlife Services jurisdictions that may be present in the area of discharge. If, in the future, EPA obtains information or is provided information that indicates that there could be

adverse impacts to federally listed species, EPA will contact the appropriate agency or agencies and initiate consultation, to ensure that such impacts are minimized or mitigated.

EPA drafted this permit to protect the beneficial uses of the river, which include propagation and preservation of aquatic wildlife. Therefore, EPA believes that the permit conditions will not affect the availability or distribution of prey species or produce undesirable aquatic life within the Philippine Sea that may directly impact threatened or endangered species. EPA provided the Services with copies of this fact sheet and the draft permit during the public notice period.

B. Coastal Zones

The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) requires that federal activities and licenses, including federally permitted activities, must be consistent with an approved state Coastal Management Plan (CZMA Sections 307(c)(1) through (3)). Section 307(c) of the CZMA and implementing regulations at 40 CFR Part 930 prohibit EPA from issuing a permit for an activity affecting land or water use in the coastal zone until the applicant certifies that the proposed activity complies with the state (or Territory) Coastal Zone Management program, and the state (or Territory) or its designated agency concurs with the certification.

EPA has provided copies of the draft permit and this fact sheet to Guam for review and comment during the public notice period.

C. Essential Fish Habitat

The 1996 amendments to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Management and Conservation Act (MSA) set forth a number of new mandates for the National Marine Fisheries Service, regional fishery management councils and other federal agencies to identify and protect important marine and anadromous fish species and habitat. The MSA requires federal agencies to make a determination on federal actions that may adversely impact Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) in marine environments. Apra Harbor connects to the Philippine Sea and is considered a marine ecosystem, thus federal requirements of the MSA apply to EPA's proposed action to issue an NPDES permit to discharge into Apra Harbor. Therefore, EPA is required to make a determination on whether this action may adversely impact EFH, as defined under the MSA. Given that effluent limitations in the permit are written to meet water quality standards established to be protective of applicable aquatic life uses and the discharge flow (volume and frequency) was *de minimis* in nature over the previous permit cycle, EPA has determined there will be no adverse impacts to EFH from the issuance of the NPDES permit for Unitek's mobile treatment plant.

EPA has provided a copy of the draft permit and factsheet to NMFS for review.

D. Impact to National Historic Properties

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires federal agencies to consider the effect of their undertakings on historic properties either listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places. Pursuant to federal requirements of NHPA and 36 CFR 800.3(a)(1), EPA has determined the permit does not have the potential to affect any historic or cultural properties.

PART XI - ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

A. Public Notice

In accordance with 40 CFR 124.10, the EPA Director shall give public notice that a draft NPDES permit has been prepared under 40 CFR 124.6(d) by mailing a copy of the notice to the permit applicant and other federal and state agencies, and through publication of a notice in a daily or weekly newspaper within the area affected by the facility.

B. Public Comment Period

EPA issued a public notice from April XX to May XX, 2017 soliciting public comment on the permit.

C. Public Hearing

In accordance with 40 CFR 124.12, the EPA Director shall hold a public hearing whenever she finds, on the basis of requests, a significant degree of public interest in a draft permit. The Director may also hold a public hearing when, for instance, such a hearing might clarify one or more issues involved in the permit decision. Public notice of such hearing shall be given as specified in 40 CFR 124.10.

D. Water Quality Certification Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 124.53, under section 401 of the Act, EPA may not issue a permit until a certification is granted or waived in accordance with that section by the State or Territory in which the discharge originates or will originate. EPA shall send GEPA a copy of the draft permit, a statement that EPA cannot issue or deny the permit until the Territory of GEPA has granted or denied certification under 40 CFR 124.55, or waived its right to certify, and a statement that the Territory of GEPA will be deemed to have waived its right to certify unless that right is exercised within a specified reasonable time not to exceed 60 days from the date the draft permit is mailed to GEPA unless EPA Regional Administrator finds that unusual circumstances require more a longer time. Territorial certification under section 401 shall be in writing and shall

include the conditions necessary to assure compliance with referenced applicable provisions of sections 208(e), 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 of the CWA and appropriate requirements of Territory law.

GEPA has not yet provided 401 certification for this permit. Upon receipt, EPA will incorporate conditions into the final permit.

PART XI: REFERENCES

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Appendix A. Calculations for Water quality based effluent limitations

WOBEL Calculations for Toxic Metals

As a mixing zone for copper and zinc is not authorized by GEPA, then acute, chronic, and human health wasteload allocations are calculated using the following modified steady-state mass balance equation:

$$C_e = C_r = WLA$$

“ C_r ” is the water quality criterion (in mg/l, $\mu\text{g/l}$, or TU).

Sample Step-by-Step Calculations for Copper

- (1) Using the September 2004 CNMI WQS incorporating EPA’s 2004 National recommended water quality criteria for copper (EPA-822-H-04-001), the saltwater acute criterion ($C_{r \text{ acute}}$) is $4.8 \mu\text{g/l}$, the saltwater chronic criterion ($C_{r \text{ chronic}}$) is $3.1 \mu\text{g/l}$, and the human health (organisms only) criterion ($C_{r \text{ human}}$) is $1,300 \mu\text{g/l}$.

$$\text{Acute } C_e = 4.8 \mu\text{g/l} = \text{acute WLA}$$

$$\text{Chronic } C_e = 3.1 \mu\text{g/l} = \text{chronic WLA}$$

- (2) Following TSD Table 5-1 for acute water quality criteria protecting aquatic life, a value of 0.321 is used as the statistical multiplier for back-calculating the acute long-term average (LTA) when the acute wasteload allocation is established at the 99th percentile occurrence probability. EPA estimates that the coefficient of variation (CV) of the pollutant in the effluent is 0.6.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Acute LTA} &= \text{acute WLA} \times \text{acute WLA multiplier factor} \\ &= 4.8 \times 0.321 \\ &= 1.54 \mu\text{g/l} \end{aligned}$$

- (3) Following TSD Table 5-2 for chronic water quality criteria protecting aquatic life, a value of 0.527 is used as the statistical multiplier for back-calculating the chronic long-term average when the chronic wasteload allocation is established at the 99th percentile occurrence probability and EPA estimates that the CV of the pollutant in the effluent is 0.6:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Chronic LTA} &= \text{chronic WLA} \times \text{chronic WLA multiplier factor} \\ &= 3.1 \times 0.527 \\ &= 1.63 \mu\text{g/l} \end{aligned}$$

- (4) Following TSD Section 5.4.4 for human health water quality criteria, the human health wasteload allocation is established as the human health long-term average:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Human health LTA} &= \text{human health WLA} \\ &= 1,300 \mu\text{g/l}\end{aligned}$$

- (5) Following TSD Section 5.4, the lowest of the acute, chronic or human health long-term average is selected and used to calculate maximum daily and average monthly water quality-based effluent limits:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Minimum LTA} &= \text{Acute LTA} \\ &= 1.54 \mu\text{g/l}\end{aligned}$$

- (6) If the minimum long-term average is based on a water quality criterion protecting aquatic life, then the statistical procedure outlined in TSD Table 5-2 is used to calculate maximum daily and average monthly WQBELs. In this procedure, EPA estimates that the CV of pollutants in the effluent is 0.6 and chooses the statistical multiplier factor of 3.11 to calculate a maximum daily water quality-based effluent limit established at the 99th percentile occurrence probability:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Max daily WQBEL} &= \text{minimum LTA} \times \text{LTA multiplier factor} \\ &= 1.54 \times 3.11 \\ &= 4.8 \mu\text{g/l for copper}\end{aligned}$$

- (7) Continuing with this procedure, EPA estimates that the CV of pollutants in the effluent is 0.6, assumes that the minimum number of effluent samples per month is four, and chooses the statistical multiplier factor of "1.55" to calculate an average monthly water quality based effluent limit established at the 95th percentile occurrence probability:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Avg month WQBEL} &= \text{minimum LTA} \times \text{LTA multiplier factor} \\ &= 1.54 \times 1.55 \\ &= 2.4 \mu\text{g/l for copper}\end{aligned}$$

N.P.D.E.S. Draft Permit

**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105**

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

NPDES PERMIT NO. GU0020346

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act ("CWA") (Public Law 92-500, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the following discharger is authorized to discharge from the identified facility at the outfall location(s) specified below, in accordance with the effluent limits, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit:

Discharger Name	Unitek Environmental Guam
Discharger Address	P.O. Box 24607 Barrigada, Guam 96921
Facility Name	Unitek Environmental Guam Waste Transfer Facility
Facility Location Address	1026 Cabras Highway – Port of Guam Piti, Guam 96925
Facility Rating	Minor

Outfall Number	General Type of Waste Discharged	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Oily Water Processing and Bilge Water Processing	13° 28' 00" N	144° 40' 30" E	Philippine Sea
002	Oily Water Processing and Bilge Water Processing	13° 27' 30" N	144° 40' 00" E	Apra Harbor
003	Oily Water Processing and Bilge Water Processing	13° 27' 45" N	144° 39' 00" E	Apra Harbor
004	Oily Water Processing and Bilge Water Processing	13° 27' 52" N	144° 39' 59" E	Philippine Sea

This permit was issued on:	<TBD>
This permit shall become effective on:	<issue date + 33 days>
This permit shall expire at midnight on:	<effective date + 5 yrs. – one day>

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(d), the discharger shall submit a new application for a permit at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit, unless permission for a date no later than the permit expiration date has been granted by the Director.

Signed this _____ day of _____, 2017, for the Regional Administrator.

Tomás Torres, Director
Water Division

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PART I: EFFLUENT LIMITS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Final Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements

1. Final Effluent Limits – Outfalls 001, 002, 003, and 004.

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and ending on the expiration date of this permit, the discharger is authorized to discharge treated oily wastewater and bilge wastewater from its mobile treatment plant in compliance with the final effluent limits and monitoring requirements specified in Table 1.

Compliance with these requirements is monitored at the point immediately following the final treatment process and before mixing with the receiving water, as shown on Attachment C. If there is no discharge at this outfall during any one month period, then report "C" in the "No Discharge" box on the DMR form for that month.

The discharger is authorized to discharge from Outfalls 001, 002, and 003 until the facility relocates; at that time, discharge from Outfall 001 is prohibited and discharge from Outfalls 002, 003 and 004 only is authorized as specified in Special Conditions of this permit (III.A).

- 2. The discharge of pollutants at any point other than the outfall numbers specifically authorized in this permit is prohibited, and constitutes a violation thereof.**
- 3. The discharge shall be free from substances, conditions, or combinations thereof that:**
 - a. cause visible floating materials, debris, oils, grease, scum, foam, or other floating matter which degrades water quality or use;**
 - b. produce visible turbidity, settle to form deposits or otherwise adversely affect aquatic life;**
 - c. produce objectionable color, odor or taste, directly or by a chemical or biological action;**
 - d. injure or are toxic or harmful to humans, animals, plants or aquatic life; or**
- 4. The discharge from Outfalls 001, 003, and 004 shall not cause concentrations of suspended matter at any point to increase more than ten percent (10%) from ambient at any time.**
- 5. The discharge from Outfall 002 shall not cause concentrations of suspended matter at any point to increase more than twenty-five percent (25%) from ambient at any time.**

6. The discharge shall not cause the turbidity values in the receiving water to exceed 1.0 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) over ambient conditions.
7. The discharge shall not cause the concentration of dissolved oxygen to decrease to less than seventy-five percent (75%) saturation at any time, as influenced by salinity or naturally occurring temperature variations. Where natural conditions cause lower dissolved oxygen levels, controllable water quality factors shall not cause further reductions.
8. The discharge shall not cause the salinity of the receiving water to be altered by more than +10% from ambient conditions.
9. The discharge shall not cause the temperature of the receiving water to be changed by more than 1.8°F (1.0°C) from ambient conditions.
10. The discharge shall not contain concentrations of oil or petroleum products that:
 - a. cause a visible film, or sheen, or result in visible discoloration of the surface with a corresponding oil or petroleum product odor;
 - b. cause damage to fish, invertebrates, or objectionable degradation of drinking water quality; or
 - c. form an oil deposit on the shores or bottom of the receiving body of water.
11. The discharge shall be free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological, acute or chronic responses in human, plant, animal or aquatic life.
12. The discharge shall be free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce contamination in harvestable aquatic life to the extent that it causes detrimental physiological, acute or chronic responses in humans or protected wildlife, when consumed.
13. The survival of aquatic life in marine waters subjected to the discharge, or other controllable water quality factors, shall not be less than that for the same water body in areas unaffected by the waste discharge.
14. The discharge, alone or in combination with other sources, shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard.
15. Samples taken in compliance with the effluent monitoring requirements specified in Part I of this permit shall be taken at the point immediately following the final treatment process and before mixing with the receiving water

B. Table 1. Final Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements – Outfall Numbers 001, 002, 003, and 004.

Parameter	Maximum Allowable Discharge Limits			Monitoring Requirements		Notes
	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Units	Frequency ¹	Sample Type	
ALL OUTFALLS						
Flow rate	--	--	MGD	continuous	meter	(2), (3)
pH	Within 6.5 and 8.5 at all times		S.U.	once/discharge	discrete	(3)
Turbidity	--	--	NTU	once/discharge	discrete	(2), (3), (4)
Oil and grease	10	15	mg/L	once/discharge	grab	(5)
Copper	2.4	4.8	ug/L	once/discharge	grab	(2), (5)
Zinc	43.4	90	ug/L	once/discharge	grab	(2), (5)
BTEX: Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene	n/a	n/a		once/year	grab	(2), (5), (6)
priority pollutants	n/a	n/a		once/permit term	grab	(2), (5), (7)
Whole effluent toxicity	n/a	n/a		Once/permit	composite	(2), (7)
OUTFALLS 001, 003, AND 004						
TSS	n/a	20	mg/L	once/discharge	grab	(4), (5)
orthophosphate	n/a	0.05	mg/L	once/discharge	grab	(5)
OUTFALL 002						
TSS	n/a	40	mg/L	once/discharge	grab	(4), (5)
orthophosphate	n/a	0.10	mg/L	once/discharge	grab	(5)

1. If there is no discharge from an outfall during any one month period, report "C" in the "No Discharge" box on the Discharge Monitoring Report for that month. For monthly and annual monitoring requirements, the permittee does not have to sample the effluent if there is no discharge in that month or year, respectively. Monthly and annual monitoring requirements apply to each outfall independently.
2. No effluent limits are set at this time, but monitoring and reporting is required.
3. Flow, pH, and turbidity shall be taken as field measurements at the time of sampling.
4. Discharge prohibition also applies per Part I.A.
5. Grab samples must be collected within the first hour of discharge.
6. BTEX must be analyzed during the first discharge event of the year.
7. The priority pollutant scan and ammonia analysis must be completed once during the five-year permit term, preferably concurrent with one whole effluent toxicity test.

C. Sampling

1. Samples and measurements taken as required in this permit shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.
2. Effluent samples shall be taken after the last treatment process and prior to mixing with the receiving water, where representative samples can be obtained.
3. If the discharge is intermittent rather than continuous, then on the first day of each such intermittent discharge, the permittee shall monitor and record data for all the parameters listed in the monitoring requirements, after which the frequencies of analysis listed in the monitoring requirements shall apply for the duration of each such intermittent discharge. If there is no discharge, then monitoring is not required.

D. General Monitoring and Reporting

1. All monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 136 test methods, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For effluent analyses required in Table 1 of this permit, the permittee shall utilize 40 CFR 136 test methods with MDLs and MLs that are lower than the effluent limits in Table 1 of this permit. If all MDLs or MLs are higher than these effluent limits or criteria concentrations, then the permittee shall utilize the test method with the lowest MDL or ML. In this context, the permittee shall ensure that the laboratory utilizes a standard calibration where the lowest standard point is equal to or less than the ML. Influent and effluent analyses for metals shall measure "total recoverable metal", except as provided under 40 CFR 122.45(c).
2. As an attachment to the first DMR, the permittee shall submit, for all parameters with monitoring requirements specified in Table 1 of this permit:
 - a. The test method number or title and published MDL or ML,
 - b. The preparation procedure used by the laboratory,
 - c. The laboratory's MDL for the test method computed in accordance with Appendix B of 40 CFR 136,
 - d. The standard deviation (S) from the laboratory's MDL study,
 - e. The number of replicate analyses (n) used to compute the laboratory's MDL, and
 - f. The laboratory's lowest calibration standard.

As part of each DMR submittal, the permittee shall certify that there are no changes to the laboratory's test methods, MDLs, MLs, or calibration standards. If there are any changes to the laboratory's test methods, MDLs, MLs, or calibration standards, these changes shall be summarized in an attachment to the subsequent DMR submittal.

3. The permittee shall develop a Quality Assurance ("QA") Manual for the field collection and laboratory analysis of samples. The purpose of the QA Manual is to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of samples and explaining data anomalies if they occur. At a minimum, the QA Manual shall include the following:
 - a. Identification of project management and a description of the roles and responsibilities of the participants; purpose of sample collection; matrix to be sampled; the analytes or compounds being measured; applicable technical, regulatory, or program-specific action criteria; personnel qualification requirements for collecting samples;
 - b. Description of sample collection procedures; equipment used; the type and number of samples to be collected including QA/Quality Control ("QC") samples; preservatives and holding times for the samples (see 40 CFR 136.3); and chain of custody procedures;
 - c. Identification of the laboratory used to analyze the samples; provisions for any proficiency demonstration that will be required by the laboratory before or after contract award such as passing a performance evaluation sample; analytical method to be used; MDL and ML to be reported; required QC results to be reported (e.g., matrix spike recoveries, duplicate relative percent differences, blank contamination, laboratory control sample recoveries, surrogate spike recoveries, etc.) and acceptance criteria; and corrective actions to be taken in response to problems identified during QC checks; and
 - d. Discussion of how the permittee will perform data review and reporting of results to EPA and GEPA and how the permittee will resolve data quality issues and identify limits on the use of data.
4. Throughout all field collection and laboratory analyses of samples, the permittee shall use the QA/QC procedures documented in their QA Manual. If samples are tested by a contract laboratory, the permittee shall ensure that the laboratory has a QA Manual on file. A copy of the permittee's QA Manual shall be retained on the permittee's premises and available for review by EPA and GEPA upon request. The permittee shall review its QA Manual annually and revise it, as appropriate.
5. Samples collected during each month of the reporting period must be reported on Discharge Monitoring Report forms, as follows:
 - a. For a *maximum daily* permit limit or monitoring requirement when one or more samples are collected during the month, report either:

The *maximum value*, if the maximum value of all analytical results is greater than or equal to the ML; or
NODI (Q), if the maximum value of all analytical results is greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, but less than the ML; or

NODI (B), if the maximum value of all analytical results is less than the laboratory's MDL.

- b. For an *average weekly* or *average monthly* permit limit or monitoring requirement when only one sample is collected during the week or month, report either:

The *maximum value*, if the maximum value of all analytical results is greater than or equal to the ML; or

NODI (Q), if the maximum value of all analytical results is greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, but less than the ML; or

NODI (B), if the maximum value of all analytical results is less than the laboratory's MDL.

- c. For an *average weekly* or *average monthly* permit limit or monitoring requirement when more than one sample is collected during the week or month, report:

The *average value* of all analytical results where 0 (zero) is substituted for *NODI (B)* and the laboratory's MDL is substituted for *NODI (Q)*.

6. In addition to information requirements specified under 40 CFR 122.41(j)(3) (see paragraph V.A.1.j(3) of this permit), records of monitoring information shall include the laboratory which performed the analyses and any comment, case narrative, or summary of results produced by the laboratory. The records should identify and discuss QA/QC analyses performed concurrently during sample analyses and whether project and 40 CFR 136 requirements were met. The summary of results must include information on initial and continuing calibration, surrogate analyses, blanks, duplicates, laboratory control samples, matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate results, and sample condition upon receipt, holding time, and preservation.
7. The permittee shall electronically submit Discharge Monitoring Reports using NetDMR (<http://www.epa.gov/netdmr>) and, if applicable Biosolids/Sewage Sludge Reports using NeT. See <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/national-pollutant-discharge-elimination-system-npdes-electronic-reporting-tool-net-fact>, respectively.
8. DMRs shall be submitted by the 28th day of the month following the previous reporting period. For example, under quarterly submission, the three DMR forms for January, February, and March are due on April 28th. Annual and quarterly monitoring must be conducted starting in the first complete quarter or year following permit issuance. Reporting for annual monitoring is due on January 28th of the following year. A DMR must be submitted for the reporting period even if there was not any discharge. If there is no discharge from the facility during the reporting period, the permittee shall submit a DMR indicating no discharge as required.
9. The permittee shall submit an electronic or paper Discharge Monitoring Report to GEPA:

Paper DMR forms shall be mailed to:
Guam EPA
P.O. Box 22439
Barrigada, GU 96921

PART II: STANDARD CONDITIONS

The permittee shall comply with all United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 9 Standard Conditions included in an attachment to this permit (see Attachment A).

The permittee shall also comply with all Guam EPA conditions outlined in the Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification letter (dated Sept. 20, 2011) regarding this permit.

PART III: SPECIAL CONDITIONS

E. Authorization to Discharge from Outfalls

1. The permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfalls 001, 002, and 003 until such a time that the facility moves from its current location at Outfall 001 to its new location at Outfall 004. Permittee shall notify EPA and GEPA in writing of the facility's relocation from Outfall 001 to Outfall 004 at least 60 days prior to initial discharge from Outfall 004; the permittee shall send the notification letter to EPA and GEPA at the addresses specified in paragraph D.7 of this permit. If the permittee does not receive a response regarding outfall relocation from EPA or GEPA within 30 days, concurrence with the outfall relocation is presumed and, beginning the date identified in the notification, the permittee is (1) no longer authorized to discharge from 001 and (2) becomes authorized to discharge from Outfall 004 in accordance with the requirements in this permit.
2. Water quality monitoring and sampling shall be in accordance with the NPDES permit. However, if needed, the permit can be amended or changed by Guam EPA when discharge conditions necessitate additional monitoring.
3. Water quality sampling shall be required for ambient baseline information for the proposed Outfall 004 locations prior to initial discharge. The collected water quality baseline data shall be submitted to Guam EPA with copies to EPA. In addition, the permittee shall notify Guam EPA in writing 24 hours prior to the initial discharge and operation of the proposed Outfall 004.
4. Timely decommissioning of Outfall 001 is necessary to ensure Guam Port Authority Contractors or tenant contractors cannot mistakenly or purposely connect to the decommissioned outfall system. Guam EPA shall be notified in writing once Outfall 001 is taken off-line.
5. Pipeline gate valves in the facility shall be clearly marked to indicate if the valve is open or closed to ensure that facility operators and or spill responders do not mistakenly position the valve in the wrong position.
6. A Notice of Violation/Work Stop Order will be issued if certification conditions are not adhered to or when significant or sustained water quality degradation occurs. Work or discharge shall be suspended or halted until the permittee addresses environmental problems/concerns to Guam EPA's satisfactions. Guam EPA may also levy penalties and fines (Title 10 GCA, Chapter 47, Water Pollution Control Act, Section 477111: penalties as amended by Public Law 17-87). Invalidity or enforceability of one or more provisions of this certification shall not affect any other provisions of this certification.

F. Permit Reopener(s)

1. In accordance with 40 CFR 122 and 124, this permit may be modified by EPA to include effluent limits, monitoring, or other conditions to implement new regulations, including EPA-approved water quality standards; or to address new information indicating the presence of effluent toxicity or the reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality standards.

G. Twenty-four Hour Reporting of Noncompliance

1. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(i), (ii), and (iii), the following condition is expressly incorporated into this permit. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally¹ within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, to EPA and Guam Environmental Protection Agency (GEPA). The permittee shall notify EPA and GEPA at the following telephone numbers:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
CWA Compliance Office (ENF 3-1)
(415) 972-3577

Administrator
Guam EPA
(671) 475-1658

A written submission shall also be provided within five 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 information shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
 - a. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limit in the permit (see 40 CFR 122.44(g)).
 - b. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limit in the permit.
 - c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limit for any of the pollutants listed by the director in the permit to be reported within 24 hours (see 40 CFR 122.44(g)).

¹ Oral reporting means direct contact with an EPA and GEPA staff person. If the permittee is unsuccessful in reaching a staff person, the permittee shall provide notification by 9 a.m. on the first business day following the noncompliance.

3. The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports required under paragraph B.2, if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

H. Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Requirements

1. Monitoring Frequency

The permittee shall conduct once per permit term chronic toxicity tests on 24-hour composite effluent samples. Once each permit term, the permittee shall split a 24-hour composite effluent sample and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using a fish, an invertebrate, and an alga species.

The most sensitive species is the fish, invertebrate, or alga species which demonstrates the largest percent effect level at the Instream Waste Concentration (IWC), where: $\text{IWC percent effect level} = [(\text{Control mean response} - \text{IWC mean response}) \div \text{Control mean response}] \times 100$.

Once the most sensitive species is identified, at beginning of each permit term, then permittee may conduct toxicity testing using only the most sensitive species (i.e., only one species) through the remaining permit term.

Chronic toxicity test samples shall be collected for each point of discharge at the designated NPDES sampling station for the effluent (i.e., downstream from the last treatment process and any in-plant return flows where a representative effluent sample can be obtained). During term of the permit, a split of each sample shall be analyzed for all other monitored parameters at the minimum frequency of analysis specified by the effluent monitoring program.

2. Marine and Estuarine Species and Test Methods

Species and short-term test methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of NPDES effluents are found in the first edition of *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms* (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995) and applicable water quality standards; also see 40 CFR Parts 122.41(j)(4) and 122.44(d)(1)(iv) and 40 CFR Part 122.21(j)(5)(viii) for POTWs. The permittee shall conduct a static 48-hr. non-renewal toxicity test with the purple sea urchin, *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus* or *Tripneustes gratilla*, or the sand dollar, *Dendraster excentricus* (Fertilization Test Method 1008.0).

If laboratory-held cultures of the sea urchin or sand dollar, are not available for testing, then the permittee shall conduct a static 48-hr. non-renewal toxicity test with the giant kelp, *Macrocystis pyrifera* (Germination and Growth Test Method 1009.0); or a 7-day static renewal toxicity test with the mysid, *Holmesimysis costata* (Survival and Growth Test Method 1007.01) or inland silverside, *Menidia beryllina* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.01), found in the third edition of *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving*

Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms (EPA/821/R-02/014, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR Part 136).

3. Chronic WET Permit Trigger

For this discharge, the determination of “Pass” or “Fail” from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the IWC of 100 percent effluent is determined using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010). For any one chronic toxicity test, the chronic WET permit trigger that must be achieved is rejection of the null hypothesis (H_0):

IWC (100 percent effluent) mean response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Control mean response.

A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass” on the DMR form. A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail” on the DMR form. To calculate either “Pass” or “Fail”, the permittee shall follow the instructions in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document*, Appendix A. If a test result is reported as “Fail”, then the permittee shall follow Section 6 (Accelerated Toxicity Testing and TRE/TIE Process) of this permit.

4. Quality Assurance

- a. Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the chronic test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.
- b. This discharge is subject to a determination of “Pass” or “Fail” from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the IWC (for statistical flowchart and procedures, see *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document*, Appendix A, Figure A-1). The chronic IWC for this discharge is 100 percent effluent.
- c. Effluent dilution water and control water should be standard synthetic dilution water, as described in the test methods manual *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002). If the dilution water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.
- d. If organisms are not cultured in-house, then concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. If organisms are cultured in-house, then monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests and effluent toxicity tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions (e.g., same test duration, etc.).

- e. All multi-concentration reference toxicant test results must be reviewed and reported according to EPA guidance on the evaluation of concentration-response relationships found in *Method Guidance and Recommendations for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing (40 CFR 136)* (EPA 821-B-00-004, 2000).
- f. If either the reference toxicant or effluent toxicity tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria in the test methods manual, then the permittee shall resample and retest within 14 days.
- g. If the discharged effluent is chlorinated, then chlorine shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing without written approval by the permitting authority.
- h. pH drift during a toxicity test may contribute to artifactual toxicity when pH-dependent toxicants (e.g., ammonia, metals) are present in the effluent. To determine whether or not pH drift is contributing to artifactual toxicity, the permittee shall conduct three sets of side-by-side toxicity tests in which the pH of one treatment is controlled at the pH of the effluent while the pH of the other treatment is not controlled, as described in Section 11.3.6.1 of *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002). Toxicity is confirmed to be artifactual and due to pH drift when no toxicity above the chronic WET permit limit or trigger is observed in the treatments controlled at the pH of the effluent. Upon this confirmation and following written approval by the permitting authority, the permittee may use the procedures outlined in Section 11.3.6.2 of the chronic freshwater test methods manual to control effluent sample pH during the toxicity test.

5. Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan

Within 90 days of the permit effective date, the permittee shall prepare and submit to the permitting authority a copy of its Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Work Plan (1-2 pages) for review. This plan shall include steps the permittee intends to follow if toxicity is measured above the chronic WET permit limit or trigger and should include the following, at minimum:

- a. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.
- b. A description of methods for maximizing in-house treatment system efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operations at the facility.
- c. If a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) is necessary, an indication of who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or outside contractor).

6. Accelerated Toxicity Testing and TRE/TIE Process

- a. If the chronic WET permit limit or trigger is exceeded and the source of toxicity is known (e.g., a temporary plant upset), then the permittee shall conduct one additional toxicity test using the same species and test method. This toxicity test shall begin within 14 days of receipt of a test result exceeding the chronic WET permit limit or trigger. If the additional toxicity test does not exceed the chronic WET permit limit or trigger, then the permittee may return to the regular testing frequency.
- b. If the chronic WET permit limit or trigger is exceeded and the source of toxicity is not known, then the permittee shall conduct three additional toxicity tests using the same species and test method, approximately every two weeks, over a 12-week period. This testing shall begin within 14 days of receipt of a test result exceeding the chronic WET permit limit or trigger. If none of the additional toxicity tests exceed the chronic WET permit limit or trigger, then the permittee may return to the regular testing frequency.
- c. If one of the additional toxicity tests (in paragraphs 6.a or 6.b) exceeds the chronic WET permit limit or trigger, then, within 14 days of receipt of this test result, the permittee shall initiate a TRE using, according to the type of treatment facility, EPA manual *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants* (EPA/833/B-99/002, 1999) or EPA manual *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070, 1989). In conjunction, the permittee shall develop and implement a Detailed TRE Work Plan which shall include the following: further actions undertaken by the permittee to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity; actions the permittee will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and a schedule for these actions.
- d. The permittee may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test method and, as guidance, EPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996).

7. Reporting of Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Results

- a. The permittee shall report on the DMR for the month in which the toxicity test was conducted: "Pass" or "Fail" (based on the Welch's t-test result) and the calculated "percent mean response at IWC", where:

$$\text{percent mean response at IWC} = ((\text{Control mean response} - \text{IWC mean response}) \div \text{Control mean response}) \times 100$$

- b. The permittee shall submit a full laboratory report for all toxicity testing as an attachment to the DMR for the month in which the toxicity test was conducted. The laboratory report shall contain: the toxicity test results; the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; all results for effluent parameters monitored concurrently with the toxicity test(s); and progress reports on TRE/TIE investigations.
- c. The permittee shall notify the permitting authority in writing within 14 days of exceedance of the chronic WET permit limit or trigger. This notification shall describe actions the permittee has taken or will take to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity; the status of actions required by this permit; and schedule for actions not yet completed; or reason(s) that no action has been taken.

8. Permit Reopener for Chronic Toxicity

In accordance with 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, this permit may be modified to include effluent limitations or permit conditions to address chronic toxicity in the effluent or receiving waterbody, as a result of the discharge; or to implement new, revised, or newly interpreted water quality standards applicable to chronic toxicity.

E. Pollutant Minimization Program

1. To maintain the discharge at or below Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs), the permittee shall conduct a pollutant minimization program for each pollutant with a WQBEL below the ML (or State/Territory/Tribal quantitation level), with the goal to reduce all potential sources of the pollutant in internal and indirect wastewater streams contributing to the discharge.
2. The pollutant minimization program should include:
 - a. review and monitoring of pollutant sources;
 - b. influent and effluent monitoring of the pollutant;
 - c. submittal of a control strategy for reducing pollutant loadings to the treatment facility;
 - d. implementation of appropriate control measures consistent with the control strategy, as pollutant sources are discovered;

- e. and submittal of an annual status report of activities.
3. The permitting authority may consider cost-effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a pollutant minimization program. The permitting authority should also consider additional permit conditions (e.g., whole effluent toxicity testing, fish tissue sampling, limitations and/or monitoring on internal waste streams, etc.) to ensure that WQBELs are met and excursions above water quality standards do not occur.

PART IV: POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

1. In accordance with section 304(e) of the CWA and 40 CFR 122.44(k), the permittee shall develop (or update) and implement a USEPA-approved Pollution Prevention Plan (the "Plan") that includes Best Management Practices ("BMPs"). The "Plan" will describe the pollution prevention measures or BMPs that specifically apply to the mobile treatment plant. The BMPs to be included in the Plan shall be designed to prevent pollutants from entering Apra Harbor/Philippine Sea and other surface waters while maintaining, operating, transporting and/or storing the mobile treatment plant.
1. The Plan must identify the potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of the effluent discharges from the facility; describe and ensure implementation practices which will be used to reduce the pollutants in effluent discharges from the mobile treatment plant; and assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The Plan must be updated within 30 days and implemented within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. The Plan must be made available to EPA and GEPA upon request.
2. The Plan shall include the following contents:
 - a. the identification of a pollution prevention committee (with name of each individual member) or individual(s) (by name or title) within the facility organization responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining the Plan;
 - b. a description of the facility that includes:
 - (1) a description of all activities that may be a source of pollutants;
 - (2) a general location map (e.g., USGS quadrangle, or other map) with enough detail to identify the location of the facility and the receiving waters within one mile of the facility; and
 - (3) a drainage site map of the area where the mobile treatment plan is stored, maintained, or operated. The map shall outline the drainage area of each outfall and identify existing structural control measures that reduce or prevent pollutant discharge into Apra Harbor/Philippine Sea;

- c. the name of the nearest receiving water(s) that receives or may receive effluent discharges from the facility;
- d. a summary of potential pollutant sources that includes a description of significant materials that will be treated, stored, or disposed while storing, mainlining, or operating the mobile treatment plant and a list of associated pollutant(s) or parameters (e.g., pH, BOD, etc.) for each material or activity;
- e. a description of material loading and unloading areas;
- f. a description of existing and planned BMPs;

The Plan shall describe the type and location of existing non-structural and structural BMPs selected to prevent pollutants from entering Apra Harbor/Philippine Sea and other surface waters during maintenance, transportation, and operation of the mobile treatment plant. The selection of BMPs should take into consideration the quantity and nature of the pollutants and their potential to impact the water quality of the receiving water. At a minimum, the non-structural and structural BMPs specified in the Plan shall ensure the following:

- (1) vehicle and equipment maintenance areas are regularly inspected and cleaned for spills and leaks (including storm inlets); have spill response equipment (e.g., drip pans, sorbent pads) to respond immediately to spills or leaks; and have proper storage of all fluids, including greases, used oil, cleaning solvents, hydraulic and transmission fluids, in accordance with local and federal laws;
- (2) vehicle and equipment washing areas have appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to ensure wash water is discharge to the sanitary sewer or is filtered and recycled where feasible;
- (3) vehicle and equipment fueling areas are paved with concrete; and have appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent spills, fail-safe engineering devices to prevent overflows during refueling, and spill response equipment (e.g., drip pans, sorbent pads and booms) to respond immediately to spills;
- (4) other areas or equipment associated with the maintenance, operation, and storage of the mobile treatment plant are routinely cleaned up and the litter, debris, and waste oil, fuel or sludges related to its use is properly stored or disposed of in accordance with local and federal laws;
- (5) storm drains are regularly inspected and cleaned, especially after large storms;
- (6) mobile treatment plant is routinely inspected for leaks and spills and maintained to ensure proper operation;

- (7) where practicable, industrial materials and activities are protected to prevent exposure to rain or runoff.
 - (8) qualified personnel must inspect all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water and non-storm water (i.e., storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, vehicle/equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, line-flushing area, vehicle/equipment cleaning areas, and loading/unloading area, location(s) of oil/water separators, etc.); inspections must include an evaluation of existing BMPs; the frequency of inspections must be specified in the Plan.
- g. a description of the training program for the facility; topics should include spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices, proper fueling practices, and must identify periodic dates for such training; training must be provided to all employees that operate in areas where industrial materials or activities generate non-storm water or are exposed to storm water; employee training shall occur at least once per year.
 - h. a description of the facility's preventative maintenance program that includes timely inspections and maintenance of management devices, (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators) as well as inspecting, testing, maintaining and repairing facility equipment and systems to avoid breakdowns or failures that may result in discharges of pollutants to surface waters; all BMPs listed in the Plan must be maintained in effective operating condition.
 - i. a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan in accordance with 40 CFR 112; the Plan must describe the procedures that will be followed for cleaning up spills or leaks and for disposal of oil and hazardous waste; measures for cleaning up spills or leaks and disposal of such materials must be consistent with applicable RCRA regulations at 40 CFR 264 and 265 and CWA regulations at 40 CFR 112.
 - j. a copy of this permit.
- 3. The Plan must have management approval and be maintained and amended whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance of the facility which has a significant effect on the discharge, or potential for discharge, of pollutants from the facility.
 - 4. The Plan must be maintained and amended whenever there is indication of pollutants in the effluent discharge that may impact water quality standards; indication of pollutants requires the permittee to evaluate potential pollutant sources and corresponding BMPs and make appropriate Plan revisions; the permittee shall implement timely corrective actions and revise BMPs, as necessary.
 - 5. The Plan must be retained on-site and be made available, upon request, for review at the time of an EPA and GEPA inspection.

PART V: ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Standard Permit Conditions

A. All NPDES Permits

1. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.41, the following conditions apply to all NPDES permits and are expressly incorporated into this permit.

- a. Duty to comply; at 40 CFR 122.41(a).

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

Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions: The Director will adjust the civil and administrative penalties listed below in accordance with the Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustment Rule (61 FR 252, December 31, 1996, pp. 69359-69366, as corrected in 62 FR 54, March 20, 1997, pp. 13514-13517) as mandated by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 for inflation on a periodic basis. This rule allows EPA's penalties to keep pace with inflation. The Agency is required to review its penalties at least once every 4 years thereafter and to adjust them as necessary for inflation according to a specified formula. The civil and administrative penalties following were adjusted for inflation starting in 1996.

- (1) 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 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that established 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.
 - (2) The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, 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 Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who *negligently* violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or

imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both. Any person who *knowingly* violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, such as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

- (3) Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$125,000.
- b. Duty to reapply; at 40 CFR 122.41(b).
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.
- c. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense; at 40 CFR 122.41(c).
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.
- d. Duty to mitigate; at 40 CFR 122.41(d).
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.

- e. Proper operation and maintenance; at 40 CFR 122.41(e).
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 backup 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.
- f. Permit actions; at 40 CFR 122.41(f).
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 a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.
- g. Property rights; at 40 CFR 122.41(g).
This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
- h. Duty to provide information; at 40 CFR 122.41(h).
The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director 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 Director upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- i. Inspection and entry; at 40 CFR 122.41(i).
The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
 - (1) 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;
 - (2) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
 - (3) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
 - (4) 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.
- j. Monitoring and records; at 40 CFR 122.41(j).

- (1) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
 - (2) 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. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.
 - (3) Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - (i) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (ii) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - (iii) The date(s) analyses were performed
 - (iv) The individuals(s) who performed the analyses;
 - (v) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - (vi) The results of such analyses.
 - (4) Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR part 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in the permit.
 - (5) The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.
- k. Signatory requirement; at 40 CFR 122.41(k).
- (1) All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified. (See 40 CFR 122.22.)

- (2) 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 non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

1. Reporting requirements; at 40 CFR 122.41(l).

- (1) Planned changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:
- (i) 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
 - (ii) 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).
 - (iii) 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;
- (2) Anticipated noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- (3) Transfers. This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Director. The Director 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.)
- (4) Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
- (i) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the Director for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices.

- (ii) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR part 503, or as specified in the permit, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Director.
 - (iii) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Director in the permit.
- (5) Compliance schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or 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.
- (6) Twenty-four hour reporting.
- (i) 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 the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
 - (ii) 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 Director in the permit to be reported within 24 hours. (See 40 CFR 122.44(g).)
 - (iii) The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(ii) of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
- (7) Other noncompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under 40 CFR 122.41(l)(4), (5), and (6) of this

section, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (l)(6) of this section.

- (8) 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 Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

m. Bypass; at 40 CFR 122.41(m).

(1) Definitions.

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

- (2) 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 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3) and (m)(4) of this section.

(3) Notice.

- (i) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
- (ii) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph (l)(6) of this section (24-hour notice).

(4) Prohibition of bypass.

- (i) Bypass is prohibited, and the Director 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 (m)(3) of this section.

(ii) The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph (m)(4)(i) of this section.

n. Upset; at 40 CFR 122.41(n).

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

(2) 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 (n)(3) 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.

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

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

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

(iii) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph (l)(6)(ii)(B) of this section (24 hour notice).

(iv) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under paragraph (d) of this section.

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

B. Standard Conditions Established by EPA Region 9 for All NPDES Permits

1. Duty to reapply; at 40 CFR 122.21(d).
 - a. Any POTW with a currently effective permit 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 Director. (The Director shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.)
 - b. All other permittees with currently effective permits shall submit a new application 180 days before the existing permit expires, except that:
 - (1) the Regional Administrator may grant permission to submit an application later than the deadline for submission otherwise applicable, but no later than the permit expiration date.
2. Signatories to permit applications and reports; at 40 CFR 122.22
 - a. Applications. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
 - (1) For a corporation. By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

Note: EPA does not require specific assignments or delegations of authority to responsible corporate officers identified in 40 CFR 122.22(a)(1)(i). The Agency will presume that these responsible corporate officers have the requisite authority to sign permit applications unless the corporation has notified the Director to the contrary. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions under 40 CFR 122.22(a)(1)(ii) rather than to specific individuals.

- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship. By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
 - (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency. By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes: (i) The chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).
- b. All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) of this section, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a) of this section;
 - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters of the company, (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) and,
 - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the Director.
- c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph (b) of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- d. Certification. Any person signing a document under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall make the following certification:
- “I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

3. Transfer of permits; at 40 CFR 122.61.

- a. Transfers by modification. Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued (under 40 CFR 122.62(b)(2)), or a minor modification made (under 40 CFR 122.63(d)), to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under CWA.
- b. Automatic transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph (a) of this section, any NPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:
 - (1) The current permittee notifies the Director at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date in paragraph (b)(2) of this section;
 - (2) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and
 - (3) The Director does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of his or her intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. A modification under this subparagraph may also be a minor modification under 40 CFR 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

4. Minor modifications of permits; at 40 CFR 122.63.

Upon the consent of the permittee, the Director may modify a permit to make the corrections or allowances for changes in the permitted activity listed in this section, without following the procedures in 40 CFR 124. Any permit modification not processed as a minor modification under this section must be made for cause and with 40 CFR 124 draft permit and public notice as required in 40 CFR 122.62. Minor modifications may only:

- a. Correct typographical errors;
- b. Require more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee.
- c. Change an interim compliance date in a schedule of compliance, provided the new date is not more than 120 days after the date specified in the existing permit and does not interfere with attainment of the final compliance date requirement; or
- d. Allow for a change in ownership or operational control of a facility where the Director determines that no other change in the permit is necessary, provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit

responsibility, coverage, and liability between the current and new permittees has been submitted to the Director;

- e. (1) Change the construction schedule for a discharger which is a new source. No such change shall affect a discharger's obligation to have all pollution control equipment installed and in operation prior to discharge under 40 CFR 122.29.

- (1) Delete a point source outfall when the discharge from that outfall is terminated and does not result in discharge of pollutants from other outfalls except in accordance with permit limits

- f. [Reserved]

- g. Incorporate conditions of a POTW pretreatment program that has been approved in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 403.11 (or a modification thereto that has been approved in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 403.18) as enforceable conditions of the POTW's permits.

5. Termination of permits; at 40 CFR 122.64.

- a. The following are causes for terminating a permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:

- (1) Noncompliance by the permittee with any conditions of the permit;
- (2) The permittee's failure in the application or during the permit issuance process to disclose fully all relevant facts, or the permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time;
- (3) A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination; or
- (4) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit (for example, plant closure or termination of discharge by connection to a POTW).

- b. The Director shall follow the applicable procedures in 40 CFR 124 or 22 of this chapter, as appropriate (or State procedures equivalent to part 124) in terminating any NPDES permit under this section, except that if the entire discharge is permanently terminated by elimination of the flow or by connection to a POTW (but not by land application or disposal into a well), the Director may terminate the permit by notice to the permittee. Termination by notice shall be effective 30 days after notice is sent, unless the permittee objects within that time. If the permittee objects during that period, the Director shall follow 40 CFR 124 or applicable State procedures for termination. Expedited permit termination procedures are not available to permittees that are subject to pending

State and/or Federal enforcement actions including citizen suits brought under State or Federal law. If requesting expedited permit termination procedures, a permittee must certify that it is not subject to any pending State or Federal enforcement actions including citizen suits brought under State or Federal law. State-authorized NPDES programs are not required to use part 22 of this chapter's procedures for NPDES permit terminations.

6. **Availability of Reports; pursuant to CWA section 308**
Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR 2, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Regional Administrator. As required by the CWA, permit applications, permits, and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.
7. **Removed Substances; pursuant to CWA section 301**
Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials entering waters of the U.S.
8. **Severability; pursuant to CWA section 512**
The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.
9. **Civil and Criminal Liability; pursuant to CWA section 309**
Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypass" and "Upset", nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.
10. **Oil and Hazardous Substances Liability; pursuant to CWA section 311**
Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the CWA.
11. **State, Tribe, or Territory Law; pursuant to CWA section 510**
Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the operator from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State, Tribe, or Territory law or regulation under authorities preserved by CWA section 510.

Attachment B: Definitions

1. "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.
2. "Average weekly discharge limitation" means the highest allowable average of "daily discharges" over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all "daily discharges" measured during a calendar week divided by the number of "daily discharges" measured during that week.
3. "Best Management Practices" or "BMPs" are schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural, and/or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the U.S. BMPs include treatment systems, operating procedures, and practices to control: plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. BMPs may further be characterized as operational, source control, erosion and sediment control, and treatment BMPs.
4. A "composite" sample means a time-proportioned mixture of not less than eight discrete aliquots obtained at equal time intervals (e.g., 24-hour composite means a minimum of eight samples collected every three hours). The volume of each aliquot shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling, but not less than 100 ml. Sample collection, preservation, and handling shall be performed as described in the most recent edition of 40 CFR 136.3, Table II. Where collection, preservation, and handling procedures are not outlined in 40 CFR 136.3, procedures outlined in the 18th edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater shall be used.
5. A "daily discharge" means the "discharge of a pollutant" measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.
6. A "daily maximum allowable effluent limitation" means the highest allowable "daily discharge."
7. A "DMR" is a "Discharge Monitoring Report" that is an EPA uniform national form, including any subsequent additions, revisions, or modifications for reporting of self-monitoring results by the permittee.
8. A "grab" sample is a single sample collected at a particular time and place that represents the composition of the discharge only at that time and place. Sample collection, preservation, and handling shall be performed as described in the most recent edition of 40 CFR 136.3, Table II. Where collection, preservation, and handling procedures are not

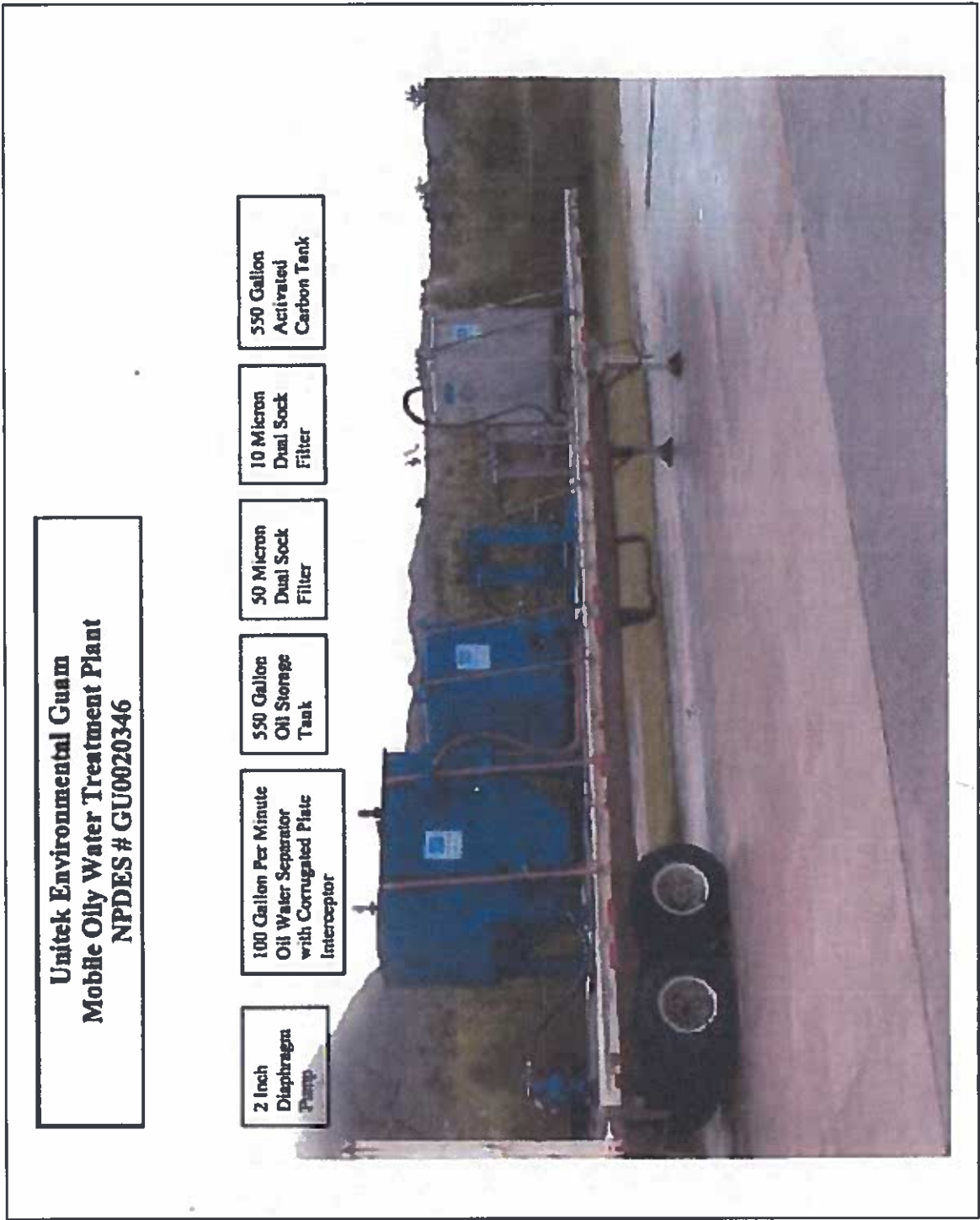
outlined in 40 CFR 136.3, procedures outlined in the 18th edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater shall be used.

9. The “method detection limit” or “MDL” is the minimum concentration of an analyte that can be detected with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined by a specific laboratory method in 40 CFR 136. The procedure for determination of a laboratory MDL is in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B.
10. The “minimum level” or “ML” is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed in a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specific sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed (as defined in EPA’s draft National Guidance for the Permitting, Monitoring, and Enforcement of Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations Set Below Analytical Detection/Quantitative Levels, March 22, 1994). If a published method-specific ML is not available, then an interim ML shall be calculated. The interim ML is equal to 3.18 times the published method-specific MDL rounded to the nearest multiple of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, etc. (When neither an ML nor MDL are available under 40 CFR 136, an interim ML should be calculated by multiplying the best estimate of detection by a factor of 3.18; when a range of detection is given, the lower end value of the range of detection should be used to calculate the ML.) At this point in the calculation, a different procedure is used for metals, than non-metals:
 - a. For metals, due to laboratory calibration practices, calculated MLs may be rounded to the nearest whole number.
 - b. For non-metals, because analytical instruments are generally calibrated using the ML as the lowest calibration standard, the calculated ML is then rounded to the nearest multiple of $(1, 2, \text{ or } 5) \times 10^n$, where n is zero or an integer. (For example, if an MDL is $2.5 \mu\text{g/l}$, then the calculated ML is: $2.5 \mu\text{g/l} \times 3.18 = 7.95 \mu\text{g/l}$. The multiple of $(1, 2, \text{ or } 5) \times 10^n$ nearest to 7.95 is $1 \times 10^1 = 10 \mu\text{g/l}$, so the calculated ML, rounded to the nearest whole number, is $10 \mu\text{g/l}$.)
11. A “NODI(B)” means that the concentration of the pollutant in a sample is not detected. NODI(B) is reported when a sample result is less than the laboratory’s MDL.
12. A “NODI(Q)” means that the concentration of the pollutant in a sample is detected but not quantified. NODI(Q) is reported when a sample result is greater than or equal to the laboratory’s MDL, but less than the ML.
13. A “WQBEL” is a “Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation” that is protective of water quality standards.

Attachment C: Location Map



Attachment D: Wastewater Flow Schematic



Inspection Report

From: Tinger, John
Sent: Thursday, April 6, 2017 11:15 AM
To: unitek@ite.net; unitekksm@ite.net
Cc: Maricar Quezon; Kozelka, Peter
Subject: NPDES Inspection Report

Hi LeRoy and Sean,

Please find attached EPA's NPDES inspection report of March 1, 2017. No issues were found, and no response to the report is required. Please feel free to let me know if you have any questions,

All the Best,
John

Electronic Delivery: please confirm you have received this report. If an electronic submission is not adequate for your records, please let me know and I would be happy to send you hardcopies - thank you

John Tinger

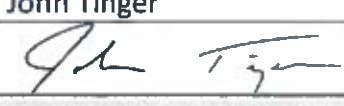
US EPA | Wastewater Enforcement

75 Hawthorne St (ENF 3-1) | San Francisco CA 94105 | (415) 972-3518

-
-
- 1 Attachment

- No Preview

**Region 9 Enforcement Division
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105**

Inspection Date(s):	March 1, 2017		
Time:	Entry: 2:30pm	Exit: 3:15pm	
Media:	Water		
Regulatory Program(s)	Clean Water Act NPDES		
Company Name:	Unitek Environmental Guam		
Facility or Site Name:			
Site Physical Location:	1026 Cabras Highway Port of Guam Piti, Guam 96925		
Geographic Coordinates:			
Mailing address:	P.O. Box 24607 Barrigada, Guam		
Facility/Site Contact:	Mr. LeRoy Moore	Title: President	
	Phone: (671) 565-3151	Email: unitek@ite.net	
Facility/Site Identifier:	NPDES Permit GU0020346		
NAICS:			
SIC:			
Facility/Site Personnel Participating in Inspection:			
Name	Affiliation	Title	Email
LeRoy Moore	Unitek	President	unitek@ite.net
Sean McDermott	Unitek	Environmental Consultant	unitekksm@ite.net
US EPA:			
John Tinger	US EPA	Inspector	Tinger.John@EPA.gov
Federal/State/Tribal/Local Representatives:			
Maricar Quezon	GU EPA	Engineer	maricar.quezon@epa.guam.gov
Inspection Report Author:			
John Tinger		415-972-3518	
		Date: 4/6/2017	
Manager:	Ken Greenberg	415-972-3577	
		Date:	

SECTION I – INTRODUCTION

I.1 Purpose of the Inspection

The purpose of the inspection was to ensure compliance with the NPDES permit and applicable Federal regulations covering the discharge of wastewaters into waters of the United States.

SECTION II – FACILITY / SITE DESCRIPTION

II.1 Facility Description

The permittee owns and operates a mobile treatment plant that removes oil from bilge and oily wastewater. Effluent discharges from the mobile treatment plant include treated bilge water from vessels that are cleaned during routine maintenance, repair, or decommissioning and facility wastewater contaminated by used oil. Vessels serviced by the mobile treatment plant in this permit include U.S. Military Sealift Command (MSC), Matson, Horizon, various cargo carriers, fishing vessels, and tugs.

Wastewater is processed directly through the mobile treatment plant or stored in mobile tanker trailers or intermodal tanks prior to processing. All wastewater is treated by the mobile treatment plant prior to discharge to Apra Harbor/Philippine Sea. The mobile treatment plant is operated on an on-call basis at the Port of Guam and has an estimated design flow rate of 0.144 million gallons per day ("MGD").

The current permit allows discharge from four outfalls: Outfall 001, 002, 003, and 004.

II.2 Wastewater Sources

treated bilge water from vessels that are cleaned during routine maintenance, repair, or decommissioning and facility wastewater contaminated by used oil

II.3 Wastewater Treatment

The permit application states the mobile treatment plant consists of two two-inch, air-operated diaphragm pumps, one 100 gallon per minute oil water separator with corrugated plate interceptor, one 550-gallon oil storage tank, two dual sock filter units, and an activated carbon tank.

The permit allows discharge from four outfalls: Outfall 001, 002, 003, and 004. Outfall 001 is located at the facility's permanent storage location. Operators stated that, in instances where the volume of oily wastewater is small (for example, less than 10,000 gallons) it may be more cost effective to pump the wastewater into vacuum trucks and then bring the wastewater to the mobile unit rather than moving the mobile unit to the source of the wastewater.

Therefore, Outfall 001 is the most utilized discharge point. Actual discharge events from the

mobile treatment plant have been intermittent from January 2013 through January 2017, with one discharge event to Outfall 002; and six discharge events to Outfall 001. Discharge flows varied from less than 0.01 MGD to 0.55 MGD during that time.

Outfall 004 is for the planned new Unitek location. Currently, Unitek still utilizing the old location therefore, outfall 004 is still not in use.

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(k), the permit requires the permittee to develop and implement a Pollution Prevention Plan that includes Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are designed to prevent pollutants from entering Apra Harbor and other surface waters while maintaining, operating, transporting, and/or storing the mobile treatment plant.

II.4 Compliance History

On October 17, 2016, EPA sent a letter of Request for Information under Section 308 of the Clean Water Act (EPA Docket CWA-308-9-17-002). From April 2012 to September 2012, January 2013 to August 2013, and the month of January 2016, EPA did not receive the required monthly DMRs from Unitek for each Outfall. Unitek responded in a letter of November 8, 2016. Unitek fully responded and provided copies of the DMRs as well as additional information requested. All DMRs except for August 2012 were reports of "no discharge".

Unitek exceeded its Maximum Allowable Discharge Limit for phosphate from Outfall 001 in June and July of 2014, and in July and September of 2015. Per the NPDES Permit, Unitek is required to submit a written description of the noncompliance, the period of noncompliance, its cause, and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. In Unitek's response of November 8, 2016, Unitek explained difficulties in meeting laboratory holding time of 48 hours due to unavailability of lab in Guam (samples need to be shipped to California). Unitek also stated they have implemented a more frequent change out of carbon and system cleaning regiment.

SECTION III – OBSERVATIONS

- Mobile treatment unit was not operating at time of inspection.

SECTION IV – AREAS OF CONCERN

The presentation of areas of concern does not constitute a formal compliance determination or violation.

- No areas of concern were identified.

SECTION V – DOCUMENTS REQUESTED DURING INSPECTION AND ANALYTICAL RESULTS
APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Inspection checklist

Appendix 2 – Photograph Log

Appendix 1- INSPECTION CHECKLIST

I. GENERAL

Facility Type	☐ Municipal ☒ Industrial ☐ Agricultural ☐ Federal ☐ Oil & Gas
Inspection Type	☒ Compliance Evaluation (non-sampling) ☐ Compliance Sampling ☐ _____
Weather ☒ Dry ☐ Rain ☐ Clear ☐ Recent Rains ☐ Overcast ☐ _____	
Was facility notified in advance?	Yes ☐ No ☒
Presented credentials?	Yes ☐ No ☒
Notes:	

II. RECORDS AND REPORTS REVIEW

RECORDS	Available onsite?			
	Yes	No	N/A	Not Inspected
NPDES permit	☒	☐	☐	☐
Monitoring and reporting records for past 5 years	☒	☐	☐	☐
Maintenance records	☒	☐	☐	☐
Operational records/ log books	☐	☐	☐	☒
Auxiliary power check logs	☐	☐	☒	☐
Employee Training	☐	☐	☒	☐
Have any spills been reported since last inspection?	☐	☒	☐	☐
Spill records	☐	☐	☒	☐
Have any bypasses been reported since last inspection?	☐	☒	☐	☐
Bypass records	☐	☐	☒	☐
Notes:				

REPORTS	Completed in time frame and frequency as required by permit?			
	Yes	No	N/A	Not Inspected
Notification of Non-compliance	☐	☐	☒	☐
Notification of spills	☐	☐	☒	☐
Notification of bypass	☐	☐	☒	☐
Pollution Prevention Plan	☒	☐	☐	☐
Spill prevention control and countermeasure (SPCC) plan	☒	☐	☐	☐
POTW: Biosolids Monitoring/Management Reports	☐	☐	☒	☐
POTW: CSO/ I & I Reports	☐	☐	☒	☐
POTW: Pretreatment Reports	☐	☐	☒	☐
Other:	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other:	☐	☐	☐	☐
Notes:				

III. SELF MONITORING PROGRAM

SAMPLING RECORDS & DMRS	Yes	No	N/A	Not Inspected
Are DMRs submitted in timeframe and frequency required by permit?	☐	☒	☐	☐
Sampling Records have: Dates, times, location, & name of individual performing sampling:	☒	☐	☐	☐
Lab Reports have: Analytical methods, results, dates and time of analyses:	☒	☐	☐	☐
Are samples collected and preserved using methods approved in 40 CFR Part 136?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Lab Report results are correctly transcribed to DMR:	☒	☐	☐	☐
Detection limits are reported for "less than" results:	☒	☐	☐	☐
Does discharger monitor effluent more frequently than required by Permit?	☐	☒	☐	☐
If Yes, is all data collected reported on DMRs?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Notes: <i>Several DMRs were not submitted on time. Operator stated that there was some confusion with NetDMR about submittals.</i>				
SAMPLE MONITORING	Yes	No	N/A	Not Inspected
Are sample locations and methods representative of Effluent?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Representative of Influent?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Representative of Receiving Waters?	☐	☐	☐	☒
What Flow Measurement Device is utilized?				
☐ Flume ☐ Weir ☐ Meter: Type _____ ☐ Calculation ☐ Other _____				
Device appears to be functioning properly without obstructions:	☐	☐	☐	☐
Is flow meter calibration available onsite?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Date of last calibration				
Calibration performed by				
Notes:				
ANALYTICAL MONITORING				
	Yes	No	N/A	Not Inspected
Does discharger perform on-site analysis for compliance monitoring?	☐	☒	☐	☐
List parameters analyzed on-site:				
Are records of equipment calibration available?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Is the on-site laboratory certified?	☐	☐	☐	☐
Certification Number				
Expiration Date				
COMPLIANCE MONITORING RATING CODE	Satisfactory ☐	Marginal ☐	Unsatisfactory ☐	Not Rated ☐
Notes:				

IV. SITE REVIEW OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

General	Yes	No	N/A	Not Inspected
Is the facility as described in the permit/fact sheet for the following?				
Processes	☒	☐	☐	☐
Treatment Units	☒	☐	☐	☐
Flow and/or Production Rates	☒	☐	☐	☐
Outfalls & Monitoring Locations	☒	☐	☐	☐
Receiving Waters	☒	☐	☐	☐
Have there been significant changes in operation since last inspection or permit reissuance?	☐	☒	☐	☐
Plant schematic is up to date	☒	☐	☐	☐

Notes:				
Treatment Units & Supporting Equipment				
	Yes	No	N/A	Not Inspected
Hydraulic and loadings rates appear consistent with the permit and plant design	☐	☐	☐	☒
Tanks, floats, pipes, valves, etc. appear in good working condition	☐	☐	☐	☒
Equipment appears adequately maintained and functioning correctly	☐	☐	☐	☒
There is no visible evidence of hydraulic short-circuiting	☐	☐	☐	☒
Process controls appear adequate	☐	☐	☐	☒
No safety concerns observed that may interfere with operation, maintenance, monitoring	☐	☐	☐	☒
Notes:				
Operation & Maintenance				
	Yes	No	N/A	Not Inspected
O & M Manuals are organized and maintained for use:	☐	☐	☐	☒
The maintenance activities, spare parts on-hand, and equipment available appear adequate to ensure continuous operation of treatment system:	☐	☐	☐	☒
Is a maintenance management program in place?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Number of open work orders:				
Oldest date of open work order:				
Notes:				
Emergencies / Power Outage				
	Yes	No	N/A	Not Inspected
Alarm systems for power and equipment failure:	☐	☐	☒	☐
Auxiliary power available and maintained:	☐	☐	☒	☐
Notes:				
Stormwater				
	Yes	No	N/A	Not Inspected
Does facility have exposure and potential to discharge Stormwater ?	☐	☒	☐	☐
Is discharger subject to Multi Sector General Permit (MSGP) ?	☐	☒	☐	☐
If Yes → Filed Notice of Intent?	☐	☐	☒	☐
If Yes → Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) available	☐	☐	☒	☐

Is there evidence of unauthorized (non-stormwater) discharges?	☐	☒	☐	☐
Are there signs of spills to soil, groundwater, or surface water ?	☐	☒	☐	☐
Is adequate equipment available for spill cleanup and containment?	☒	☐	☐	☐
Are the following areas observed to be free of materials to prevent stormwater pollution?				
	Yes	No	N/A	Not Inspected
Storage areas	☐	☐	☒	☐
Fueling areas	☐	☐	☒	☐
Maintenance areas	☐	☐	☒	☐
Loading and unloading areas	☐	☐	☒	☐
Waste disposal areas	☐	☐	☒	☐
Chemicals are stored in secondary containment:	☐	☐	☒	☐
Notes:				

V. FINAL EFFLUENT AND RECEIVING WATER MONITORING

EFFLUENT APPEARANCE	Yes	No	N/A	Not Inspected
Clear	☐	☐	☐	☒
Colorless	☐	☐	☐	☒
Free of oil sheen	☐	☐	☐	☒
Free of floatables	☐	☐	☐	☒
Free of objectionable odor	☐	☐	☐	☒
Notes:				
RECEIVING WATER APPEARANCE				
Free of visible plume	☐	☐	☐	☒
Free of foam and sheen	☐	☐	☐	☒
Free of erosion at the discharge point	☐	☐	☐	☒
Free of bottom deposits, algae growth	☐	☐	☐	☒
Notes:				

VI. SINGLE EVENT VIOLATIONS

Were any Single Event Violations (SEV) Observed?	☐ Yes ☒ No
If Yes Describe SEV:	
SEV CODE	

Appendix 2 – Photograph Log

The photographs were taken during the inspection by John Tinger. Original copies of the photos are maintained by EPA Region 9.

Photo 1: Outfall locations from NPDES permit

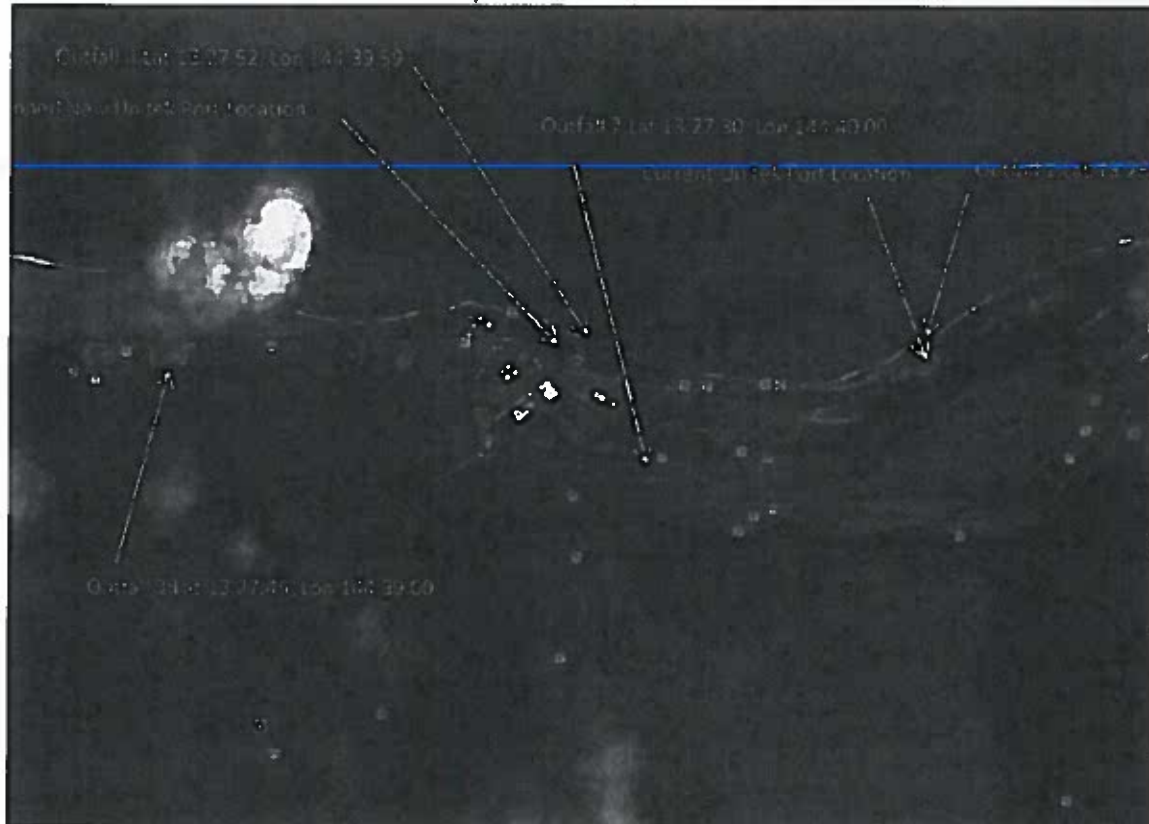


Photo 2: Mobile unit at permanent storage location, Outfall 001.

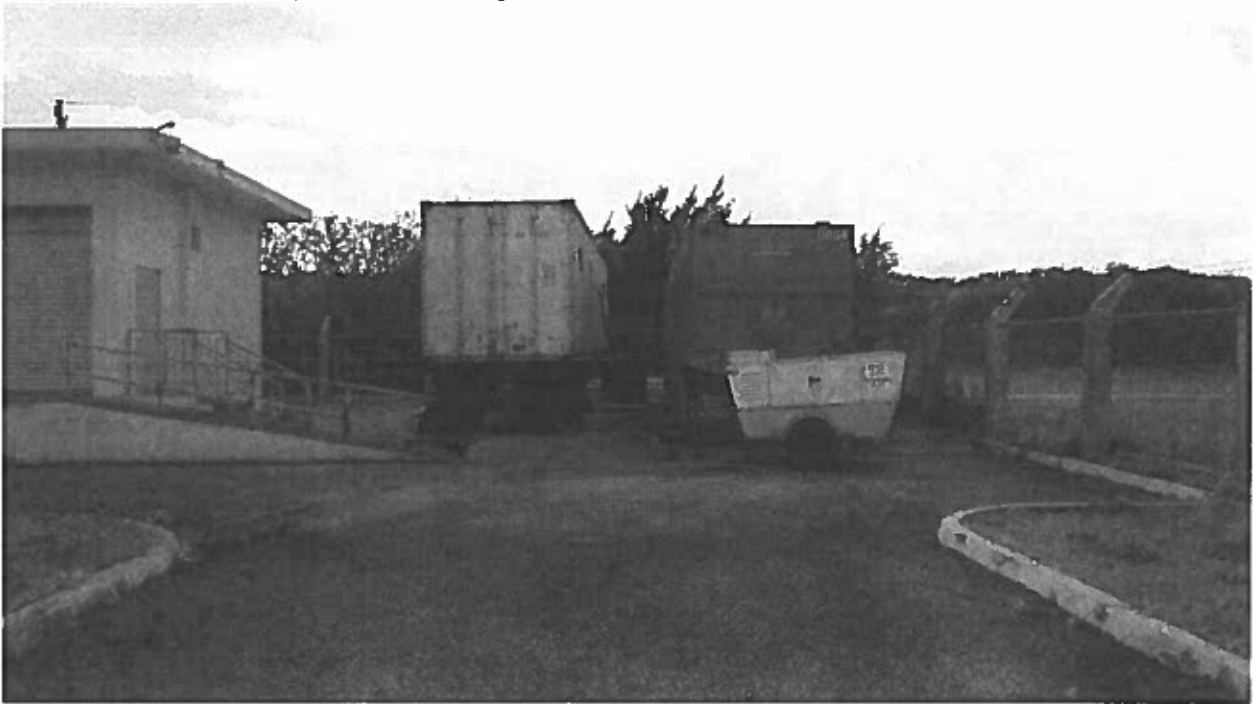
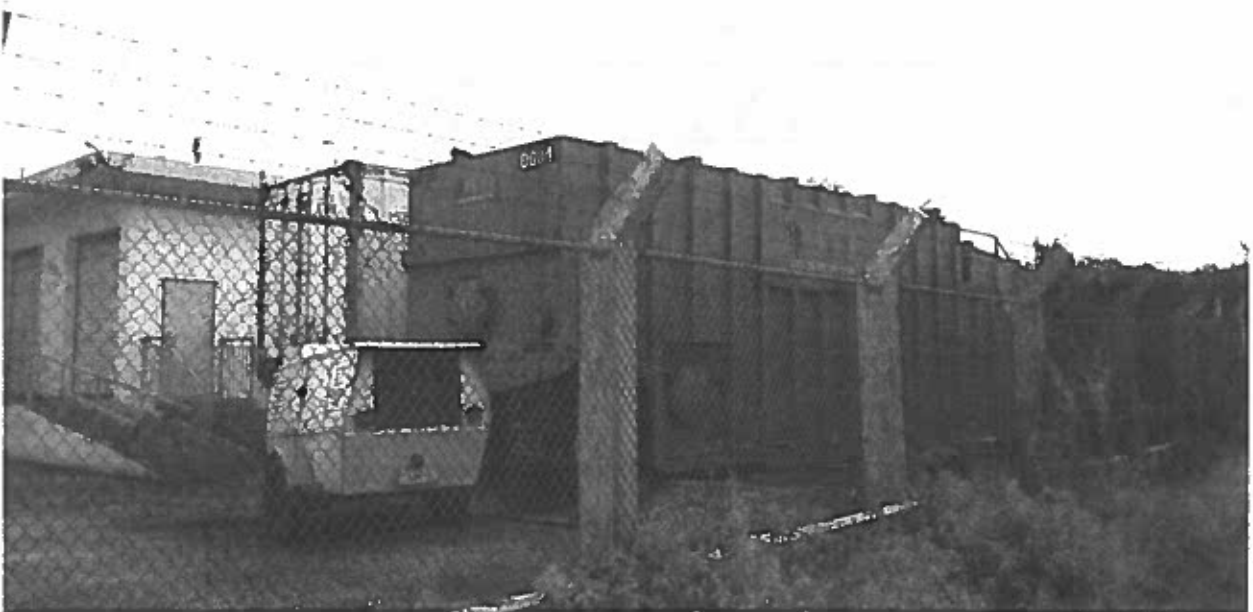


Photo 3: Mobile unit at permanent storage location, Outfall 001.



Facility Location Map



Data is projected to the UTM
Coordinate System, Zone 55
North, WGS 84, Units in Meters

Meters



Unitek NPDES # GU0020346 Outfall & Facility Location Map

Unitek Port Locations

-  Planned New Location
-  Current Location
-  Outfall

