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4	United States Environmental Protection Agency 75 Hawthorne Street			
5	San Francisco, California 94105 (415) 972-3948			
6 7	Attorneys for Complainant	Attorneys for Complainant		
8	UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION 9			
9				
10	IN THE MATTER OF:	) DOCKET NO. UIC-09-20	16-000_3	
11	Aloha Petroleum, Ltd.,			
13	Captain Cook, Hawaii,	) )	PROPOSED ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER	
14	Respondent.	FOR PENA (Administrative	LTIES	
15 16	Proceedings under Section 1423(c) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. § 300h-2(c).	) ) )		
17		)		
18	1. AUTHORITY  1. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issues this Proposed  Administrative Order for Penalties pursuant to the authority vested in the Administrator of EPA  and properly delegated to the EPA Region 9 Director of the Enforcement Division under Section  1423(c) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (Act), 42 U.S.C. § 300h-2(c). The rules for this  proceeding are the "Consolidated Rules of Practice Governing the Administrative Assessment of  Civil Penalties and the Revocation/Termination or Suspension of Permits" ("Rules of Practice").			
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C.F.R. § 22.13(a). EPA alleges as follows:

II. JURISDICTION

2. The Regional Judicial Officer for EPA Region 9 is the Presiding Officer with jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the Rules of Practice, 40 C.F.R. Part 22, Subpart I, §§ 22.50(a)(2) and 22.51.

40 Code of Federal Regulation (C.F.R.) Part 22, a copy of which is enclosed. See, specifically 40

C.F.R. § 22.1(a)(9). Pursuant to the Rules of Practice, this Proposed Order (hereinafter referred

to as the "Complaint") conforms to the prehearing procedures at 40 C.F.R. § 22.14 governing

administrative complaints and therefore commences an administrative proceeding pursuant to 40

## III. STATUORY AND REGULATORY BACKGROUND

- 1. To prevent underground injection which endangers drinking water sources, EPA has promulgated regulations pursuant to Part C of the Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 300h 300h-8, which establish minimum requirements for Underground Injection Control (UIC) programs. These UIC regulations are set forth in 40 C.F.R. Part 144.
- 2. The UIC regulations define "underground injection" to mean the subsurface emplacement of fluids by well injection. 42 U.S.C. § 300 h(d)(1), 40 C.F.R. § 144.3.
- 3. "Well injection" is defined by 40 C.F.R. § 144.3 to mean the subsurface emplacement of fluids through a well.
- 4. A "drywell" is a type of well, other than an improved sinkhole or subsurface fluid distribution system, completed above the water table so that its bottom and sides are typically dry except when receiving fluids. 40 C.F.R. § 144.3.
- 5. A "cesspool" is a type of drywell that receives untreated sanitary waste containing human excreta, and which sometimes has an open bottom and/or perforated sides. 40 C.F.R. §

144.3. "Sanitary waste" is defined at 40 C.F.R. § 144.3 to include: "wastes collected from toilets, showers, wash basins, sinks used for cleaning domestic areas, sinks used for food preparation, clothes washing operations, and sinks or washing machines where food and beverage serving dishes, glasses and utensils are cleaned."

- 6. "Large capacity cesspool" or LCC is defined as a cesspool that receive sanitary waste from "multiple dwelling, community or regional cesspools, or other devices." 40 C.F.R. § 144.81(2). Large capacity cesspools do not include single family residential cesspools or non-residential cesspools which receive solely sanitary waste and have the capacity to serve fewer than 20 persons per day. *Id*.
- 7. "Person" means an "individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State, Federal, or Tribal agency, or an agency or employee thereof." 42 U.S.C. § 300f(12); and 40 C.F.R. § 144.3.
- 8. The UIC regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 144.88 required owners or operators of existing large capacity cesspools to close them no later than April 5, 2005 in accordance with the closure specifications contained in 40 C.F.R. § 144.89.
- 9. EPA administers the UIC program in the State of Hawaii pursuant to section 1422(c) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 300h-1(c), and 40 C.F.R. § 147, Subpart M, § 147.601.
- 10. Pursuant to section 1423(c) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 300h-2(c), and 40 C.F.R. § 19.4, EPA may issue an administrative order against any person who violates the Act or any requirement of an applicable UIC regulation, and the administrative order may:
  - a. assess an administrative civil penalty of not more than \$16,000 for each day of each violation occurring after January 12, 2009, up to a maximum penalty of \$187,500, or

- b. require compliance with any UIC regulation or other requirement of the UIC program, or
- c. both assess an administrative civil penalty and require compliance with any UIC regulation or other requirement of the UIC program.
- 11. Pursuant to section 1423(c)(4)(B) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 300h-2(c)(4)(B), EPA must take into account the following factors in assessing any civil penalty: (1) the seriousness of the violations; (2) the economic benefit resulting from the violations; (3) the history of such violations; (4) any good faith efforts to comply with the applicable requirements; (5) the economic impact of the penalty on the violator; and (6) such other matters as justice may require.

### IV. FINDINGS OF VIOLATION

- 12. Respondent Aloha Petroleum, Ltd., is a domestic corporation, incorporated in the State of Hawaii.
- 13. As a corporation, Respondent is a "person" within the meaning of section 1401(12) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 300f (12), and 40 C.F.R. § 144.3.
- 14. Since at least February 3, 1995, and at all times relevant to this action, Aloha Petroleum, Ltd. has owned the real property at 81-6251 Mamalahoa Highway, Captain Cook, Hawaii, Tax Map Key (TMK) Number 3-8-1-009-013 (the "Property").
- 15. The Property, also known as the Aloha Island Mart, includes both a convenience store and a gas station.
- 16. Between at least April 5, 2005 to the present, Respondent was engaged in business at the Property as a convenience store and/or gas station with general daily business hours of 5:30 am and 10:00 pm.
- 17. From at least April 5, 2005 to the present, the convenience store at the Property has had two functioning restrooms, each which included a sink with running water and a toilet.

- 18. From at least April 5, 2005 to December 23, 2014, the Property, including the two restrooms located at the convenience store, has been served by a cesspool.
- 19. The doors to the restrooms specified in Paragraph 17 are and have been located on the outside of the convenience store.
- 20. During periods relevant to this Complaint, Aloha Petroleum employees provided access to the restrooms upon request by customers of the gas station or convenience store.
- 21. During periods relevant to this Complaint, at least one of the restrooms identified in Paragraph 17 has been accessible to members of the public without a key.
- 22. Between at least May 1, 2011 and November 30, 2014, there were never less than 314 business transactions per day at the Property, and as many as 871.
- 23. The business transactions at the Property identified in Paragraph 22 included purchases of gas, purchase of items at the convenience store, or both.
- 24. As a result, at a minimum, from 314 to 871 individuals could have potentially accessed one or both of the restrooms on a daily basis during periods of time relevant to this Complaint.
- 25. From at least April 5, 2005 to the present, Respondent has also employed at least five employees at the Property, and five different vendors/contactors have visited the Property daily, three different vendors/contractors have visited the Property monthly, and two different vendors/contractors have visited the Property annually.
- 26. The cesspool located at the Property had the capacity to serve more than 20 persons per day from between April 5, 2005 and December 23, 2014.
- 27. Based upon the foregoing, the cesspool serving the Property is a "large capacity cesspool" as that term is defined at 40 C.F.R. § 144.81(2), because it receives sanitary waste, including human excreta, from the associated convenience store, which is a non-residential facility that has the capacity to serve more than 20 persons per day.

- 28. Respondent closed the cesspool at the Property on December 23, 2014.
- 29. Respondent's failure to close the cesspool at the Property by April 5, 2005, constituted an ongoing violation until at least December 23, 2014 of the requirements of the Act and of the UIC regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 144.88 to close all LCCs by April 5, 2005.

# V. <u>RELIEF SOUGHT: PROPOSED ORDER FOR PENALTIES</u>

- 30. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 22.27, EPA requests that the Presiding Officer issue an initial decision in this matter assessing an administrative penalty.
- 31. Pursuant to Section 1423(c) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 300h-2(c), and 40 C.F.R. § 19.4, EPA seeks an administrative penalty of *up to* one hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$187,500.00), for Respondent's failure to comply with the UIC regulations at 40 C.F.R. Part 144.
- 32. The proposed penalty amount is based upon the foregoing facts and findings and after taking into consideration the factors set forth in Section 1423(c)(4) of the Act: (1) the seriousness of the violations; (2) the economic benefit resulting from the violations; (3) any history of such violations; (4) any good faith efforts to comply with the applicable requirements; (5) the economic impact of the penalty on Respondents; and (6) such other matters as justice may require.
- 33. As provided in 40 C.F.R. § 22.14(a)(4), the following is a brief explanation of the severity of Respondent's violation: Respondent violated a crucial provision of the UIC regulations by owning and/or operating an LCC since February 3, 1995, when Respondent purchased the Property, up until December 23, 2014, when it finally closed the cesspool. Thus, Respondent has owned and/or operated an LCC well past the April 5, 2005 deadline for closure of all LCCs clearly set forth in the UIC regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 144.88.

- 34. The Act's UIC regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 144.88 required closure of all LCCs by April 5, 2005 to assure the safety of the country's drinking water sources by preventing direct contamination of identified water supplies and minimizing the risk that any potential drinking water sources be contaminated. 64 Fed. Reg 66546 (Dec. 7, 1999). In promulgating the LCC closure requirement, EPA found LCCs have a high potential to contaminate underground sources of drinking water and to threaten human health because:
  - a. sanitary waste entering large capacity cesspools can percolate out the bottom of the well to shallow groundwater sources of drinking water;
  - b. large capacity cesspools are not designed to treat sanitary waste;
  - c. wastewater from large capacity cesspools frequently exceed drinking water health standards for nitrates, total suspended solids, and coliform bacteria;
  - d. wastewater from large capacity cesspools may contain other constituents of concern such as phosphates, chlorides, grease, viruses, and chemicals used to clean cesspools (e.g., trichloroethane and methylene chloride);
  - e. areas that rely on cesspools are in general more likely to rely on groundwater for their drinking water supplies; and
  - f. pathogens in untreated sanitary waste released from large capacity cesspools could pose an acute health risk (i.e. a person could become ill by taking one drink from an affected drinking water supply). *Id.* at 68553.
- 35. Within thirty (30) days of the effective date of any Final Order in this matter,
  Respondent shall pay the assessed penalty in accordance with any acceptable methods of
  payment listed in the attached "EPA Region 9 Collection Information," which is incorporated by

In re: Aloha Petroleum

Notice of Proposed Administrative Order (Complaint)

39. The Rules of Practice at 40 C.F.R. § 22.15(a) also require that Respondent serve an additional copy of the Answer on EPA to the following person who is authorized to receive service related to this proceeding:

Julia Jackson
Office of Regional Counsel
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street (mail code: ORC-2)
San Francisco, CA 94105
Phone: (415) 972-3948

and directly admit, deny, or explain each of the factual allegations contained in the Complaint with regard to which Respondent has any knowledge. Where Respondent has no knowledge of a particular factual allegation and so states in its Answer, the allegation is deemed denied. Under 40 C.F.R. Section 22.15(d), Respondent's failure to admit, deny or explain any material factual allegation contained in this Complaint constitutes an admission of the allegation. The Answer must also, in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 22.15(b), state: (1) The circumstances or arguments that are alleged to constitute the grounds of any defense; (2) the facts that Respondent disputes; (3) the basis for opposing the proposed relief; and (4) whether a hearing is requested.

## B. Request for a Hearing

41. In accordance with section 1423(c)(3)(A) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 300h-2(c)(3)(A), EPA gives Respondent this written notice of EPA's Proposed Order for Penalties and of the opportunity to request a hearing upon the issues raised by the Complaint and Answer, and on the appropriateness of the Proposed Order for Penalties. As provided under 40 C.F.R. Section 22.15(c), if Respondent wishes to request such a hearing, it must include the request in it's

Answer. Such hearing shall not be subject to Sections 554 or 556 of the Administrative Procedures Act, 5 U.S.C. §§ 554 and 556, but shall provide a reasonable opportunity to be heard and to present evidence. If a hearing is requested, Subpart I of the Rules of Practice, 40 C.F.R. Part 22, governs and sets forth the procedures of such hearing.

42. Respondent's failure to affirmatively raise in the Answer facts that constitute or might constitute grounds for their defense may preclude Respondent from raising such facts and/or from having such facts admitted into evidence at a hearing.

#### C. Default

- 43. To avoid the Presiding Officer's entry of a default order pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 22.17(a) for a penalty of up to \$187,500, Respondent must file a written Answer with the Regional Hearing Clerk in the manner described above.
- 44. Any penalty assessed in a default order will become due and payable by Respondent without further proceedings thirty 30 days after the default order becomes final. 40 C.F.R. § 22.17(d). If necessary, EPA may then seek to enforce such Final Order of Default against Respondent, and seek compliance and collect the assessed penalty amount, which may be up to \$187,500, in federal court.

# VIII. REQUESTING AN INFORMAL SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE

45. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 22.18(b), whether or not Respondent requests a hearing, Respondent may request an informal settlement conference to discuss the facts of this case, the proposed penalty and settlement. To request such a settlement conference, please contact:

Julia Jackson
Office of Regional Counsel
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street (mail code: ORC-2)

46. A request for an informal settlement conference constitutes neither an admission nor a denial of any of the matters alleged herein. EPA does not deem a request for an informal settlement conference to be a request for a hearing as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 22.15(c), or as provided for by Section 1423(c)(3)(A) of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 300h-2(c)(3)(A).

- 47. Settlement discussions do not affect Respondent's obligation to file a timely Answer to the Complaint, 40 C.F.R. §§ 22.15 and 22.18(b)(1), or meet any of the deadlines set forth in the Rules of Practice or established by the Presiding Officer.
- 48. The terms and conditions of any settlement that may be reached as a result of a settlement conference will be recorded in a written Consent Agreement signed by all parties. 40 C.F.R. § 22.18(b)(2). To conclude the proceeding, the parties will seek a Final Order by the Presiding Officer ratifying the parties' Consent Agreement. 40 C.F.R. § 22.18(b)(3). In accepting the Consent Agreement, Respondent would waive any right to contest the allegations herein and waive any right to appeal any Final Order ratifying the Consent Agreement. 40 C.F.R. § 22.18(b)(2). Any Consent Agreement will not become a final settlement until the public notice and comment requirements set forth in 40 C.F.R. § 22.45 are met and a Final Order is issued.
- 49. Respondent entering into a Consent Agreement would not extinguish, waive, satisfy, or otherwise affect Respondent's obligation to comply with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements and legal orders.

#### IX. Appearances

50. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 22.10, any party may appear in person or by counsel or other representative. A partner may appear on behalf of a partnership and an officer may appear on behalf of a corporation. Persons who appear as counsel or other representatives

must conform to the standards of conduct and ethics required of practitioners before the courts of the United States. day of August, 2016 **Enforcement Division** 

#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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I certify that the original and foregoing Complaint and Notice of Opportunity for Hearing, Docket Number UIC-09-2016-663 was filed on August 3, 2016, with the Regional Hearing Clerk, U.S. EPA, Region IX, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California 94105, and that a true and correct copy of:

- (1) the Complaint; and
- (2) the Consolidated Rules of Practice, 40 C.F.R. Part 22;

were placed in the United States Mail, certified mail, return receipt requested, addressed to the following:

Richard Parry, President Aloha Petroleum, LTD. 1132 Bishop Street, Ste. 1700 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Patricia J. McHenry Cades Schutte LLP 1000 Bishop Street, Suite 1200 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dated: 8/3/2014

Beatrice Plack

Administrative Support Enforcement Division

Plank .

U.S. EPA, Region IX