

**Joint Base Lewis-McChord
Regulation 200-2**

Environmental Quality

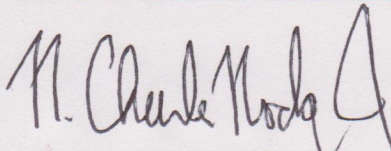
**Joint Base Lewis-
McChord Sanitary
Sewer Pretreatment
Program**

**Headquarters
Joint Base Lewis-McChord
Joint Base Lewis-McChord, WA
9 May 2014**

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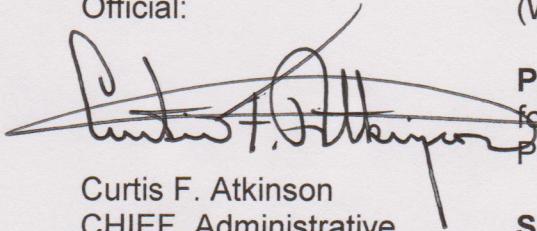
Environmental Quality

Joint Base Lewis-McChord Sanitary Sewer Pretreatment Program



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Resources

Applicability. This regulation applies to all industrial processes and facilities that have the potential to discharge pollutants into the Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP).

Restrictions. Not approved for public release without prior approval from the JBLM Freedom of Information / Privacy Act Officer. Local reproduction is authorized for government agencies.

Proponent. The proponent for this policy is JBLM Public Works (IMLM-PWE).

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to JBLM Public Works.

History. This is the first edition of this publication.

Summary. This regulation sets forth uniform requirements for Industrial Users (IUs) of the Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM) Federally Owned Treatment Works (FOTWs) at Solo Point, herein after referred to as the Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP).

Distribution. This publication is available electronically on the JBLM Intranet website:
<https://intra.lewis-mcchord.army.mil/dhr/forms/hfl/PubsSite/index.htm>

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Chapter 1

General Provisions

1-1. Purpose

a. This regulation sets forth uniform requirements for Industrial Users (IUs) of the Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM) Federally Owned Treatment Works (FOTWs) at Solo Point, herein after referred to as the Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP).

b. The purpose of the regulation is to:

(1) Enable JBLM to comply with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit conditions (Permit # WA-0021954), the State's biosolids use and disposal requirements, and all other Federal or State laws to which the WWTP is subject;

(2) Prevent the introduction of destructive materials and pollutants (includes illegal dumping) into the WWTP that will interfere with its operation or pass through the WWTP without adequate treatment into the waters of Puget Sound; and

(3) Establish and implement safety procedures to prevent human exposure to pollutants (i.e. wastewater, sludge, biosolids) that may cause worker health and/or safety problems.

1-2. Applicability

a. This regulation applies to all industrial processes and facilities that have the potential to discharge pollutants into the WWTP, herein referred to as IUs. For the purposes of this regulation, each IU is classified as either a: Categorical Industrial User (CIU), Significant Industrial User (SIU), Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User (NSCIU) or Minor Industrial User (MIU) as defined in Appendix E. Domestic sewage and/or residential sewage as defined in Appendix E does not fall under this regulation.

b. This regulation identifies processes directed by Public Works (PW) for managing individual facility permits, general permits, and one-time or short-term sanitary sewer discharge permits. These permits may include monitoring, compliance actions, establishing administrative review procedures, and reporting requirements.

c. Enforcement actions in accordance with the Pretreatment Program Management Plan, (Section 7, Enforcement Response Plan, June 2009) will be initiated when required.

1-3. References

Required and related publications are listed in Appendix A.

1-4. Explanation of Abbreviations and Terms

Abbreviations and terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary of Appendix E.

1-5. Responsibilities

Except as otherwise provided herein, Public Works will administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of this pretreatment regulation.

1-6. Environmental Laws and Regulations Precedence

Where there is a conflict between a requirement of this regulation and a current requirement of an applicable federal, state, regional or local law or regulation, the latter will have precedence. In situations where this regulation includes a higher standard or requirement than other applicable laws and regulations, this regulation will control.

1-7. Punitive Action

a. Violations of the requirements in this regulation are punishable under various regulations and federal, state, or local law. See e.g. 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1)(vi). In addition, military personnel are also subject to punitive action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and civilian personnel are subject to disciplinary action within civilian personnel policies. Contractors violating this regulation are subject to contract penalties or termination.

b. PW review and approval of any reports, plans, or procedures or issuance of any permits does not relieve the IU of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the WWTP or the environment, fish kills, or any other damage to person or property; nor relieve the IU of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability which may be imposed by this regulation or other applicable law.

1-8. Federal Facility Environmental Compliance

a. Executive Order 12088, Federal Compliance with Pollution Standards, mandates federal agency compliance with federal, state, and local environmental requirements, including pollution control requirements.

b. The Federal Facility Compliance Act:

(1) Amended the solid and hazardous waste provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). It waived previous federal sovereign immunity under RCRA and allows state, county and local governments to impose substantive and procedural requirements; requires payment of service charges, including fees; and imposes fines and penalties on federal facilities for violations of their solid and hazardous waste laws; and

(2) Requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to inspect all federal facilities annually. In addition, the states may conduct their own independent

inspections. The cost for both inspections could be borne by the federal agency being inspected.

1-9. Installation and Regulatory Agency Relationships

a. PW is responsible for all coordination between JBLM and environmental regulatory agencies. In some instances other directorates may assist.

b. PW will coordinate inspections and site visits by Federal, State and other agencies having proper authority to evaluate or monitor compliance with environmental permits or regulations. Inspectors will be accompanied by a member of PW and organization or unit representatives.

1-10. Federal, State, Regional and Local Regulatory Permits

PW is responsible for obtaining all recurring and one-time regulatory permits to meet environmental compliance requirements established by federal, state, regional or local regulatory agencies.

Chapter 2

General Wastewater Discharge Standards

2-1. Prohibited Discharges

a. General Prohibitions

(1) IUs will not discharge sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, to the sanitary sewer, except as authorized by PW in accordance with the provisions of this regulation.

(2) IUs will not introduce or cause to be introduced into the WWTP any pollutant or wastewater which causes “pass through” or “interference” as defined in Appendix E.

(3) IUs will not exceed numeric local limits as described in Section 2-4 and listed in Appendix B.

b. No IU shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the WWTP the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater:

(1) Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the Federally Owned Treatment Works (FOTW), including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade (140 °F or 60 °C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;

(2) Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the FOTW, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0 or more than 11.0 or discharges that cause the WWTP effluent to be less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0.

(3) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the FOTW resulting in interference, or which contain solids greater than one quarter inch (1/4”) or 0.64 centimeter(s) (0.64 cm) in any dimension.

(4) Any pollutants, including oxygen – demanding pollutants, released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause interference with the WWTP;

(5) Wastewater having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the WWTP resulting in interference; but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the WWTP exceeds 40 °C (104 °F) unless alternate temperature limits are approved by PW.

(6) Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

(7) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the WWTP in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;

(8) Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the FOTW (see Section 2-3).

(9) The contents of any trucked or hauled materials, tanks or other vessels owned or used by any person in the business of collecting or pumping sewage, seepage, effluent, including from drinking water point-of-use treatment units, or other wastewater unless a discharge permit has been obtained through PW Customer Service;

(10) Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a hazard to life, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair;

(11) Wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent, thereby violating the WWTP's NPDES permit effluent limits;

(12) Release or disposal of radioactive wastes or isotopes in to sanitary sewerage is strictly prohibited unless specifically approved by a Radiation Safety Officer holding an United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or Army license and/or permit (said license or permit is granted by the NRC or Army license holder for the use of a given radioactive isotope);

(13) Medical waste or waste from individuals treated with or containing radiopharmaceuticals or permanent implants not in compliance with 10 CFR Parts 20 and 35;

(14) Storm water, surface water, groundwater, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, de-ionized water, or contact cooling water, unless specifically authorized by PW in accordance with this regulation;

(15) Sludge, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes unless specifically authorized by PW in accordance with this regulation;

(16) Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by PW in accordance with this regulation;

(17) Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the WWTP effluent to fail toxicity test;

(18) Detergents, surface-active agents, fire-fighting materials, or other substances which might cause excessive foaming in the WWTP, unless specifically authorized by PW in accordance with this regulation;

(19) Grease, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, animal hides or flesh, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, grass clipping, rags, spent grains, waste paper, wood, plastic, gases, tar, asphalt residue, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, dental amalgams, clay materials, glass grinding and polishing wastes in amounts that would adversely affect the WWTP or the treatment plant effluents, residues or biosolids;

(20) Any dangerous, hazardous or extremely hazardous waste as defined in rules published in 40 CFR Part 261 or in Chapter 173-303 Washington Administrative Code (WAC) and in accordance with applicable federal or state environmental regulations;

(21) Persistent pesticides and/or pesticides, such as those regulated by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, in amounts that would have adverse affects on the WWTP, treatment plant effluent, residues, biosolids or the environment;

(22) Any substance which may cause the WWTP effluent, treatment residues, or biosolids to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse, or which may interfere with the reclamation process. Under no circumstances shall a substance be discharged to the WWTP which would cause the biosolids to be rendered unsuitable for beneficial use, such as land application or composting. Under no circumstances shall a substance be discharged to the WWTP that would limit reuse of reclaimed product water or change the reuse classification of reclaimed product waters;

(23) Any slug load, which shall mean any pollutant (including suspended solids and oxygen-consuming compounds), and any other matter or flow, released in a single extraordinary discharge episode of such volume or strength as to cause interference to the WWTP; or

(24) Any substance which will cause the WWTP to violate its NPDES permit, and/or other disposal system permits.

2-2. Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards

a. The federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards found at 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405–471 as adopted and hereafter amended by the USEPA pursuant to the Clean Water Act (CWA) are hereby incorporated by reference and shall be met by all dischargers of the regulated industrial categories.

b. Categorical Industrial Users may request a net/gross adjustment or variance from Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

c. PW may grant or deny the request using the criteria provided in 40 CFR 403.13.

2-3. Hauled Wastewater

IUs will not discharge hauled wastewater to the WWTP unless they have first obtained a discharge permit from PW. Procedures and restrictions on hauled wastewater are described in Section 4-4 and included in the permit form (Appendix D).

2-4. Local Limits

a. Local limits are specific pollutant limitations that IUs must meet to help achieve the Pretreatment Program objectives. Local limits for the JBLM WWTP are listed in Appendix B.

b. PW is responsible for establishing local limits for industrial IUs. PW will modify local limits as necessary to adequately protect the WWTP and the environment, and to meet applicable regulations.

c. No person shall discharge wastewater to the sanitary sewer, which contains pollutants in excess of Local Limits set forth in Appendix B unless otherwise authorized under the provisions of this regulation.

d. Local Limits that are IU-specific will be included in either individual or general permits.

2-5. Best Management Practices

a. Best management practices (BMPs) are procedures that IUs will follow to help achieve the requirements of this regulation. IUs are responsible for understanding and following all applicable BMPs.

b. PW is responsible for establishing BMPs for IUs. PW will modify BMPs as necessary to protect the WWTP and the environment, and to meet applicable regulations.

c. BMPs that are IU-specific will be listed in either individual or general permits.

2-6. Dilution

a. No IU will increase the use of process water, or dilute or attempt to dilute a discharge, as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with a discharge limitation.

b. PW may impose mass limitations on IUs as necessary to protect the WWTP and the environment and to meet applicable regulations.

2-7. Additional Discharge Standards

When necessary to support the purpose of this regulation, PW may impose additional requirements which restrict IU discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewer locations, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate sewage waste streams from industrial waste streams, require installation and maintenance of storage and flow - control facilities or devices to ensure equalization of flow, require All Known, Available, and Reasonable Methods of Prevention, Control and Treatment (AKART) including BMPs, in addition to or in lieu of Local Limits, and require compliance with other conditions necessary to protect the WWTP and the environment and meet applicable regulations.

2-8. Wastewater Analyses

a. The IU must maintain on-site all manufacturer's information on the nature and characteristics (to include flow rates or daily volume) of the wastewater process stream and provide that information to PW upon request, within 14 days of receiving the request.

b. If requested by PW, the IU will provide instantaneous, daily maximum and long-term average concentrations of pollutants present in the process stream.

c. When requested by PW, the IU must allow access to premises to allow for PW to obtain a sample of the wastewater.

d. PW will provide the IU with analytical results used to determine whether a local limit violation exists. The IU must maintain analytical data on-site. The IU may request copies of other analytical results obtained by PW.

2-9. Minor Industrial Users

a. As needed, PW will establish general permits, BMPs, or AKARTs for any category of MIU's as defined in Appendix E, and will determine the applicability of these standards to any particular IU.

b. As necessary, PW may establish or adopt treatment standards for MIUs in lieu of Local Limits (Appendix B) which would apply at them IU point of discharge to the sanitary sewer.

Chapter 3

Pretreatment Facility Requirements

3-1. Pretreatment Facilities

a. The IU will construct and operate pretreatment facilities as necessary to meet the requirements of this regulation.

b. An IU constructing or modifying facilities for pretreatment of industrial wastewater to be discharged to the WWTP shall submit to PW an engineering report, plans, specifications, and O&M procedures. No discharge to the WWTP will occur until PW approval is received by the IU. The review of such plans and operating procedures shall in no way relieve the user from any liability or responsibility of modifying such facilities as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to PW under the provisions of this regulation.

3-2. Categorical Compliance Deadlines

a. Compliance by IUs covered by the USEPA categorical pretreatment standards will occur within three years of the Standard's effective date unless a shorter compliance time is specified by EPA. PW will establish compliance deadlines for any existing IU not covered by the categorical pretreatment standards and for CIU in cases where the Local Limits are more stringent than the categorical pretreatment standards.

b. Wastewater discharge permit issued to a CIU shall not contain a compliance date beyond any deadline date established in the EPA categorical pretreatment standards. PW will provide compliance schedules to existing IUs, CIUs, or Significant Industrial Users (SIU) required to comply with a more stringent local limit, in cases where they are out of compliance. Compliance schedules will be placed in a permit or compliance order and will provide for compliance within the shortest time feasible.

3-3. Slug Discharge Control Requirements

a. A determination whether IUs will be required to develop a Slug Discharge Control Plan (SDCP) or other action to control slug discharges will be completed by the PW Environmental Division (ED).

b. If required, a IU will develop, submit for approval, and implement SDCPs or take other actions as necessary to control slug discharges.

c. SDCPs will address, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;
- (2) Description of stored chemicals;

(3) Description of potential discharge pathways to the WWTP;

(4) Procedures to prevent slug discharges such as inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing hazardous or toxic organic pollutants, and/or measures and equipment for emergency response;

(5) Procedures for training appropriate personnel in slug discharge prevention;
and

(6) Procedures for PW and WWTP notification of any slug discharge.

d. IUs will train all employees, who may cause or discover a slug discharge, concerning implementation of the emergency notification procedures. Signs will be permanently posted in conspicuous places on IU premises displaying emergency contact phone numbers and location of the Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP).

e. IUs will begin the notification process as outlined in Section 6.6 and the ICP immediately upon the occurrence of a slug discharge that has reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any other way violate the WWTP regulations, Local Limits or the IUs permit conditions.

f. IU who discharges a slug load shall be liable for any expense, loss, or damage to the WWTP and the environment, in addition to the amount of any fines imposed upon the WWTP under federal or state law resulting from the discharge.

g. Within five days following an accidental slug discharge, the IU will submit to PW a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge and the measures to be taken to prevent similar future occurrences.

Chapter 4

Discharge Permits

4-1. Permit Requirements

- a. IUs must have a current individual or general permit from PW to discharge wastewater into the WWTP and must comply with the terms and conditions of that permit.
- b. Existing IUs as of the date of this regulation are not required to re-submit a permit application. PW will issue a permit based on existing information for the IU and discharge may continue under the permit terms and conditions for the specified time period. A permit renewal application must be submitted to PW at least 90 days prior to the expiration of the existing permit.
- c. New IUs commencing discharge after the date of this regulation must submit a permit application at least 90 days prior to scheduled discharge and no discharge can occur until a permit has been issued by PW.
- d. PW requires other IUs, including intermittent dischargers and waste haulers, to obtain temporary discharge permits to carry out the purpose of this regulation. Temporary discharge permits are described in Section 4-4 and Appendix C.
- e. No discharge permit will be issued to a customer if the plant supervisor determines the waste profile may have a negative impact on the Wastewater Treatment Plant, the WWTP National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit, and associated plant operations, including but not limited to, reclaimed water production and distribution facilities

4-2. Permit Applications

- a. A discharge permit application form is included in Appendix D. All permit applications must include the following information:
 - (1) Name and address of the facility;
 - (2) Contact information including names, phone numbers and email addresses;
 - (3) A list of any environmental permits for the facility;
 - (4) A brief description of the nature, average rate of production (including each product produced by type, amount, processes, and rate of production), and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) carried out by an IU. This description should include a schematic process diagram, which indicates points of discharge to the sanitary sewer and WWTP from the regulated processes.

- (5) All existing analytical data for wastewater from the process.
 - (6) Types of wastes generated, and a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally or intentionally be, discharged to the WWTP.
 - (7) Time and duration of discharge and average and maximum daily flows (in gallons per day) to the WWTP.
 - (8) The location(s) for monitoring all wastes covered by the permit.
 - (9) Signature of an authorized representative as defined in Appendix E and the certification statement provided in Section 6-13.
 - (10) Signature of a Professional Engineer or other individual recognized by PW as a qualified professional indicating that the applicable Local Limits are being (or will be) met on a consistent basis. If Local Limits are not/will not be met, the statement must indicate whether BMP's or pretreatment facilities are required to comply with the Local Limits.
- b. All requests for a monitoring waiver (or a renewal of an approved monitoring waiver) for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge must be in accordance with Section 5-8.
 - c. The permit application for a new IU fulfills the requirements of 40 CFR 403.12(b) Baseline Monitoring Reports.

4-3. General Permit

- a. PW will issue a general permit (one permit that covers more than one IU) when the following conditions apply. The IUs must:
 - (1) Engage in the same or substantially similar types of operations.
 - (2) Discharge the same types of wastes.
 - (3) Require the same effluent limitations.
 - (4) Require the same or similar monitoring.
 - (5) Are more appropriately controlled under a general permit than under individual permits.
- b. General permits will not be issued to IUs that are:

- (1) Subject to production-based categorical pretreatment standards.
- (2) Subject to categorical pretreatment standards expressed as mass of pollutants discharged per unit time.
- (3) Subject to limits based on the Combined Waste stream Formula or Net/Gross calculations according to 40 CFR 403.6(e) and 40 CFR 403.15.

4-4. Sanitary Sewer Temporary Discharge Permits

Organizations or contractors requiring one-time or short term discharge to the WWTP must obtain a temporary discharge permit. A copy of the permit application with procedures and requirements is included in Appendix D.

Chapter 5

Permit Issuance

5-1. Permit Decisions

- a. PW will evaluate each permit application and, if incomplete, will require additional information.
- b. PW will notify each applicant as to the disposition of the permit application.
- c. PW may deny any application for a permit that would not be protective to the environment.
- d. Applicants may appeal denial of a permit application to PW if additional information is provided.
- e. IUs may appeal the terms and provisions of the issued permit within 10 days of issuance.
 - (1) Failure to submit an appeal within 10 days of issuance constitutes acceptance of the permit.
 - (2) In its petition, the appealing party must indicate the permit provisions objected to, the reasons for objection, and the alternative condition, if any, requested to be included in the permit.
 - (3) The effective date of a permit will not be stayed pending an appeal.

5-2. Individual And General Permit Contents

- a. Individual and general permits will contain:
 - (1) The permit issuance date, effective date and expiration date.
 - (2) A statement that the permit is nontransferable without prior PW approval in accordance with Section 5-5 of this regulation.
 - (3) Applicable Local Limits, including BMPs.
 - (4) Requirements (if necessary) to control slug discharges.
 - (5) Self monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record-keeping requirements. These requirements will include the pollutants to be monitored and sampling location(s), frequency, and type.

(6) The process for seeking a waiver from monitoring for a pollutant neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge in accordance with Section 5-8. All monitoring waivers must be included as a condition in the permit.

b. Individual or general permits may contain the following conditions:

(1) Limits on the average and/or maximum rate of discharge, time of discharge, and/or requirements for flow regulation and equalization.

(2) Requirements for the installation of pretreatment technology, pollution control, or construction of appropriate containment devices, which are designed to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the WWTP.

(3) Requirements for the development and implementation of spill control plans or other special conditions including management practices necessary to adequately prevent accidental, unanticipated, or non-routine discharges.

(4) Development and implementation of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of pollutants discharged to the WWTP;

(5) Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities and equipment, including flow measurement devices;

(6) Other conditions as deemed appropriate by PW to ensure compliance with this regulation, and federal and state laws, rules, and regulations.

5-3. Duration

Permits will be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five years from the date of issue. All permits will include an expiration date.

5-4. Modification

a. PW may modify a permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

(1) To incorporate new or revised federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or regulations.

(2) To address significant alterations or additions to the IU operations, processes, or wastewater volume or character since permit issuance.

(3) A change in the WWTP that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

(4) Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the WWTP, appropriate personnel, WWTP treatment processes or residues, (including biosolids), or the receiving waters.

(5) Violation of any terms or conditions of the individual permit.

(6) Misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application or in any required reporting.

(7) Revision or allowed variance from categorical pretreatment standards (see 40 CFR 403.13).

(8) To correct typographical or other errors in the permit.

5-5. Transfer

a. New owners or operators of facilities may request transfer of a permit. Requests for transfer must be submitted to PW at least thirty (30) days before the new owner/operator assumes responsibility for the facility to ensure no interruption of industrial processes which discharge to the sanitary sewer.

b. Requests for permit transfer must include a written certification by the new owner or operator that states:

(1) The new owner and/or operator has no immediate intent to change facility operations and processes.

(2) The specific date on which the transfer is to occur.

(3) Acknowledgement of full responsibility for complying with the existing permit.

c. Permit transfers are valid only if approved by PW. Failure to request and obtain PW approval to transfer a permit renders the permit void as of the date of facility transfer.

5-6. Revocation

a. PW may revoke an individual permit or coverage under a general permit for good cause, including, but not limited to, the following reasons:

(1) Failure to notify PW of significant changes to the wastewater prior to indicating a significantly changed discharge.

(2) Failure to provide prior notification to PW of changed conditions pursuant to Section 6.5.

(3) Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the wastewater discharge permit application.

(4) Falsifying self monitoring reports and certification statements.

(5) Tampering with monitoring equipment.

(6) Refusing to allow PW rapid access to facility premises and records.

(7) Failure to meet effluent limitations.

(8) Failure to meet compliance schedules.

(9) Failure to complete a wastewater survey.

(10) Failure to request permit transfer in accordance with Section 5-5.

(11) Violation of the pretreatment regulation, or any terms of the permit.

b. Permits are void upon cessation of operations.

c. Existing permits are void upon issuance of a new permit to an IU.

5-7. Reissuance

a. IUs will request permit reissuance by submitting a complete permit application, in accordance with Section 4-2.

b. IUs must submit applications a minimum of 90 days prior to the expiration of the existing permit to avoid interruption of discharge.

5-8. Monitoring Waivers

PW may waive sampling for a pollutant regulated by a categorical pretreatment standard if the IU has demonstrated through sampling and other technical factors that the pollutant is neither present nor expected to be present in the discharge, or is present only at background levels from intake water and without any increase in the pollutant due to activities of the IU. This waiver is subject to the following conditions:

a. Where a pollutant is determined to be present solely due to sanitary wastewater discharged from the facility provided that the sanitary wastewater is not regulated by an applicable Categorical Standard and otherwise includes no process wastewater.

b. The monitoring waiver is valid for the duration of the IU's permit. The IU must submit a new request for the waiver for each subsequent permit.

c. To adequately demonstrate that a pollutant is not present, the IU must provide analytical data from at least one untreated sample of the facility's process wastewater that is representative of all wastewater from all processes. PW may require additional samples.

d. The request for a monitoring waiver must be signed by an authorized representative as defined in Appendix E, and include the certification statement given in Section 6-13.

e. Non-detectable sample results may be used as a demonstration that a pollutant is not present only if the EPA approved method from 40 CFR Part 136 with the lowest minimum detection level for that pollutant was used in the analysis.

f. PW approved monitoring waivers will be included as a condition in the IU permit. Documentation supporting the waiver, to include information submitted by the IU along with the information used by PW to grant the waiver, will be maintained by PW for three years following expiration of the waiver.

g. An IU with permitted monitoring waivers will certify on each report, using the statement in Section 6-13, that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its waste stream due to activities of the IU.

h. If a waived pollutant is found to be present, the IU must immediately notify PW.

Chapter 6

Reporting Requirements

6-1. Baseline Monitoring Reports

Baseline Monitoring Reports (BMRs) are required by 40 CFR 403.12(b). However, this requirement is fulfilled via the discharge permit application submitted to PW as required by Section 4.

6-2. Compliance Schedules

a. If additional pretreatment or O&M is required to meet categorical pretreatment standards, the shortest schedule by which the IU will reach compliance must be submitted to PW.

b. The compliance schedule must meet the following requirements:

(1) The schedule shall contain dated progress increments for the commencement and completion of major events for additional pretreatment required for the IU to meet the applicable pretreatment standards (such events include, but are not limited to, hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing and completing construction, and beginning and conducting routine operation).

(2) No increment referred to above will exceed nine months.

c. The IU submits a progress report to PW no later than 14 days following each incremental date in the schedule, including the final date for compliance. Compliance schedule progress reports include, as a minimum, whether the objectives of the increment have been met, the reasons for any delay, and, if appropriate, the steps being taken by the IU to return to the established schedule.

6-3. Categorical Pretreatment Standard Compliance Reports

a. Within 90 days following the date for final compliance with applicable categorical pretreatment standards, or in the case of a New Source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the sanitary sewer and WWTP, IUs subject to Pretreatment Standards and Requirements will submit to PW a compliance report.

b. The compliance report must contain:

(1) Flow measurements (average daily and maximum daily) for process waste streams.

(2) Pollutant measurements (daily maximum and daily average concentrations).

- (3) Certification that applicable pretreatment standards are being met.

6-4. Periodic Compliance Reports

a. IUs must submit a compliance or analytical report to PW twice per year (June and December). Reports must include:

- (1) The nature and concentration of pollutants in the discharge which are limited by Local Limits.

- (2) The measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period.

b. In cases where the discharge permit requires compliance with a BMP or pollution prevention alternative, the IU must submit documentation required by the permit.

c. Unless required more frequently by a Pretreatment Standard or the EPA, PW may reduce the requirement for periodic compliance reports to once per year for IU's with total categorical wastewater flow not in excess of:

- (1) Total discharge of 760 gallons per day.

- (2) Total Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) of 2.4 pounds per day.

- (3) Discharge copper mass of 0.000214 pounds per day.

- (4) Discharge zinc mass of 0.000604 pounds per day.

- (5) Discharge oil and grease (petroleum) of 0.0427 pounds per day.

d. Reduced reporting will not be authorized for IUs that have been in Significant Noncompliance (as described in Chapter 8 of this regulation) at any time in the last two years. In addition, reduced reporting is not available for an IU with daily flow rates, production levels, or pollutant levels that significantly vary if this decrease in the reporting requirement would result in data that do not represent conditions during the reporting period.

e. Periodic compliance reports will be signed and certified in accordance with Section 6-13.

f. Wastewater samples must be representative of the IU's discharge. Wastewater monitoring and flow measurement facilities will be properly operated, kept clean, and maintained in good working order at all times. Failure of an IU to maintain its monitoring facility in good working order shall not be grounds for the IU to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its discharge.

g. If a IU subject to the reporting requirement in this Chapter monitors any regulated pollutant more frequently than required by PW, the results of the additional monitoring shall be included in the report so long as sampling is conducted as required by this regulation.

h. Periodic compliance reports may be sent electronically to PW to satisfy the requirements of this section.

6-5. Reports of Changed Conditions

a. The IU will notify PW of any anticipated or known significant changes to IU operations or system which might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater. The IU will notify PW at least 30 days before the change. No changes will be implemented that would impact the WWTP without prior approval of PW.

(1) PW may require the IU to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of a permit application under Section 5-4.

(2) PW may issue a new permit under Chapter 5 or modify an existing permit under Section 5-4 in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.

6-6. Reports of Potential Problems

a. In the case of any discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental discharges, discharges of a non-routine, episodic nature, a non-customary batch discharge, a slug discharge or slug load, that might cause potential problems for the WWTP, the IU will immediately telephone 911 (request JBLM Emergency Services) and telephone the ED, Environmental Services at 253-967-4786. Environmental Services will notify the WWTP of the incident. Notification by the IU will include the location of the discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the IU.

b. Within five days following such discharge, the IU will, unless waived by PW, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the IU to prevent similar future occurrences. This report does not relieve the IU of any expense, loss, or other liability which might be incurred as a result of damage to the WWTP, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property. This report does not relieve the IU from any penalties or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to applicable regulations and/or federal, state and local laws.

c. Notices will be permanently posted on IU bulletin boards or other prominent places informing government employees, Soldiers, contractors or tenants of the notification procedures to be followed in the event of a discharge described in paragraph a, above. Employers will ensure that employees are constantly aware of the emergency notification procedures.

d. SIUs will notify PW immediately of any changes at its facility affecting the potential for a slug discharge.

6-7. Notice of Violation / Repeat Sampling and Reporting

a. If sampling results indicate a violation of the standards set forth in this regulation, or in the IU permit, the IU must:

(1) Notify PW within 24 hours of becoming aware of the violation.

(2) Repeat one round of sampling and analysis and submit results to PW within 30 days of becoming aware of the violation.

b. Re-sampling is not required if:

(1) PW performs sampling at the IU facility at least once a month.

(2) PW performs sampling at the IU site between the time when the initial sampling was conducted and the time when the IU or PW receives the results of this sampling or PW performed the sampling and analysis in lieu of the IU.

6-8. Notification of Discharge of Hazardous Waste

a. The discharge of hazardous waste to the sanitary sewer is prohibited.

b. An IU that discharges hazardous waste to the sanitary sewer will immediately call 911 in accordance with the ICP.

c. Following notification of a discharge of hazardous waste is made under this section, the IU will take action and certify that a program has been put in place to prevent future discharge of hazardous waste to the sanitary sewer. This program may either reduce the volume and toxicity of the waste such that it is permissible to discharge to the sanitary sewer or the program will ensure hazardous wastes are properly containerized and processed for disposal. The PW, Environmental Services (253-966-6455) is the appropriate office to coordinate the processing of hazardous waste.

d. In the case of any new regulations under section 3001 of RCRA identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, PW shall notify the IU and may revise the conditions and terms of the IU permit.

6-9. Analytical Requirements

a. Pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, submitted as part of a wastewater discharge permit application or report, will be performed in accordance with techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical pretreatment standard.

b. If 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, or if the EPA has determined that Part 136 sampling and analyses are inappropriate for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses shall be performed by using validated analytical methods or applicable PW approved sampling and analytical procedures.

6-10. Sample Collection

a. Information submitted to PW to satisfy reporting requirements must be based on data obtained through appropriate sampling and analysis performed under representative conditions during the period covered by the report.

(1) The IU must collect wastewater samples using 24-hour flow-proportional composite sampling techniques, unless time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by PW.

(2) Where time-proportional composite sampling or grab sampling is authorized by PW, the samples must be representative of the discharge.

(3) Grab samples may be required to show compliance with Instantaneous Limits.

(4) Samples should be taken immediately downstream from pretreatment facilities if such exist or immediately downstream from the regulated process if no pretreatment exists. If other wastewaters are mixed with the regulated wastewater prior to pretreatment the IU should measure the flows and concentrations necessary to allow use of the combined waste stream formula in 40 CFR 403.6(e) to evaluate compliance with the categorical pretreatment standards. Where an alternate concentration or mass limit has been calculated in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(e), this adjusted limit along with supporting data shall be submitted to PW.

(5) The documentation will include the time, date and place of sampling and methods of analysis, and shall certify that such sampling and analysis is representative of normal work cycles and expected pollutant discharges to the WWTP.

b. Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, total phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques.

c. Samples for BOD, Total Suspended Solids (TSS), nitrate as nitrogen, metals and semi-volatile organic compounds must be obtained using composite collection techniques.

d. For facilities without historical analytical data, baseline monitoring and 90-day compliance report sampling must include a minimum of four grab samples for pH, cyanide, total phenols, oil and grease, sulfide and volatile organic compounds.

e. PW may authorize a lower minimum for facilities with historical analytical data.

6-11. Date of Receipt of Reports

Written reports will be deemed to have been submitted on the date received at PW.

6-12. Recordkeeping

a. The IU will retain and make available all records generated during monitoring activities required by this regulation, records generated during monitoring activities undertaken by the IU independent of such requirements, and documentation associated with established BMPs.

b. Records will include the date, exact place, method, and time of sampling, and the name of the person(s) taking the samples; the dates analyses were performed; who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and the results of such analyses.

c. The IU will maintain records for a period of at least five years. This period will be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the IU or PW, or where the IU has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by PW.

6-13. Certification Statements

a. The following certification statement is required to be signed by an Authorized Representative and submitted to PW by the IU submitting permit applications, baseline monitoring reports, categorical pretreatment standard compliance deadline reports, periodic compliance reports and initial requests to forego sampling of a pollutant:

"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."

b. Facilities determined to be a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User by PW as defined in Appendix E must annually submit the following certification statement signed by an Authorized Representative accompanying an alternative report required by PW:

"Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR Chapter 1, Subchapter n, Parts 405-471, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief that during the period from _____, _____, _____ to _____, _____, _____ [months, days, year]:

(1) The facility described as _____ [facility name] met the definition of a Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User as defined in Appendix E [Note: See 40 CFR 403.3(v)(2)]; (2) The facility complied with all applicable Local Limits listed in Appendix B and requirements during this reporting period; and (3) The facility never discharged more than one hundred (100) gallons of total categorical wastewater on any given day during this reporting period. "This compliance certification is based on the following information...."

c. An IU with an approved monitoring waiver must certify each report with the following statement that there has been no increase in the pollutant in its waste stream due to activities of the IU:

"Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the Pretreatment Standard for 40 CFR Chapter 1, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there has been no increase in the level of _____ [list pollutant(s)] in the wastewaters due to the activities at the facility since filing of the last periodic report."

Chapter 7

Access to Industrial User Facilities

7-1. Access to IU Facilities

a. The IU will allow PW access to premises under IU control for the purposes of determining if the IU is in compliance with this regulation and any permit issued under this regulation as well as for sampling, records examination and copying, and the performance of other duties in accordance with this regulation.

b. If a IU has security measures in force that require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the IU will make necessary arrangements with security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, PW will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of fulfilling necessary responsibilities. Unreasonable delay in allowing PW access to IU premises is a violation of this regulation.

c. The IU will install sampling, metering, and monitoring equipment if directed by PW or allow PW access to install devices, as necessary.

d. Meters, sampling and monitoring equipment located at a facility will be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the installer/owner (IU or PW). All devices used to measure wastewater flow and quality shall be calibrated in accordance with industry standards to ensure accuracy.

e. Upon PW request, any temporary or permanent obstruction that impedes safe and easy access to a facility will be promptly removed by the IU.

Chapter 8

Users in Significant Non-Compliance

8-1. Report of Significant Non-Compliance

PW will annually prepare a list of significant non-compliance (SNC) IUs. This list will be provided to the Joint Base Commander and used by PW to address SNC issues.

8-2. Significant Non-Compliance

The term Significant Noncompliance applies to IUs that exhibit:

- a. Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits, defined here as those in which sixty-six percent or more of all the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter during a six month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric Local Limit, including an Instantaneous Limit.
- b. Technical Review Criteria violations, defined here as those in which thirty-three percent or more of wastewater measurements taken for each pollutant parameter during a six month period equals or exceeds the product of a Local Limit including an Instantaneous Limit, as defined by Appendix D multiplied by the applicable criteria (1.4 for BOD, TSS, fats, oils and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH).
- c. Any violation of a Local Limit as defined by Appendix B that PW determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through or, endangers the health of WWTP personnel or the general public.
- d. Any discharge of a pollutant that results in imminent endangerment of the public or to the environment, or has resulted in JBLM exercise of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge.
- e. Failure to meet, within 90 days of the scheduled date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in an individual or general permit for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance.
- f. Failure to provide within 45 days after the due date, any required reports, including baseline monitoring reports, compliance with categorical pretreatment standard deadline reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and compliance schedule reports.
- g. Failure to promptly and accurately report violation of this regulation or a permit issued under the authority of this regulation or any violation of federal, state or local law or regulation
- h. Other violations (e.g. a violation of a BMP) that PW determines will adversely affect the local pretreatment program.

i. In accordance with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit WA 002195-4 (1 April 2012), organizations which are found to be noncompliant with this regulation will be identified in the annual pretreatment report submitted to the USEPA. Names of organizations which are in significant noncompliance shall be published annually in a local newspaper.

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Appendix A

References

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit - WA 002195-4 (1 April 2012)

10 CFR Parts 20 Standards for protection against radiation

10 CFR Parts 35 Medical use of byproduct material

40 CFR 403.6(e) National pretreatment standards

40 CFR 403.8(f)(1)(vi) Approval of pretreatment legal authorities

40 CFR 403.12(b) Reporting requirements for industrial users

40 CFR 403.13 Variances from categorical pretreatment standards for fundamentally different factors

40 CFR 403.15 Variances from categorical pretreatment standards for fundamentally different factors

40 CFR Part 136 Guidelines establishing test procedures for the analysis of pollutants

40 CFR Part 261 Identification and listing of hazardous waste

40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405–471 Categorical pretreatment standards

WAC Chapter 173-303 Dangerous waste regulations

Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ)

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Appendix B

Local Limits

The following pollutant limits are established to help achieve the Pretreatment Program objectives established in Section 1.1. Unless otherwise authorized under the provision of this regulation, no person shall discharge wastewater to the sanitary sewer which contains in excess of the following Daily Maximum Allowable Discharge Limit:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Daily Maximum Discharge Limit (mg/L)</u>
1. Metals	
Copper	0.50
Zinc	4.7
2. Other Parameters	
Oil and/or grease	
Non-polar (petroleum)	80

The above limits apply at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the sanitary sewer system that leads to the WWTP. All concentrations for metallic substances are for total metal unless indicated otherwise. PW may impose mass limitations in addition to the concentration - based limitations above.

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Appendix C

Wastewater Temporary Discharge Permit Procedure

The Wastewater Discharge Permit applies to anyone who requests to discharge wastewater into the Joint Base Lewis-McChord Sanitary Sewer.

1. The contractor/organization shall obtain a wastewater discharge permit from the Public Works Customer Service Desk, in Building 2044, phone 253-967-3131
2. The applicant must fill out Part I of the permit in its entirety. Incomplete information will not be accepted. Attach laboratory analysis, if applicable.
3. The applicant will take the permit to the Wastewater Treatment Plant located on North Fort on Solo Point Road for approval.
4. WWTP personnel will review and determine if the waste will adversely impact the WWTP. They will record your permit request for dates, times and amounts and document comments on how to proceed with discharging.
5. WWTP personnel will authorize discharge only at authorized locations.
6. After review and approval from the WWTP, the permit will be issued with specific waste discharge conditions. Conditions will be listed in Part II.
7. The unit/organization must have the approved discharge permit on-site at all times during the discharge process. If the permit requires pH and Chlorine residual readings they need to be provided to the WWTP for review also.
8. If the wastewater being discharged is not characteristic of waste characterized in the permit, discharge shall cease immediately. Samples shall be taken and analyzed by an authorized laboratory. A new permit must be obtained to discharge the waste.
9. If any spills occur, the contractor/organization shall notify Public Works Customer Service Order Desk immediately. Inform the desk of the amount and chemical nature of the spill. After the discharge/dumping operation is complete, the driver shall wash down any spillage and equipment on the concrete pad before exiting site.

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Appendix D

WWTP Temporary Discharge Permit Application

JBLM, Directorate of Public Works		
Procedure: WWTP Temporary Discharge Permit for Pretreatment Ordinance		
Document	Approval:	Revision: 5 Review Date: 22 Mar 13 Revision Date: 29 Mar
Owner:	John Sly	
Title: Supervisor, WWTP	Title: Chief, Utilities Division	Original Date: 29 Sep 00

The JBLM Sanitary Sewer Discharge Permit applies to anyone requesting to discharge into the JBLM Sanitary Sewer System. **Approving permits is by (WWTP) Waste Water Treatment Plant personnel only.**

The contractor/organization shall obtain a blank sanitary sewer discharge permit from JBLM Public Works Customer Service Desk, in Building 2044, Phone 253-967-3131. Customer Service will not approve permits. A permit may also be obtained in person, via email or fax by calling the WWTP located in Lewis North on Solo Point Road., Building 7500, Phone 253-967-7453, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days of the year

1. The requester must fill out Part I in its entirety. Incomplete permit requests will not be approved. WWTP personnel can assist if needed. Attach laboratory analysis if applicable.
2. The requester must take the permit to the Waste Water Treatment Plant located on Lewis North , on Solo Point Road, for approval. A completed permit may be **emailed / faxed for review only**.
3. WWTP personnel will determine if the waste will adversely impact the WWTP. They will record your permit request for dates, times and amounts and comment on how to proceed with discharging.
4. WWTP personnel will authorize discharge only at authorized locations. Two locations, one on Lewis North, code required. Another is near the Department of Logistics facility.
5. After review and approval from the WWTP, the permit will be recorded with specific conditions. Conditions will be listed in Part II.

6. The unit / organization must have the approved permit with them on-site at all times during the discharge process. If the permit requires pH and Chlorine residual readings, these need to be phoned in prior to discharging for the WWTP consideration⁷. If the liquid being discharged is not characteristic of the liquid characterized in the permit, discharge shall cease immediately. Samples shall be taken and analyzed by an authorized laboratory. A new permit must be obtained to discharge the waste.

7. If any spills occur, the contractor/organization shall notify Public Works Customer Service Order Desk immediately. Inform the desk of the amount and chemical nature of the spill. After discharge operation is complete, the driver shall wash down any spillage and equipment before exiting site.

Permit issued by: Directorate of Public Works

JBLM Sanitary Sewer Discharge Permit:

Applicability: This permit only applies to individuals and organizations requesting to discharge into the JBLM Sanitary Sewer System and for dates, times and volumes specified.

PART I: DISCHARGE REQUEST (Completed by Applicant)

Name: _____ Phone: _____ Date: _____

Unit/Organization: _____

Signature of Applicant: _____

Describe Reason for Discharge (e.g., disinfection of potable water lines, gray water from field training, etc):

Revision Number	Date of Revision	Revision Summary
-----------------	------------------	------------------

Dump Location. Vicinity Building 1C12



Waste Characterization:

- a. Date(s) Requested: _____
- b. Time(s) of Day Requested: _____
- c. Total Volume: _____
- d. Volume per Discharge: _____
- e. Chemical Makeup: _____
- f. pH: _____
- g. Chlorine PPM: _____
- h. Additional Information/Considerations (attach laboratory analysis if applicable):

PART II: PERMIT REQUIREMENTS (Completed by Wastewater Treatment Plant Personnel Only)

Permit Approved: ☐ Yes (Go to Permit Conditions) ☐ No

Reason for Denial: _____

Permit Conditions:

Permit Expiration: ____ / ____ / ____ (Day / Month / Year)

Max Volume Allowed: ____ gal Max Rate of Discharge: ____ gal per ____

Other Requirements: _____

PW Wastewater Plant Personnel: _____ Date: _____

(Signature)

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Appendix E

Glossary

Section I

Abbreviations

AKART

All Known Available and Reasonable Methods of Prevention and Control and Treatment

BMP

Best Management Practice

BMR

Baseline Monitoring Report

BOD

Biochemical Oxygen Demand

CFR

Code of Federal regulations

CIU

Categorical Industrial User

CWA

Clean Water Act

COD

Chemical Oxygen Demand

ED

Environmental Division

FFCA

Federal Facility Compliance Act

FIFRA

Federal Insecticide Fungicide Rodenticide Act

FOIA

Freedom of Information Act

FOTW

Federally Owned Treatment Works

GPD

Gallons per day

ICP

Integrated Contingency Plan

ISSA

Inter-Service Support Agreement

JBLM

Joint Base Lewis-McChord

IU

Industrial User

mg/l

Milligrams per liter

MIU

Minor Industrial User

NPDES

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NSCIU

Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User

PW

Public Works

RCRA

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

SIU

Significant Industrial User

SNC

Significant Noncompliance

SDCP

Slug Discharge Control Plan

TSS

Total Suspended Solids

UCMJ

Uniform Code of Military Justice

USC

United States Code

USEPA

United States Environmental Protection Agency

WAC

Washington Administrative Code

WDOE

Washington State Department of Ecology

WSDOH

Washington State Department of Health

WWTP

Waste Water Treatment Plant

Section II

Terms

Unless a provision explicitly states otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this regulation, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated.

Act or “the Act”: The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. Section 1251 et seq.

Approval Authority: The Region 10 Administrator of EPA is the Approval Authority for Federally Owned Treatment Works (FOTW) in Washington State.

Authorized or Duly Authorized Representative of the IU:

1. Director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or their designee, if the IU is a federal, state, or local governmental facility; or
2. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for individual permit or general permit requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures; or
3. President, secretary, treasurer, or a 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
4. General partner or proprietor, if the IU is a partnership or sole proprietorship.
5. IUs may designate a Duly Authorized Representative. If the designated authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or the individual having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the IUs. In such a case the written authorization is submitted to JBLM.

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD): The quantity of oxygen consumed via the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedures for five (5) days at 20 degrees centigrade, usually expressed as a concentration (e.g., mg/l). Often used to gauge the effectiveness of wastewater treatment, BOD is listed as a conventional pollutant under the Clean Water Act.

Best Management Practices (BMPs): Schedule of activities, prohibition of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in section 2-1 [40 CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b)]. BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage, leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials

Storage: (Note: BMPs also include alternative means (i.e., management plans) of complying with, or in place of certain established categorical pretreatment standards and effluent limits.)

Bypass: Intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of an IU's treatment facility operations directly to the sanitary sewer or any untreated system that leads to waters of the United States.

Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Categorical Standard: Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with Sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. Section 1317) that apply to a specific category of IUs and that appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471.

Categorical Industrial User (CIU): An IU subject to a national categorical pretreatment standard.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD): A measure of the oxygen required to oxidize all compounds, both organic and inorganic, in water. Expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/l).

Control Authority: That entity responsible for promulgating and enforcing the pretreatment regulation. For the purposes of this regulation the Controlling Authority is JBLM Public Works.

Daily Average: Arithmetic average of single pollutant concentrations measured in all effluent samples during a calendar day.

Daily Maximum: The maximum concentration of a pollutant measured in all effluent samples for a single pollutant collected during a calendar day.

Daily Maximum Limit: The maximum allowable discharge concentration of a pollutant during a calendar day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where Daily Maximum Limits are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day.

Domestic Sewage: Discharges of waste matter from homes, apartment complexes, office buildings, institutions and the like that flow into the sanitary sewer system, and/or is normally characterized as residential wastewater.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, where appropriate, the Regional Water Management Division Director, the Regional Administrator, or other duly authorized official of said agency.

Existing Source: Any source of discharge to the sanitary sewer that flows into the WWTP and has a sanitary sewer survey on file at PW at the date of this regulation.

Federally Owned Treatment Work (FOTW): A wastewater treatment plant owned by the Federal Government. This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature and any conveyances, which convey wastewater to a treatment plant.

Government: JBLM Public Works.

Grab Sample: A sample that is taken from a waste stream without regard to the flow in the waste stream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.

Indirect Discharge or Discharge: The introduction of pollutants into the WWTP from any nondomestic source.

Industrial IU (IU): Industrial processes or facilities that have the potential to discharge pollutants to the sanitary sewer. IU's are classified as either Categorical Industrial IU (CIU), Significant Industrial IU (SIU) or Minor Industrial IU (MIU).

Instantaneous Limit: The maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete or composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

Interference: A discharge that, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the WWTP treatment processes or operations and/or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and is the cause of a violation of the NPDES permit.

Local Limits: Specific pollutant discharge limits developed and enforced by JBLM upon industrial or commercial facilities to implement the general and specific discharge prohibitions listed in 40 CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b).

Mass Limitations: In those cases where the use of concentration is not appropriate, discharges can be limited by the total mass of pollutant discharged over a specified time period (e.g. pounds of BOD per day).

Medical Waste: Isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.

Minor Industrial User (MIU): Industrial User whose discharges fall outside the criteria or parameters used to define a Categorical Industrial User and Significant Industrial User.

Monthly Average: The sum of all “daily discharges” measured during a calendar month divided by the number of “daily discharges” measured during that month.

Monthly Average Limit: The highest allowable Monthly Average.

New User:

1. Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is (or may be) a discharge of pollutants which will commence after the publication of this regulation, provided that:
 - a. The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or
 - b. The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an Existing Source; or
 - c. The production or wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility, or installation are substantially independent of an Existing Source at the same site. In determining whether processes are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the Existing Source, should be considered.
2. Construction on a site at which an Existing Source is located results in a modification rather than a New Source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility, or installation meeting the criteria of paragraph (1)(b) or (c) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to the existing process or production equipment.
3. Construction of a New User has commenced if the owner or operator has:
 - a. Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous onsite construction program
 - (1) Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - (2) Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of new source facilities or equipment; or

(3) Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering, and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this part.

Noncontact Cooling Water: Water used for cooling that does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.

Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User (NSCIU): The Government may determine that an IU subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards is a NSCIU rather than a SIU on a finding that the IU never discharges more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blow down wastewater, unless specifically included in the Pretreatment Standard) and the following conditions are met:

- a. The IU has consistently complied with all applicable categorical pretreatment standards and requirements;
- b. The IU annually submits the certification statement required in section 6-14 [see 40 CFR 403.12(q)], together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and
- c. The IU never discharges untreated concentrated wastewater.

Pass Through: A discharge which exits the WWTP into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.

Person: Any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, government entity, or any other legal entity; or their legal representatives, agents, or assigns. This definition includes all federal, state, and local government entities.

pH: A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, expressed in standard units.

Pollutant: As described in 40 CFR 401.11(f), including but not limited to: dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, municipal, agricultural and industrial wastes, and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, COD, toxicity, or odor).

Pollution: The man-made or man induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological and radiological integrity of water.

Pretreatment: The reduction in the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to, or in lieu of, introducing such pollutants into the WWTP. This reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes; by process changes; or by other means, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable Pretreatment Standard.

Pretreatment Requirements: Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment imposed on an IU, other than a Pretreatment Standard.

Pretreatment Standards or Standards: Concentrations to which specified wastewater discharge pollutants must not exceed.

Prohibited Discharge Standards or Prohibited Discharges: Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances; these prohibitions appear in Section 2-1.

Public Works: The Director of Public Works designated by the Joint Base Commander to oversee compliance of the WWTP, and who is charge with certain duties and responsibilities by this regulation. This term also means and authorized representative of the PW Director who is so appointed in writing by the Director.

Residential Sewage: Wastewater contributed to the sanitary sewer strictly from residential areas.

Septic Tank Waste or Septage: Any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, and septic tanks.

Sewage: Human excrement and gray water (household showers, dishwashing operations, etc.).

Severe Property Damage: 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.

Significant Industrial User (SIU):

1. Is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards; or
 - a. Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gpd or more of process wastewater to the WWTP (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blow down wastewater);
 - b. Contributes a process waste stream which makes up five percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the WWTP; or
 - c. Is designated as such by JBLM on the basis that it has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting WWTP operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement.
2. Upon a finding that a IU, meeting the criteria in paragraph b of this part, has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting WWTP operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, JBLM may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an IU, and in accordance with applicable procedures in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such IU should not be considered a SIU.

Slug Load or Slug Discharge: Any discharge at a flow rate or concentration, which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards in section 2-1. A Slug Discharge is any discharge of a non - routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non - customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any other way violate WWTP regulations, Local Limits or Permit conditions.

Storm Water: Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS): The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquid, and that is removable by laboratory filtering.

Upset: An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary non-compliance with categorical pretreatment standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the IU. An upset does not include non-compliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

Wastewater: Liquid and water-carried industrial wastes and sewage from residential dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial and manufacturing facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which are contributed to the WWTP.

Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP): A treatment facility designed and operated to provide treatment of municipal sewage and/or industrial waste.

Section III

Special Abbreviations and Terms

This section contains no entries