



United States Environmental Protection Agency  
Region 10  
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900  
Seattle, Washington 98101

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

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

**BP Exploration (Alaska), Inc.**  
**900 East Benson Boulevard**  
**P.O. Box 196612**  
**Anchorage, Alaska 99519-6612**

is authorized to discharge from

**Endicott Operations (Endicott),**  
a facility classified as SIC No. 1311 and  
located on an artificial island/causeway complex on the North Slope, Alaska,

to

**Stefansson Sound** of the Alaskan Beaufort Sea (the “receiving waters”),  
at Latitude 70°21’09” north, Longitude 147°57’25” west, and  
in USGS Hydrologic Unit No. 19060401,

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

The permit shall become effective October 1, 2009.

The permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire on September 30, 2014.

The permittee shall reapply for a permit reissuance on or before April 3, 2014, 180 days before the expiration of this permit, if the permittee intends to continue operations and discharges at the facility beyond the term of this permit.

Signed this 20th day of August, 2009.

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/S/  
Michael A. Bussell, Director  
Office of Water and Watersheds

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**I. LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. Discharge Authorization**

During the term of the permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge wastewater from the facility through discharges 001, 001A, and 002 to Stefansson Sound of the Alaskan Beaufort Sea, within the limits and subject to the conditions set forth herein. This permit authorizes the discharge of only those pollutants resulting from facility processes, waste streams, and operations that have been clearly identified in the permit application process.

**B. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring**

1. The permittee must limit and monitor discharges from Discharges 001, 001A, and 002 as specified in Tables 1, 2, and 3, respectively. The values represent maximum effluent limits unless otherwise indicated. The permittee must comply with the effluent limits in the table at all times unless otherwise indicated, regardless of the frequency of monitoring or reporting required by other provisions of this permit.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Average Monthly</b>	<b>Maximum Daily</b>	<b>Sampling Method and Frequency</b>	<b>Reported Values</b>
Flow	--	6.3 MGD	Calculation or meter, daily	Average monthly and maximum daily, MGD
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) <sup>1</sup>	0.125 mg/L	0.250 mg/L	Grab, daily	Average monthly and maximum daily, mg/L
pH	--	--	Grab or meter, weekly	Minimum and maximum values, standard units
Temperature	--	Not to exceed 40°C above ambient	Recording or meter, daily	Maximum daily, °C
Ambient Temperature <sup>2</sup>	--	--	Recording or meter, daily	Maximum daily, °C
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) <sup>3</sup>	--	--	24-Hour composite, annual	Report, TUc

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Required only when chlorination chemicals are used in the seawater treatment process.  
<sup>2</sup> Monitor outside the edge of the mixing zone. This sample can be taken at the seawater intake bay.  
<sup>3</sup> Applicable when clarifying agents are used. See Parts I.D. and I.G., below.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Average Monthly</b>	<b>Maximum Daily</b>	<b>Sampling Method and Frequency</b>	<b>Reported Values</b>
Flow	--	40,000 GPD	Calculation or meter, daily <sup>4</sup>	Average monthly and maximum daily <sup>4</sup> , GPD
TSS	30 mg/L; at least 85% removal	60 mg/L	Grab, weekly <sup>4,5</sup>	Average monthly and maximum daily <sup>4</sup> , mg/L; percent removal
	10 lbs/day	20 lbs/day	Grab, weekly <sup>4,5</sup>	Average monthly and maximum daily <sup>4</sup> , lbs/day
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD <sub>5</sub> )	30 mg/L; at least 85% removal	60 mg/L	Grab, weekly <sup>4,5</sup>	Average monthly and maximum daily <sup>4</sup> , mg/L; percent removal
	10 lbs/day	20 lbs/day	Grab, weekly <sup>4,5</sup>	Average monthly and maximum daily <sup>4</sup> , lbs/day
Fecal coliform bacteria (FC)	200 FC/100 ml	400 FC/100 ml	Grab, weekly <sup>4,5</sup>	Geometric mean and maximum daily <sup>4</sup> , FC/100 ml
TRC	0.5 mg/L	1.0 mg/L	Grab, daily <sup>4</sup>	Average monthly and maximum daily <sup>4</sup> , mg/L
pH	--	no more than 8.5, no less than 6.5	Grab or meter, daily <sup>4</sup>	Minimum and maximum monthly values <sup>4</sup> , standard units

Notes: <sup>4</sup> Monitoring and reporting are required during periods of discharge only.

<sup>5</sup> After consultation with EPA and ADEC, the sampling frequency may decrease from weekly to monthly if, after one year, this discharge has been in full compliance with the permit limitations for six consecutive months.

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Average Monthly</b>	<b>Maximum Daily</b>	<b>Sampling Method and Frequency</b>	<b>Reported Values</b>
Flow	--	2.9 MGD	Calculation or meter, daily <sup>4</sup>	Average monthly and maximum daily <sup>4</sup> , MGD
Temperature	--	--	3/week or more <sup>4</sup>	Mean weekly effluent minus mean weekly influent, °C

Note: <sup>4</sup> Monitoring and reporting are required during periods of discharge only.

2. The permittee must report within twenty-four (24) hours any violation of the maximum daily limits for the following pollutants: TRC, TSS, BOD<sub>5</sub>, and fecal coliform. Violations of all other effluent limits are to be reported at the same time that discharge monitoring reports are submitted (See Parts III.B., III.G. and III.H.).

3. The permittee must collect all effluent samples from the effluent stream after the last treatment prior to either discharge into the receiving waters or where commingled with other permitted waste streams.
- C. Monitoring Procedures.** Monitoring shall be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been approved by EPA.
1. Samples and measurements shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.
  2. The permittee shall ensure that all effluent monitoring is conducted in compliance with good quality assurance and control procedures and the requirements of the permit.
- D. Combined Wastewater Discharge - Additional Conditions (Discharge 001)**
1. Organic biocides may be used to control sulfate-reducing bacteria, however, the discharge of biocide wastes are prohibited under this permit.
  2. Clarifying agents used as coagulants and flocculants are permitted for use at the facility. The permittee shall conduct an analysis of the range of optimum application doses of proposed water clarifying agents and provide the information to EPA and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). See Parts I.D.3 and I.D.4, below.
  3. The permittee shall maintain records of the daily use of water clarifying agents (recorded for each type of water clarifying agent used) and daily volumes of water treated. This information shall be submitted in the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR) and retained on site.
  4. The permittee must maintain an annual inventory of biocide chemicals and clarifying agents (other than water or seawater) added to the filter system. The annual inventory shall contain the following information (1) the type (product name) of each biocide and water clarifying agent used during a month; (2) total amount/quantity of each biocide and water clarifying agent used during a month; and (3) total volume of seawater treated in the filters during a month. A report on the annual inventory must be assembled for the calendar year and submitted to EPA with the March DMR of the following calendar year.
  5. Floating Solids, Visible Foam or Oily Wastes. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts. Additionally, discharges shall not cause a film, sheen, or discoloration on the surface or floor of the water body or adjoining shorelines.

**E. Other Effluent Conditions**

1. State Water Quality Standards. The permittee shall not discharge any constituent in concentrations which exceed applicable State water quality criteria after allowance for initial mixing in the 100-meter mixing zones approved by ADEC, set forth in Part I.E.4. Mixing zones in state waters and state water quality standards are defined at 18 AAC 70.240.
2. Toxic Compounds and Materials. There shall be no discharge of diesel oil, halogenated phenolic compounds, trisodium nitrilotriacetic acid, sodium chromate or sodium dichromate.
3. Surfactants, Dispersants, and Detergents. The discharge of surfactants, dispersants and detergents shall be minimized.
4. The mixing zone for Discharge 001, which includes Discharge 001A, and Discharge 002, is 100 meter in radius, with a minimum dilution requirement of 40:1. The mixing zone is defined as the area of a 100 meter circle, centered at the discharge point, from the sea floor to the surface.

**F. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP).** The permittee must develop or update a quality assurance plan (QAP) for all monitoring required by this permit within 60 days of the effective date of this permit. Within 120 days of the effective date of this permit, the QAP must be implemented, and EPA and ADEC must be notified in writing that the QAP has been developed and implemented. Any existing QAPs may be modified to fulfill the requirements under this section.

1. The QAP must be designed to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of effluent and receiving water samples in support of the permit and in explaining data anomalies when they occur.
2. Throughout all sample collection and analysis activities, the permittee must use the EPA-approved QA/QC and chain-of-custody procedures described in *Requirements for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/R-5) and *Guidance for Quality Assurance Project Plans* (EPA/QA/G-5). The QAP must be prepared in the format which is specified in these documents.
3. The permittee must amend the QAP whenever there is a modification in methods for sample collection, sample analysis, or other procedure addressed by the QAP or a change in the guidance cited above.
4. Copies of the QAP must be kept on site and made available to EPA and ADEC upon request.

**G. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing Requirements.** Annual WET testing requirements are applicable when clarifying agents are used.

1. An effluent sample shall be taken annually from a suitable sampling point during a typical planned first annual use of water clarifying agents. Toxicity testing must be conducted on 24-hour composite samples of effluent.
2. Sublethal toxicity tests shall be conducted using the following marine short-term chronic tests:
  - a. Invertebrate: The permittee must conduct tests with a bivalve species, the Pacific oyster (*Crassostrea gigas*), or the mussel (*Mytilus sp.*) according to the protocol in *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms* (EPA-600-R-95-136); and
  - b. Vertebrate: Topsmelt (*Atherinops affinis*). In the event that topsmelt is not available, inland silverside (*Menidia beryllina*) may be used as a substitute. The permittee shall document the substitute species in the next Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). The tests shall be conducted according to the protocol in *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity for Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms, the Third Edition* (EPA-821-R-02-014), and adjusted to temperatures common to the receiving water.
3. The bioassays shall be conducted annually for each combination of clarifying agents used during that year, with each organism.
4. The bioassays shall be initiated within seventy-two (72) hours of sampling the effluent for all species tested. The effluent samples shall be held at ~4°C.
5. The bioassays on each organism shall include a series of at least six test solutions. The permittee shall determine the lethal concentration (LC<sub>50</sub>), the effect concentration (EC<sub>50</sub>), the inhibition concentration (IC<sub>25</sub>), and the no observable effect concentration (NOEC) of the effluent in the control water.
6. All quality assurance criteria and statistical analyses used shall be in accordance with *Quality Assurance Guidelines for Biological Testing* (USEPA 1978), *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity for Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms, the Third Edition* (EPA-821-R-02-014), *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms* (EPA-600-R-95-136), and the individual protocols. Bioassays which fail the criteria for control mortality as specified in the protocols shall be repeated on a fresh sample.

7. Results must be reported in TUc (chronic toxic units), where  $TUc = 100/IC_{25}$ . The reported  $IC_{25}$  must be the lowest  $IC_{25}$  calculated for the applicable survival, growth or fertilization endpoints. See Part VI for a definition of  $IC_{25}$ .
8. Toxicity Triggers. For the purposes of determining compliance with Part I.G.9, below, the acute toxicity trigger is defined as toxicity exceeding 1 TUc. The chronic toxicity trigger is defined as toxicity exceeding 40 TUc.
9. Accelerated Testing
  - a. Accelerated testing shall be performed on the species that trigger the accelerated testing requirements.
  - b. If chronic toxicity is detected above the trigger value set forth in Part I.G.8, above, collection and analysis of one additional sample is required during the next instance the clarifying agents that caused the toxicity trigger are used.
  - c. If chronic toxicity is not detected in the sample required by Part I.G.9.b, the permittee must notify EPA and ADEC in writing of the results within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the results, and must discuss the cause of the exceedance, and the corrective actions that were taken.
  - d. If chronic toxicity is detected in the sample required by Part I.G.9.b, then the permittee must conduct four (4) bi-weekly tests over an eight week period or four (4) tests over the next period when clarifying agents are in use. Accelerated testing must be initiated as soon as possible after receipt of the sample results required by Part I.G.9.b.
11. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) and Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE):
  - a. If chronic toxicity triggers are exceeded during accelerated testing, the permittee must initiate a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) in accordance with *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070) within two weeks of the exceedance. At a minimum, the TRE must include:
    - (i) Further actions to investigate and identify the cause of toxicity;
    - (ii) Actions the permittee will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and
    - (iii) A schedule for these actions.
  - b. The permittee may initiate a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) as part of the TRE process. Any TIE must be performed in accordance with EPA guidance manuals, *Toxicity Identification Evaluation; Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I* (EPA/600/6-91/005F), *Methods for*

*Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II: Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/080), and Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III: Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA-600/R-92/081).*

## 12. Reporting

- a. The permittee shall submit the results of the toxicity tests with the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR) for the month following the month in which the results are received.
- b. The report of toxicity test results must include all relevant information outlined in *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity for Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms, the Third Edition*, Report Preparation. In addition to toxicity test results, the permittee must report: dates of sample collection and initiation of each test; the toxicity triggers as defined in Part I.G.8, above; flow rate at the time of sample collection; and the results of the effluent sampling for the parameters required in Part I.B.

## II. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP) PLAN

- A. Purpose.** Through implementation of the BMP Plan, the permittee must prevent or minimize the generation and the potential for release of pollutants from the facility to the waters of the United States through normal and ancillary activities. Discharges that cannot be prevented or reduced shall be recycled or treated and discharged in an environmentally safe manner.
- B. Development and Implementation Schedule.** The permittee must develop and implement a BMP Plan which achieves the objectives and the specific requirements listed below. Any existing BMP plans may be modified to comply with this section and the general guidance contained in *Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices (EPA 833-B-93-004, October 1993)* and *Storm Water Management For Industrial Activities, Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices (EPA 832-R.92.006)* or any subsequent revision to these guidance documents. The permittee must implement the provisions of the plan as conditions of this permit within thirty (30) days of the effective date of this permit.
  1. The permittee shall develop its BMP Plan consistent with these objectives.
    - a. The number and quantity of pollutants and the toxicity of effluent generated, discharged or potentially discharged at the facility shall be minimized by the permittee to the extent feasible by managing each influent waste stream in the most appropriate manner.

- b. Under the BMP Plan, and any Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) included in the Plan, the permittee shall ensure proper operation and maintenance of the treatment facility.

**C. Documentation**

1. The permittee shall develop a BMP Plan in accordance with good engineering practices. The permittee shall provide the necessary plot plans, drawings, or maps in its BMP Plan. The BMP Plan will be organized and written with the following structure:
  - a. Name and location of the facility;
  - b. Statement of BMP policy;
  - c. Identification and assessment of potential effects of the pollutant discharges;
  - d. Specific management practices and standard operating procedures to achieve the above objectives, including, but not limited to:
    - (1) The modification of equipment, facilities, technology, processes, and procedures, and
    - (2) The improvement in management, inventory control, materials handling, or general operational phases of the facility;
  - e. Good housekeeping;
  - f. Preventative maintenance;
  - g. Inspections and records; and
  - h. Employee training.
2. The BMP Plan will include the following provisions concerning its review:
  - a. Provide for a review by the facility manager and appropriate staff; and
  - b. Include a statement that the above review has been completed and that the BMP Plan fulfills the requirements set forth in the permit. This statement shall be certified by the dated signature of the facility manager.
3. The permittee shall maintain a copy of its BMP Plan at its facility and shall make the plan available to EPA and ADEC for review and approval upon request.

#### **D. Modification of the BMP Plan**

1. The permittee shall amend the BMP Plan whenever there is a change in the facility, its operations, or other circumstances which materially increase the generation of pollutants and their release or potential release to the receiving waters. The permittee shall also amend the BMP Plan when facility operations covered by the BMP Plan change. Any such changes to the BMP Plan will be consistent with the objectives and specific requirements listed above. All changes in the BMP Plan shall be reviewed and approved by the facility manager or his designee.
2. If a BMP Plan proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objective of preventing and minimizing the generation of pollutants and their release and potential release to the receiving waters and/or the specific requirements above, the permit and/or the BMP Plan will be subject to modification to incorporate revised BMP requirements.

### **III. GENERAL MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

#### **A. Representative Sampling (Routine and Non-Routine Discharges)**

1. In order to ensure that the effluent limits set forth in this permit are not violated at times other than when routine samples are taken, the permittee must collect additional samples at the appropriate outfall whenever any discharge occurs that may reasonably be expected to cause or contribute to a violation that is unlikely to be detected by a routine sample. The permittee must analyze the additional samples for those parameters limited in Part I.B. of this permit that are likely to be affected by the discharge.
2. The permittee must collect such additional samples as soon as the spill, discharge, or bypassed effluent reaches the outfall. The samples must be analyzed in accordance with Part III.C ("Monitoring Procedures"). The permittee must report all additional monitoring in accordance with Part III.D ("Additional Monitoring by Permittee").

**B. Reporting of Monitoring Results.** The permittee must summarize monitoring results each month on the DMR form (EPA No. 3320-1) or equivalent. The permittee must submit reports monthly, postmarked by the 10th day of the following month. The permittee must sign and certify all DMRs, and all other reports, in accordance with the requirements of Part V.E. of this permit ("Signatory Requirements"). The permittee must submit the legible originals of these documents to the Director, Office of Compliance and Enforcement, with copies to ADEC at the following addresses:

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10  
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900, OCE-133  
Attn: ICIS Data Entry Team  
Seattle, Washington 98101

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation  
Attn: Shawn Stokes  
Division of Water  
555 Cordova Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2617

The permittee must also submit an annual report summarizing the monthly use of any biocides and clarifying agents used in the Combined Wastewater Discharge (Discharge 001). The annual report will contain the type and quantity of chemicals used. The annual report will also include effluent monitoring data and reports permit violations, upset conditions, by-pass conditions, plant or process changes, and corrective actions undertaken to improve wastewater treatment and pollution prevention at the facility. It must be assembled for the calendar year and submitted to EPA with the March DMR of the following calendar year.

- C. Monitoring Procedures.** Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit.
- D. Additional Monitoring by Permittee.** If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this permit, the permittee must include the results of this monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.

Upon request by the EPA, the permittee must submit results of any other sampling, regardless of the test method used.

- E. Records Contents.** Records of monitoring information must include:
1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
  2. The name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
  3. The date(s) analyses were performed;
  4. The names of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
  5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
  6. The results of such analyses.

**F. Retention of Records.** The permittee must 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, copies of DMRs, a copy of this NPDES permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the EPA or ADEC at any time.

**G. Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting**

1. The permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone (see Part III.G.3) within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances:
  - a. Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment;
  - b. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part IV.F., "Bypass of Treatment Facilities");
  - c. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part IV.G., "Upset Conditions"); or
  - d. Any violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants in Part I.A of the permit requiring 24-hour reporting.
2. The permittee must also provide a written submission within five (5) days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of any event required to be reported under subpart 1 above. The written submission must contain:
  - a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;
  - b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;
  - c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
  - d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
3. The Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours by the NPDES Compliance Hotline in Seattle, Washington, by telephone, (206) 553-1846.
4. Reports must be submitted to the addresses in Part III.B ("Reporting of Monitoring Results").

- H. Other Noncompliance Reporting.** The permittee must report all instances of noncompliance not required to be reported within 24 hours, at the time that monitoring reports for Part III.B ("Reporting of Monitoring Results") are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in Part III.G of this permit ("Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting").
- I. Changes in Discharge of Toxic Substances.** The permittee must notify the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds and ADEC as soon as it knows, or has reason to believe:
1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
    - a. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
    - b. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
    - c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
    - d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
  2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in the permit, if that discharge may reasonably be expected to exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
    - a. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l);
    - b. One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
    - c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7); or
    - d. The level established by EPA in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
  3. The permittee must submit the notification to EPA, Region 10, Office of Water and Watersheds at the following address:

Attn: NPDES Permits Unit Manager  
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900, OWW-130  
Seattle, Washington 98101

#### **IV. COMPLIANCE RESPONSIBILITIES**

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

#### **B. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions**

1. **Civil Penalties.** Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 19 and the Act, 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 the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(d) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$27,500 per day for each violation).
2. **Administrative Penalties.** 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. Pursuant to 40 CFR 19 and the Act, administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(A) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$11,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$27,500). Pursuant to 40 CFR 19 and the Act, penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed the maximum amounts authorized by Section 309(g)(2)(B) of the Act and the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2461 note) as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (31 U.S.C. § 3701 note) (currently \$11,000 per day for each day during which the violation occurs, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$137,500).
3. **Criminal Penalties:**
  - a. **Negligent Violations.** The Act 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 section 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.

- b. **Knowing Violations.** 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.
- c. **Knowing Endangerment.** 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 the time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the Act, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.
- d. **False Statements.** The Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both. The Act further provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

**C. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense.** It shall not be a defense for the permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this permit.

- D. Duty to Mitigate.** The permittee must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- E. Proper Operation and Maintenance.** The permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by the permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- F. Bypass of Treatment Facilities**
1. Bypass not exceeding effluent limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, only for essential maintenance and only for the minimum time necessary to perform essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Part.
  2. Notice.
    - a. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit prior notice, if possible at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass.
    - b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required under Part III.G (“Twenty-four Hour notice of Noncompliance Reporting”).
  3. Prohibition of bypass.
    - a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Director or ADEC may take enforcement action against the permittee for a bypass, unless:
      - (i) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
      - (ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(iii) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph 2 of this Part.

- b. The Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement may approved an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph 3.a. of this Part.

### **G. Upset Conditions**

1. 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 permittee meets the requirements of Paragraph 2 of this Part. 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.
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. To establish the affirmative defense of upset, the permittee must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
  - a. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
  - b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
  - c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required under Part III.G, "Twenty-four Hour Notice of Noncompliance Reporting;" and
  - d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part IV.D, "Duty to Mitigate."
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

**H. Toxic Pollutants.** The permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established for toxic pollutants under Section 307(a) of the Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

**I. Planned Changes.** The permittee must give notice to the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds and ADEC as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility whenever:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source as determined in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under Part III.I (“Changes in Discharge of Toxic Substances”).

**J. Anticipated Noncompliance.** The permittee must give advance notice the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and ADEC of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this permit.

## V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

**A. Permit Actions.** This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause as specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 122.64, 124.5. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

**B. Duty to Reapply.** If the permittee intends 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. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(d), and unless permission for the application to be submitted at a later date has been granted by the Regional Administrator, the permittee must submit a new application at least 180 days before the expiration date of this permit.

**C. Duty to Provide Information.** The permittee must furnish to EPA and ADEC, within any reasonable time specified in the request, any information that the EPA or ADEC 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 must also furnish to the EPA or ADEC, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

**D. Other Information.** When the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or that it submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to EPA or ADEC, it must promptly submit such facts or information.

**E. Signatory Requirements.** All applications, reports or information submitted to EPA and ADEC must be signed and certified as follows:

1. All permit applications must be signed as follows:
  - a. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer.

- b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
  - c. For a municipality, state, federal, Indian tribe or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by EPA or ADEC must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
  - b. 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 a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
  - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and ADEC.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part V.E.2 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 Part V.E.2 must be submitted to the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement and ADEC prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this Part 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."

- F. Availability of Reports.** In accordance with 40 CFR 2, information submitted to EPA pursuant to this permit may be claimed as confidential by the permittee. In accordance with the Act, permit applications, permits and effluent data are not considered confidential. Any confidentiality claim must be asserted at the time of submission by stamping the words "confidential business information" on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, EPA may make the information available to the public without further notice to the permittee. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 2, Subpart B (Public Information) and 41 Fed. Reg. 36902 through 36924 (September 1, 1976) as amended.

- G. Inspection and Entry.** The permittee must allow the Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement, EPA Region 10, ADEC, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Administrator), upon the 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 purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.
- H. Property Rights.** The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, nor any infringement of federal, tribal, state, or local laws or regulations.
- I. Transfers.** This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds as specified in Part III.I.3. 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 Act. (See 40 CFR 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory).
- J. State Laws.** Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Act.

## **VI. DEFINITIONS**

1. § means section or subsection.
2. AAC means the Alaska Administrative Code.
3. Act means the Clean Water Act.
4. ADEC means Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.
5. Administrator means the Administrator of the EPA, or an authorized representative.
6. 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.
7. Best Management Practices (“BMPs”) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of “waters of the United States.” BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
  8. BOD<sub>5</sub> means five-day biochemical oxygen demand.
  9. Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
  10. °C means degrees centigrade.
  11. CFR means the Code of Federal Regulations.
  12. Chlorine Reaction Products means all halogenated organic compounds formed as a consequence of the discharge of chlorine and its oxidants; the term is synonymous with organohalide. Halogens are a group of chemically active, nonmetallic elements which include fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine and astatine; halogens form negatively charged ions.
  13. Chronic Toxic Unit (TU<sub>c</sub>) is a measure of chronic toxicity. TU<sub>c</sub> is the reciprocal of the effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on the test organisms by the end of the chronic exposure period (i.e., 100/NOEC).
  14. Coagulant means a cationic water clarifying agent which aggregates negatively-charged particles in the water into larger, particulates referred to as microfloc.
  15. CWA, or the Act, means the Clean Water Act.
  16. 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.
  17. Daily Maximum Discharge means the highest allowable "daily discharge" and is also referred to as the "maximum daily discharge."
  18. Discharge Monitoring Report (“DMR”) means the EPA uniform national form, including any subsequent additions, revisions, or modifications for the reporting of self-monitoring results by permittees. DMRs must be used by “approved States” as well as by EPA.
  19. Director means the Director of the Office of Water and Watersheds, or Director of the Office of Compliance and Enforcement, EPA, or authorized representatives.

20. Discharge of a pollutant means any addition of any "pollutant" or combination of pollutants to "waters of the United States" from any "point source".
21. DMR means discharge monitoring report.
22. Domestic Wastes means materials discharged from showers, sinks, safety showers, eye-wash stations, hand-wash stations, galleys, and laundries.
23. EC<sub>50</sub> means a point estimate of the concentration of a substance producing a specific biological effect on 50% of the exposed organisms during a specific period of exposure.
24. EPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
25. °F means degrees Fahrenheit.
26. Facility or Activity means any NPDES "point source" or any other facility or activity (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the NPDES program.
27. Grab Sample is an individual sample collected over a period of time not exceeding 15 minutes.
28. IC<sub>25</sub>, Inhibition concentration, is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that causes a 25 percent reduction (p) in a non-quantal biological measurement (e.g., reproduction or growth) calculated from a continuous model (e.g., Interpolation Method).
29. LC<sub>50</sub> means the concentration of a toxicant (e.g., effluent) which is lethal to 50 percent of the test organisms exposed in the time period prescribed by the test.
30. Marine Life Return System (MLRS) means the system designed to prevent fish from entering the seawater treatment plant (STP) feed pumps. Fish entering the STP are diverted through an outfall back to the receiving water by way of the MLRS.
31. Maximum means the highest measured discharge or pollutant in a waste stream during the time period of interest.
32. Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation means the highest allowable "daily discharge."
33. Method Detection Limit (MDL) is defined as the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.
34. MGD means million gallons per day.
35. mg/L means milligrams per liter.
36. Mixing Zone means the zone of dilution authorized by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation under 18 AAC 70.240-270 wherein pollutant concentrations may exceed the criteria of the Alaska Water Quality Standards for the proscribed pollutants.

37. MLLW means mean lower low water.
38. NOEC means no observed effect concentration. The NOEC is the highest concentration of toxicant (e.g., effluent) to which organisms are exposed in a chronic toxicity test [full life-cycle or partial life-cycle (short-term) test], that causes no observable adverse effects on the test organisms (i.e., the highest concentration of effluent in which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the controls).
39. P.L. means (U.S.) Public Law.
40. Pollutant means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.
41. POW means potable water.
42. Process Wastewater means any wastewater which, during processor operations, comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product or by-product, or waste product.
43. QA/QC means quality assurance/quality control.
44. Regional Administrator means the Regional Administrator of Region 10 of the EPA, or the authorized representative of the Regional Administrator.
45. Sanitary Wastes means human body waste discharged from toilets and urinals.
46. 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.
47. Sewage means human body wastes and the wastes from toilets and other receptacles intended to receive or retain body wastes.
48. STP means seawater treatment plant.
49. Strainer/Filter Backwash means all discharges associated with backwashing the strainers or filters of the seawater treatment plant. This includes discharges occurring during the filter draindown and prerun cycles.
50. TIE means Toxicity Identification Evaluation
51. TRE means Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
52. TSS means total suspended solids.
53. Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors

beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

54. WET means Whole Effluent Toxicity.
55. 24-Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 8 discrete sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals from the same location, during the operating hours of the facility over a 24 hour period. The composite must be flow-proportional. The sample aliquots must be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*.