

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

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

NPDES PERMIT NO. AS0020001

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

Discharger Name	American Samoa Power Authority
Discharger Address	P.O. Box PPB Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799
Facility Name	Utulei Sewage Treatment Plant
Facility Location Address	Tulutulu Point, Utulei, Pago Pago, Tutuila 96799 American Samoa
Facility Rating	Major

Outfall Number	General Type of Waste Discharged	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Treated Domestic Wastewater	14° 16' 49.44" S	170° 40' 07.98" W	Outer Pago Pago Harbor

This permit was issued on:	<Director signature date, e.g., January 1, 2017>
This permit shall become effective on:	<1 st of month following 33 days after issue date>
This permit shall expire at midnight on:	<Effective date + 5 years – 1 day>

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

Signed this _____ day of _____, 2018, for the Regional Administrator.

Tomás Torres, Director
Water Division

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Part I. EFFLUENT LIMITS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements

1. Effluent Limits – Outfall Number 001
The discharger is authorized to discharge treated domestic wastewater in compliance with the effluent limits and monitoring requirements specified in Table 1. The discharger shall monitor both the effluent and influent to evaluate compliance, specifically for parameters with a “% removal” requirement (BOD₅ and TSS).
2. The discharge of pollutants at any point other than the outfall number specifically authorized in this permit is prohibited.
3. With the exception of discharges to an officially granted Zone of Mixing of pollutants for which that discharge has been specifically authorized, the discharge shall be treated and controlled to ensure all of the following narrative standards are met in the receiving waters, in accordance with section §24.0206 of the latest approved American Samoa Water Quality Standards (AS Administrative Rule 001-2013):
 - a. They [the receiving waters] shall be substantially free from materials attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, or other activities of man that will produce objectionable color, odor, or taste, either of itself or in combinations, or in the biota, or that will produce visible turbidity or settle to form objectionable deposits;
 - b. They shall be substantially free from visible floating materials, grease, oil, scum, foam, and other floating material attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, or other activities of man;
 - c. They shall be substantially free from substances and conditions or combinations thereof attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, or other activities of man which may be toxic to humans, other animals, plants, and aquatic life or produce undesirable aquatic life;
 - d. The temperature shall not deviate more than 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit from conditions which would occur naturally and shall not fluctuate more than 1 degree Fahrenheit on an hourly basis or exceed 85 degree Fahrenheit due to the influence of other than natural causes;
 - e. Toxic Substances:
 - (1) All Embayments [which includes Pago Pago Harbor], Open Coastal Waters and Ocean Waters Except as may be allowed by the EQC within a Zone of Mixing (§24.0207), the concentration of toxic pollutants shall not exceed the more stringent of the aquatic life criteria for marine waters or the human health

concentration criteria for consumption of organisms found in EPA 2002 or the most recent version.

f. Toxicity Requirements - Acute and Chronic:

- (1) All effluents containing materials attributable to the activities of man shall be considered harmful unless acceptable bioassay tests have shown otherwise. In its discretion the EQC may require the person responsible for the discharge of the effluent to perform bioassay tests on the effluent in question.
- (2) Compliance with §24.0206(d) of these standards will be determined using indicator organisms, analysis of species diversity, population density, growth anomalies, bioassays, or other appropriate methods as specified by the EQC.
- (3) The chronic effect on test organisms outside a zone of mixing, if one exists, in the water body receiving the effluent in question shall not be more than that for waters of the same water body that are unaffected by the discharge of pollutant, or, when necessary for other control water meeting the criteria described in the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater."
- (4) Compliance with the above standards shall be evaluated with a 96-hour bioassay or short-term method for estimating chronic toxicity using methods described in the most recently updated versions of the following documents:
 - (i) EPA/821/R-02-013 Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition, 2002.
 - (ii) EPA/600/4-90-027F Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Cincinnati, Ohio, EMSL, Fourth Edition, 1993.
 - (iii) EPA/600/R-95-136 Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms, Cincinnati, Ohio, EMSL, 1995.

g. The following additional toxic standards shall apply:

- (1) Total Mercury: In addition to the methyl mercury criteria for human health from the EPA 2002 publication, the water column concentration of mercury shall not exceed 0.05 µg/l.
- (2) Total Residual Chlorine: Total residual chlorine in any ambient water shall not exceed 11 micrograms per liter for fresh water and 7.5 micrograms per liter for marine waters.

- h. The biological integrity of the benthic communities living within waters shall be assessed by comparison to reference conditions(s) with similar abiotic and biotic environmental settings that represent the optimal or least impacted condition for that system. Such reference conditions shall be those observed to support the greatest community evenness, diversity, and abundance of aquatic life as is expected to be or has been historically found in natural settings essentially undisturbed or minimally disturbed by human impacts, development, or discharges. This condition shall be determined by consistent sampling and reliable measures of selected indicator communities of flora and/or fauna and may be used in conjunction with other measures of water quality. Waters shall be of a sufficient quality to support a resident biological community as defined by metrics derived based upon reference conditions. These narrative biological criteria shall apply to fresh water, wetlands, estuaries, and coral reefs and other marine conditions based upon their respective reference conditions and metrics.

B. Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements – Outfall Number 001

Table 1. Effluent Limits and Monitoring Requirements

<u>Note that all concentration-based parameters – those expressed in mg/L – are to meet the values listed here before entering the diffuser, that is before the effluent undergoes the regulatorily approved 91:1 dilution in the mixing zone.</u>						
Parameter	Maximum Allowable Discharge Limits				Monitoring Requirements ⁽²⁾	
	Concentration and Loading					
	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Units	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow rate	(1)	(1)	6.0	MGD	Continuous	Continuous
Temperature	(1)	—	(1)	°C	Weekly ⁽³⁾	Grab
Turbidity	0.20	—	0.36	NTU	Daily	Grab
Biochemical oxygen demand (5-day)	78.3	117	157	mg/L	Weekly	24-hour composite
	1,960	2,929	3,930	lbs/day		
	The average monthly percent removal shall not be less than 30 percent ⁽⁴⁾			%		
Total suspended solids	75	113	150	mg/L	Weekly	24-hour composite
	1,878	2,829	3,755	lbs/day		
	The average monthly percent removal shall not be less than 30 percent. ⁽⁴⁾			%		
Enterococci (geometric mean of composite samples)	3,185	—	11,830	CFU /100 mL	Weekly	24-hour composite
pH	Within the range of 6.5 to 8.6 at all times, and within 0.2 pH units of the value which would occur naturally.			S.U.	Weekly ⁽³⁾	Grab

Oil and grease, total recoverable	10	—	15	mg/L	Monthly	Grab
Ammonia	See table I in Appendix E	—	See table II in Appendix E	mg/L as NH ₃	Monthly	Grab
	Ammonia data must be collected on a Monthly basis and reported as part of standard DMRs. Compliance is determined based on pH and Temperature at the time of sample collection, see Appendix E of this permit for AS-WQS ammonia standards tables. Once calculated, the Ammonia Impact Ratio, below, must also be calculated as described in Appendix E and reported separately on DMRs.					
Ammonia Impact Ratio	1.0 ⁽⁵⁾			Ratio	Monthly (see Ammonia limits)	Calculated
Kjeldahl nitrogen, total (as N)	18.2	—	54.6	mg/L	Semi-annual (every 6 months)	24-hour composite
Phosphorous, Total	2.73	—	8.19	mg/L	Semi-annual (every 6 months)	24-hour composite
Chronic Toxicity	Test result of “Pass” ⁽⁶⁾			⁽⁵⁾	Annually	24-hour composite
Priority Pollutant Scan ⁽⁷⁾	—	—	⁽¹⁾	μg/L	Once during 4 th year of permit term	Grab

- (1) No effluent limits are set at this time, but monitoring and reporting is required.
- (2) At minimum, at least one sample per every year must be taken concurrent with the annual whole effluent toxicity monitoring.
- (3) During sampling events where Ammonia data are collected, Temperature and pH samples readings to be taken at the same time as the ammonia sample is collected, and then used with the table in Appendix E to determine the Ammonia Impact Ratio as described in (5) below.

- (4) Both the influent and the effluent shall be monitored. The average monthly effluent concentration of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day) and Total Suspended Solids shall not exceed 70 percent of the average monthly influent concentration collected at the same time.
- (5) The Ammonia Impact Ratio (AIR) is calculated as the ratio of the ammonia value in the effluent and the applicable ammonia standard from Appendix A in the American Samoa Water Quality Standards, copied as Appendix E to this permit. See Attachment D for a sample log to help calculate and record the AIR values. The AIR is the ammonia effluent limit and must be reported in the DMRs in addition to the ammonia, pH, and temperature values.
- (6) All chronic WET tests must be "Pass", and no test may be "Fail". "Pass" constitutes a rejection of the null hypothesis. See section II.C for specific requirements. This permit specifies use of the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) protocol, as described in section II.C(3).
- (7) For a listing of all priority toxic pollutants see 40 CFR 131.36. Priority pollutant scan should be conducted concurrently with a scheduled Whole Effluent Toxicity test.

C. Sampling

1. Samples and measurements shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.
2. Samples shall be taken at the following locations:
 - a. Influent samples shall be taken after the last addition to the collection system and prior to in-plant return flow and the first treatment process, where representative samples can be obtained.
 - b. Effluent samples shall be taken after in-plant return flows and the last treatment process and prior to mixing with the receiving water, where representative samples can be obtained.
3. For intermittent discharges, the permittee shall monitor on the first day of discharge. The permittee is not required to monitor in excess of the minimum frequency required in Table 1. If there is no discharge, the permittee is not required to monitor.

D. General Monitoring and Reporting

1. All monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 136 test methods, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For influent and effluent analyses required in this permit, the permittee shall utilize 40 CFR 136 test methods with MDLs and MLs that are lower than the effluent limits in this permit. For parameters without an effluent limit, the permittee must use an analytical method at or below the level of the applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or the amount of the pollutant is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of pollutant in the discharge. If all MDLs or MLs are higher than these effluent limits or criteria concentrations, then the permittee shall utilize the test method with the lowest MDL or ML. In this context, the permittee shall ensure that the laboratory utilizes a standard calibration where the lowest standard point is equal to or less than the ML.

Influent and effluent analyses for metals shall measure “total recoverable metal”, except as provided under 40 CFR 122.45(c).

2. As an attachment to the first DMR, the permittee shall submit, for all parameters with monitoring requirements specified in this permit:
 - a. The test method number or title and published MDL or ML,
 - b. The preparation procedure used by the laboratory,
 - c. The laboratory’s MDL for the test method computed in accordance with Appendix B of 40 CFR 136,
 - d. The standard deviation (S) from the laboratory’s MDL study,
 - e. The number of replicate analyses (n) used to compute the laboratory’s MDL, and
 - f. The laboratory’s lowest calibration standard.

As part of each DMR submittal, the permittee shall notify EPA of any changes to the laboratory’s test methods, MDLs, MLs, or calibration standards. If there are any changes to the laboratory’s test methods, MDLs, MLs, or calibration standards, these changes shall be summarized in an attachment to the subsequent DMR submittal.

3. The permittee shall develop a Quality Assurance (“QA”) Manual for the field collection and laboratory analysis of samples. The purpose of the QA Manual is to assist in planning for the collection and analysis of samples and explaining data anomalies if they occur. At a minimum, the QA Manual shall include the following:
 - a. Identification of project management and a description of the roles and responsibilities of the participants; purpose of sample collection; matrix to be sampled; the analytes or compounds being measured; applicable technical, regulatory, or program-specific action criteria; personnel qualification requirements for collecting samples;
 - b. Description of sample collection procedures; equipment used; the type and number of samples to be collected including QA/Quality Control (“QC”) samples; preservatives and holding times for the samples (see 40 CFR 136.3); and chain of custody procedures;
 - c. Identification of the laboratory used to analyze the samples; provisions for any proficiency demonstration that will be required by the laboratory before or after contract award such as passing a performance evaluation sample; analytical method to be used; MDL and ML to be reported; required QC results to be reported (e.g., matrix spike recoveries, duplicate relative percent differences, blank contamination, laboratory control sample recoveries, surrogate spike recoveries, etc.) and acceptance criteria; and corrective actions to be taken in response to problems identified during QC checks; and
 - d. Discussion of how the permittee will perform data review, report results, and resolve data quality issues and identify limits on the use of data.

4. Throughout all field collection and laboratory analyses of samples, the permittee shall use the QA/QC procedures documented in their QA Manual. If samples are tested by a contract laboratory, the permittee shall ensure that the laboratory has a QA Manual on file. A copy of the permittee's QA Manual shall be retained on the permittee's premises and available for review by regulatory authorities upon request. The permittee shall review its QA Manual annually and revise it, as appropriate.
5. Samples collected during each month of the reporting period must be reported on Discharge Monitoring Report forms, as follows:
 - a. For a *maximum daily* permit limit or monitoring requirement when one or more samples are collected during the month, report either:

The *maximum value*, if the maximum value of all analytical results is greater than or equal to the ML; or
NODI (Q), if the maximum value of all analytical results is greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, but less than the ML; or
NODI (B), if the maximum value of all analytical results is less than the laboratory's MDL.
 - b. For an *average weekly* or *average monthly* permit limit or monitoring requirement when only one sample is collected during the week or month, report either:

The *maximum value*, if the maximum value of all analytical results is greater than or equal to the ML; or
NODI (Q), if the maximum value of all analytical results is greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, but less than the ML; or
NODI (B), if the maximum value of all analytical results is less than the laboratory's MDL.
 - c. For an *average weekly* or *average monthly* permit limit or monitoring requirement when more than one sample is collected during the week or month, report:

The *average value* of all analytical results where 0 (zero) is substituted for *NODI (B)* and the laboratory's MDL is substituted for *NODI (Q)*.
6. In addition to information requirements specified under 40 CFR 122.41(j)(3), records of monitoring information shall include: the laboratory which performed the analyses and any comment, case narrative, or summary of results produced by the laboratory. The records should identify and discuss QA/QC analyses performed concurrently during sample analyses and whether project and 40 CFR 136 requirements were met. The summary of results must include information on initial and continuing calibration, surrogate analyses, blanks, duplicates, laboratory control samples, matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate results, and sample condition upon receipt, holding time, and preservation.

7. The permittee shall electronically submit Discharge Monitoring Reports and Biosolids/Sewage Sludge Reports using NetDMR (<http://www.epa.gov/netdmr>) and NeT (<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/national-pollutant-discharge-elimination-system-npdes-electronic-reporting-tool-net-fact>), respectively.
8. DMRs shall be submitted by the 28th day of the month following the previous reporting period. For example, under quarterly submission, the three DMR forms for January, February, and March are due on April 28th. Annual and quarterly monitoring must be conducted starting in the first complete quarter or year following permit issuance. Reporting for annual monitoring is due on January 28th of the following year. A DMR must be submitted for the reporting period even if there was not any discharge. If there is no discharge from the facility during the reporting period, the permittee shall submit a DMR indicating no discharge as required.
9. The permittee shall submit an electronic or paper Discharge Monitoring Report to American Samoa EPA. Paper DMR forms shall be mailed to:

American Samoa EPA
P.O. Box PPA
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799
attn: Fa'amao O. Asalele Jr.

E. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. The permittee shall continue to conduct the established receiving water monitoring program (i.e., water column monitoring) in Pago Pago Harbor, as described below.
2. The permittee shall verify all station locations (latitude and longitude) and depths during the first sampling survey and shall submit this information with the first quarterly water column monitoring report to USEPA Region 9 and ASEPA for approval.

To verify compliance at the Zone of Initial Dilution (ZID), where §301(h) of the Clean Water Act specifies that compliance must be determined, the discharger shall begin monitoring at not less than two (2) ZID stations, located 150 feet from the nearest point on the outfall diffuser at suitable locations which lie up-current and down-current from the diffuser during typical conditions in the harbor.

For the sake of data continuity, the discharger shall continue data collection at the existing receiving water monitoring stations, currently identified as:

Stations		Location
U	Diffuser Midpoint station	Latitude: 14.2824° S Longitude: 170.6755° W
A1	Zone of Mixing (ZOM) stations	Latitude: 14.2833° S Longitude: 170.6745° W
B1		Latitude: 14.2848° S Longitude: 170.6736° W

C	Farfield Stations	Latitude: 14.2794° S Longitude: 170.6803° W
16		Latitude: 14.2814° S Longitude: 170.6726° W
18		Latitude: 14.2853° S Longitude: 170.6735° W
FF	Offshore Farfield Station	Latitude: 14.3144° S Longitude: 170.6661° W
5	Reference station	Latitude: 14.2950° S Longitude: 170.6690° W

This monitoring program shall continue unless and until the Discharger submits, and EPA approves, an altered receiving water monitoring program.

3. The discharger shall conduct semi-annual receiving water quality monitoring for the following parameters at all monitoring stations in the program:

Parameter	Units	Stations Monitored	Monitoring Frequency	Sampling Depths (m)	Sample Type / Method
Temperature	°C	All	Semi-Annually (March, August)	1m, mid-depth, and 1m above bottom	Field Sensor (e.g. CDT)
Salinity	PSU	“	“	“	Field Sensor
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	“	“	“	Field Sensor
pH	Standard Units	“	“	“	Field Sensor (pH meter)
Turbidity	NTU	“	“	“	Bench Meter
Total Phosphorous	(µg/L as P)	“	“	“	Lab Sample (EPA 353.3)
Total Nitrogen	(µg/L as N)	“	“	“	Lab Sample (EPA 353.2 + EPA 351.2)
Chlorophyll a	(µg/L)	“	“	“	Lab Sample
Ammonia (refer to AS-WQS Appendix A)	mg/L as NH ₃	“	“	“	Lab Sample (ASEPA)
Enterococci (as geometric mean)	CFU / 100 mL	“	“	“	Lab Sample (ASEPA)

For Turbidity and all parameters below it in this table, note that compliance shall be determined in accordance with the most recent version of the “AS-EPA Implementation Guidance Manual for ASWQS Numeric Criteria”, As of the date of writing this permit, the most recent version of the Guidance Manual was published in March 2014.

This receiving water monitoring shall be conducted only when the effluent discharge will mix with receiving waters in Pago Pago Harbor and the ocean surrounding Outfall Number 001 (i.e. monitoring is not required if the plant is shut down for the entire duration of the day/month/etc. period which the monitoring would represent). Samples shall be collected at sites up-current and down-current sufficiently far from

the discharge to establish ambient values (“Reference” and “Far-field” stations as described under the receiving water monitoring plan of the previous permit and applicable provisions of EPA administrative order CWA-309(1)-11-017). Samples shall also be taken at the perimeter of the regulatory Zone of Initial Dilution (ZID) and at the site of the outfall itself. These sites shall be sampled as close together in time as possible. Sampling for parameters that are influenced by temperature or pH (i.e., Ammonia) shall be conducted once during the time period between local noon and sunset to ensure critical (most stringent) high ambient water temperatures are reflected. All individual measurement values shall be reported as an attachment to the DMR form via the e-reporting system netDMR. Additional method guidance for water monitoring (e.g., volunteer, EMAP, etc.) may be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/cwa-methods>.

A description of the sampling locations (e.g., distance from the outfall, seafloor depth, local currents etc.) shall be submitted to EPA for review and approval within 120 days of the permit effective date.

Part II. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Permit Reopener(s)

1. In accordance with 40 CFR 122 and 124, this permit may be modified by EPA to include effluent limits, monitoring, or other conditions to implement new regulations, including EPA-approved water quality standards; or to address new information indicating the presence of effluent toxicity or the reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality standards.
2. This permit may be modified by EPA to address any deficiencies in operations and maintenance (“O&M”) of the treatment system, including but not limited to the newly installed disinfection system, the existing Clarigesters, or the management of flow volumes within the collection and treatment system, all of which have the potential to cause or contribute to a violation of permit limits or applicable water quality standards. Such modifications shall be processed as a minor modification to the permit should EPA determine they are necessary.
3. In accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(c), EPA may promptly modify or revoke and reissue any permit issued to a treatment works treating domestic sewage (including “sludge only facilities”) to incorporate any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under section 405(d) of the CWA, if the standard for sewage sludge use or disposal is more stringent than any requirements for sludge use or disposal in the permit, or controls a pollutant or practice not limited in the permit.

B. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting of Noncompliance

1. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger human health or the environment. The permittee is required to provide an oral report by directly speaking with an EPA and American Samoa EPA (AS-EPA) staff person within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance. If the permittee is unsuccessful in reaching a staff person, the permittee shall provide notification by 9 a.m. on the first business day following the noncompliance. The permittee shall notify EPA and AS-EPA at the following telephone numbers:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Wastewater Enforcement Section (ENF-3-1)
(415) 972-3577

American Samoa EPA
(684) 633-2304
attn: Fa'amao O. Asalele Jr., <faamao.asalele@epa.as.gov>
OR, if unavailable,
attn: Jewel Potoae <jewel.tuiasosopo@epa.as.gov>

The permittee shall follow up with a written submission within five days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

2. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
 - a. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limit in the permit (see 40 CFR 122.44(g)).
 - b. Any upset which exceeds any effluent limit in the permit.
 - c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limit for any of the pollutants listed by the director in the permit to be reported within 24 hours (see 40 CFR 122.44(g)).
3. EPA may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports required under paragraph B.2, if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

C. Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Requirements

1. The USEPA Region 9 Laboratory will conduct only the semi-annual (every 6 months) chronic toxicity tests for the permittee. Any additional toxicity tests (see "TRE Work Plan" in section II.C.5, below) shall be conducted by the permittee. The permittee is responsible for reporting toxicity test results to USEPA Region 9. The permittee shall conduct toxicity tests on composite effluent samples. Samples shall be collected and shipped in accordance with the Standard Operating Procedure

and the Memorandum of Agreement (effective 7/25/97) agreed upon by the permittee and USEPA Region 9.

2. Monitoring Frequency

The permittee shall conduct semi-annual (every 6 months) chronic toxicity tests on 24-hour composite effluent samples. Once during the first and last calendar years of the permit term, the permittee shall also split a 24-hour composite effluent sample and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using a fish, an invertebrate, and an alga species; the permittee shall then continue to conduct routine semi-annual toxicity testing using the single, most sensitive species.

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

Chronic toxicity test samples shall be collected for each point of discharge at the designated NPDES sampling station for the effluent (i.e., downstream from the last treatment process and any in-plant return flows where a representative effluent sample can be obtained). During years 1, 3, and 5 of the permit, a split of each sample shall be analyzed for all other monitored parameters at the minimum frequency of analysis specified by the effluent monitoring program.

3. Marine and Estuarine Species and Test Methods

Species and short-term test methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of NPDES effluents are found in the first edition of *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms* (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995) and applicable water quality standards; also see 40 CFR Parts 122.41(j)(4) and 122.44(d)(1)(iv) and 40 CFR Part 122.21(j)(5)(viii) for POTWs. The permittee shall conduct a static renewal toxicity test with the topmelt, *Atherinops affinis* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.01); a static non-renewal toxicity test with the giant kelp, *Macrocystis pyrifera* (Germination and Growth Test Method 1009.0); and a static non-renewal toxicity test with the purple sea urchin, *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*, or the sand dollar, *Dendraster excentricus* (Fertilization Test Method 1008.0).

4. Chronic WET Permit Trigger

There is no chronic toxicity effluent limit for this discharge because there is no reasonable potential for the discharge to exceed EPA's recommended water quality criterion for chronic toxicity, as referenced in the AS-WQS §24.0206(g)(3). For this discharge, the determination of "Pass" or "Fail" from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the IWC of 0.54 percent effluent (dilution of 1/187, multiplied by 100 to convert into percent and then rounded) is determined using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge*

Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010). For any one chronic toxicity test, the chronic WET permit trigger that must be achieved is rejection of the null hypothesis (H_0):

IWC (0.54 percent effluent) mean response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Control mean response.

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

5. Quality Assurance

- a. Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the chronic test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.
- b. This discharge is subject to a determination of “Pass” or “Fail” from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the IWC (for statistical flowchart and procedures, see *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document*, Appendix A, Figure A-1). The chronic IWC for this discharge is 0.54 percent effluent.
- c. Effluent dilution water and control water should be prepared and used as specified in the test methods manual *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms* (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995) and, for the inland silverside, *Menidia beryllina*, *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/014, 2002). If the dilution water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used. If the use of artificial sea salts is considered provisional in the test method, then artificial sea salts shall not be used to increase the salinity of the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing without written approval by the permitting authority.
- d. If organisms are not cultured in-house, then concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. If organisms are cultured in-house, then monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests and effluent toxicity tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions (e.g., same test duration, etc.).
- e. All multi-concentration reference toxicant test results must be reviewed and reported according to EPA guidance on the evaluation of concentration-response

relationships found in *Method Guidance and Recommendations for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing (40 CFR 136)* (EPA 821-B-00-004, 2000).

- f. If either the reference toxicant or effluent toxicity tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria in the test methods manual, then the permittee shall resample and retest within 14 days.
 - g. If the discharged effluent is chlorinated, then chlorine shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing without written approval by the permitting authority.
 - h. pH drift during a toxicity test may contribute to artefactual toxicity when pH-dependent toxicants (e.g., ammonia, metals) are present in the effluent. To determine whether or not pH drift is contributing to artefactual toxicity, the permittee shall conduct three sets of side-by-side toxicity tests in which the pH of one treatment is controlled at the pH of the effluent while the pH of the other treatment is not controlled, as described in Section 11.3.6.1 of *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002). Toxicity is confirmed to be artefactual and due to pH drift when no toxicity above the chronic WET permit limit or trigger is observed in the treatments controlled at the pH of the effluent. Upon this confirmation and following written approval by the permitting authority, the permittee may use the procedures outlined in Section 11.3.6.2 of the chronic freshwater test methods manual to control effluent sample pH during the toxicity test.
6. Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan

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

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

7. Accelerated Toxicity Testing and TRE/TIE Process

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

8. Reporting of Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Results

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

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

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

9. Permit Reopener for Chronic Toxicity

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

D. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

The permittee must ensure that treatment technologies which depend on each other are managed with an awareness of those dependencies, as a matter of Best Management Practices (BMP). The specific BMP requirement here is in addition to complying with the Asset Management and Planning provisions in Part II sections H and I; and Part III (Pollution Prevention Plan), below.

As an example of a treatment process which is dependent on the effectiveness of an earlier step in the treatment system, the UV disinfection system at the Utulei STP cannot effectively neutralize bacteria unless the water flowing from the clarifiers earlier in the treatment plant is clear enough (low enough solids level) for UV light to penetrate and reach bacteria throughout the chamber. This is measured using the parameter UV Transmissivity.

The discharger shall implement the following BMPs to monitor and assure reliable performance by the UV disinfection system:

- The discharger shall maintain a log of UV transmissivity measurements in the UV treatment system, taken at least once per day, and these logs shall be submitted to EPA as an electronic attachment to the netDMR data submissions covering the same time period.
- Furthermore, the treatment system shall be managed such that there is no visible settling of solids within the UV bulb chambers, which shall be determined and logged by the discharger at the same time each day that the UV Transmissivity reading is collected.

The design specifications for the Utulei UV treatment system specify a minimum UV Transmissivity of 40.6 in order for the system to function effectively. Therefore, the discharger shall take prompt corrective action on any day where the UV transmissivity falls below a value of 42, and shall submit to EPA a description of the corrective action taken on any given day where the UV Transmissivity at Utulei STP falls below this value.

EPA will review the collected UV transmissivity data after the first full year of the permit term and, if there is no evidence of degradation in UV system performance, will consider a reduction in the frequency of the logging specified in this BMP.

E. Biosolids

“Biosolids” means non-hazardous sewage sludge, as defined in 40 CFR 503.9. Sewage sludge that is hazardous, as defined in 40 CFR 261, must be disposed of in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

1. General Requirements

- a. All biosolids generated by the permittee shall be used or disposed of in compliance with the applicable portions of:
 - (1) 40 CFR 503 - for biosolids that are land applied, placed in a surface disposal site (dedicated land disposal site, monofill, or sludge-only parcel at a municipal landfill), or incinerated;
 - (2) 40 CFR 258 - for biosolids disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill (with other material);
 - (3) 40 CFR 257 - for all biosolids use and disposal practices not covered under 40 CFR 258 or 503.

40 CFR 503, Subpart B (land application) sets requirements for biosolids that are applied for the purpose of enhancing plant growth or for land reclamation. 40 CFR 503, Subpart C (surface disposal) sets requirements for biosolids that are placed on the land for the purpose of disposal.

The permittee is responsible for assuring that all biosolids produced at its

facility are used or disposed of in accordance with these rules, whether the permittee uses or disposes of the biosolids, itself, or transfers the biosolids to another party for further treatment, use, or disposal. The permittee is responsible for informing subsequent preparers, applicators, and disposers of the requirements that they must meet under these rules.

- b. Duty to mitigate: The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize any biosolids use or disposal which has a likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
 - c. No biosolids shall be allowed to enter wetlands or other waters of the United States.
 - d. Biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal shall not contaminate groundwater.
 - e. Biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal shall not create a nuisance such as objectionable odors or flies.
 - f. The permittee shall assure that haulers transporting biosolids off site for treatment, storage, use, or disposal take all necessary measures to keep the biosolids contained. All haulers must have spill clean-up procedures. Trucks hauling biosolids that are not classified as Class A, as defined at 40 CFR 503.32(a), shall be cleaned as necessary after loading and after unloading so as to have no biosolids on the exterior of the truck body or wheels. Trucks hauling biosolids that are not Class A shall be tarped. Trucks hauling biosolids that are not Class A may not be used for hauling food or feed crops after unloading the biosolids, unless the permittee submits, for EPA approval, a hauling description of how trucks will be thoroughly cleaned prior to adding food or feed.
 - g. If biosolids are stored over two years from the time they are generated, then the permittee must ensure compliance with all surface disposal requirements under 40 CFR 503, Subpart C, or must submit a written notification to EPA and AS-EPA with the information under 40 CFR 503.20(b) demonstrating the need for longer temporary storage. During temporary storage (of any length of time) for biosolids that are not Class A, whether on the facility site or off-site, adequate procedures must be taken to restrict public access and access by domestic animals.
 - h. Any biosolids treatment, disposal, or storage site shall have facilities adequate to: divert surface runoff from adjacent areas, protect the site boundaries from erosion, and prevent any conditions that would cause drainage from the materials at the site to escape from the site. Adequate protection is defined as protection from at least a 100-year storm event and from the highest tidal stage that may occur.
 - i. There shall be adequate screening at the treatment plant headworks and/or at the biosolids treatment units to ensure that all pieces of metal, plastic, glass, and other inert objects with a diameter greater than 3/8" are removed.
2. Inspection and Entry

The EPA, AS-EPA, or an authorized representative thereof, upon presentation of credentials, shall be allowed by the permittee, directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors, to:

- a. Enter upon all premises where biosolids produced by the permittee are treated, stored, used, or disposed of, either by the permittee or another party to whom the permittee transfers the biosolids for treatment, storage, use, or disposal;
- b. Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit or 40 CFR 503, by the permittee or another party to whom the permittee transfers the biosolids for further treatment, storage, use, or disposal; and
- c. Inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations used in biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal by the permittee or another party to whom the permittee transfers the biosolids for treatment, use, or disposal.

3. Monitoring

- a. Biosolids shall be monitored for the following constituents, at the frequency specified in paragraph 3.b: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, zinc, organic nitrogen, ammonia-nitrogen, and total solids. This monitoring shall be conducted using the methods in Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods (EPA publication SW-846), as required in 40 CFR 503.8(b)(4). All results must be reported on a 100% dry weight basis. Records of all analyses must state on each page of the laboratory report whether the results are expressed in “100% dry weight” or “as is”.
- b. The constituents in paragraph 3.a shall be monitored at the following frequency, based on the volume of sewage solids generated per year:

Volume Generated (dry metric tons per year)	Monitoring Frequency *
>0 - <290	Once per year
290 - <1,500	Four times per year
1,500 - <15,000	Six times per year
≥15,000	12 times per year

* If biosolids are removed for use or disposal on a routine basis, then monitoring should be scheduled at regular intervals throughout the year. If biosolids are stored for an extended period of time prior to use or disposal, then monitoring may occur either at regular intervals, or prior to use or disposal corresponding to tonnage accumulated during the period of storage.

- c. Class 1 facilities (facilities with pretreatment programs or other facilities designated as Class 1 by the Regional Administrator) and Federal facilities with >5 MGD influent flow shall sample biosolids twice per year for pollutants listed under CWA section 307(a), using best practicable detection limits.

4. Pathogen and Vector Control

Prior to land application, the permittee shall demonstrate that biosolids meet Class A or Class B pathogen reduction levels using one of the alternatives listed under 40 CFR 503.32.

- a. Prior to disposal in a surface disposal site, the permittee shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class B pathogen reduction levels or shall ensure that the site is covered at the end of each operating day. If pathogen reduction is demonstrated using a Process to Significantly/Further Reduce Pathogens, then the permittee shall maintain daily records of the operating parameters used to achieve this reduction.

If pathogen reduction is demonstrated by testing for fecal coliform and/or other pathogens, then samples must be drawn at the frequency described in paragraph 3.b, above. If Class B pathogen reduction levels are demonstrated using fecal coliform, then at least seven grab samples must be drawn during each sampling event and a geometric mean calculated from these seven samples.

The following sample holding times between sample collection and sample analysis shall not be exceeded: fecal coliform - 24 hours when cooled to 4 °C if composted, mesophilically digested, or aerobically digested, 6 hours otherwise; Salmonella sp. - 24 hours when cooled to 4 °C; enteric viruses - 2 weeks when frozen; helminth ova - one month when cooled to 4 °C.

- b. For biosolids that are land applied or placed in a surface disposal site, the permittee shall track and keep records of the operational parameters used to achieve the Vector Attraction Reduction requirements in 40 CFR 503.33(b).

5. Surface Disposal

If biosolids are placed in a surface disposal site (dedicated land disposal site or monofill), then a qualified groundwater scientist shall develop a groundwater monitoring program for the site, or shall certify that the placement of biosolids on the site will not contaminate an aquifer.

6. Landfill Disposal

Biosolids placed in a municipal landfill shall be tested by the Paint Filter Liquids Test (Method Number 9095 in SW-846) at the frequency indicated in paragraph 3.b, above, or more often if necessary, to demonstrate that there are no free liquids.

7. Notification and Reporting

a. The permittee, either directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors, shall comply with the following notification requirements:

- (1) Notification of noncompliance: The permittee shall notify EPA and AS-EPA of any noncompliance within 24 hours, if the noncompliance may seriously endanger health or the environment. For other instances of noncompliance, the permittee shall notify EPA and AS-EPA, in writing, within five working days of becoming aware of the circumstances. The permittee shall require their biosolids management contractors to notify EPA and AS-EPA of any noncompliance within these same timeframes.
- (2) Interstate notification: If biosolids are shipped to another State, Tribal Lands, or Territory, then the permittee shall send a 60-day prior notice of the shipment to permitting authorities in the receiving State, Tribal Lands, or Territory, and EPA Regional Office.
- (3) Land Application: Prior to using any biosolids from this facility (other than composted biosolids) at a new or previously unreported site, the permittee shall notify EPA and AS-EPA. The notification shall include: a description and topographic map of the proposed site(s), names and addresses of the applier and site owner, and a list of any state or local permits which must be obtained. The plan shall include a description of the crops or vegetation to be grown, proposed loading rates, and determination of agronomic rates.

If any biosolids within a given monitoring period do not meet the pollutant limits for metals under 40 CFR 503.13, then the permittee (or its contractor) must pre-notify EPA and determine the cumulative metals loading to date at that site, as required in 40 CFR 503.12.

The permittee shall notify the applier of 40 CFR 503-requirements that are applicable to the applier, including applier certification that management practices, site restrictions, and vector attraction reduction requirements have been met. The permittee shall require the applier to certify at the end of 38 months following the application of Class B biosolids, that the harvesting restrictions in effect for up to 38 months have been met.

- (4) Surface Disposal: Prior to disposal at a new or previously unreported site, the permittee shall notify EPA and AS-EPA. The notice shall include: a

description and topographic map of the proposed site, depth to groundwater, whether the site is lined or unlined, site operator, site owner, and any State or local permits. The notice shall describe procedures for ensuring restricted public access and grazing restrictions for three years following site closure. The notice shall include a groundwater monitoring plan, or a description of why groundwater monitoring is not required.

- b. The permittee shall submit an annual biosolids report to the EPA Region 9 Biosolids Coordinator and AS-EPA by February 19 of each year for the period covering the previous calendar year. This report shall include:
- (1) The amount of biosolids generated that year and the amount of biosolids accumulated from previous years, in dry metric tons.
 - (2) Results of all pollutant monitoring required in the Monitoring section, above, reported on a 100% dry weight basis.
 - (3) Demonstrations and certifications of pathogen reduction methods and vector attraction reduction methods, as required in 40 CFR 503.17 and 503.27.
 - (4) Names, mailing addresses, and street addresses of persons who received biosolids for storage, further treatment, or disposal in a municipal waste landfill, or for other use or disposal methods not covered above, and the tonnages delivered to each.
 - (5) For land application sites, the following information must be submitted by the permittee, unless the permittee requires its biosolids management contractors to report this information directly to the EPA Region 9 Biosolids Coordinator:

The locations of land application sites used that calendar year (with field names and numbers), size of each field applied to, applicator, and site owner; the volumes applied to each field (in wet tons and dry metric tons), nitrogen applied, and calculated plant available nitrogen; the crop planted, date of planting, and date of harvesting; for biosolids exceeding 40 CFR 503.13 Table 3 pollutant concentrations, the locations of sites where applied and cumulative metals loading at that site to date; certifications of management practices in 40 CFR 503.14 and certifications of site restrictions in 40 CFR 503.17(b)(6).
 - (6) For surface disposal sites: The locations of sites, site operator, site owner, and size of parcel on which disposed; the results of any required groundwater monitoring; certifications of management practices in 40 CFR 503.24; and for closed sites, the date of site closure and certifications of management practices for the three years following site closure.
 - (7) All reports shall be submitted to:

Regional Biosolids Coordinator

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 9
CWA Compliance Office (WTR-7)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

American Samoa EPA
P.O. Box PPA
Pago Pago, AS 96799
(684) 633-2304
24-hour emergency line: (684) 733 6149
ask for: Jewel Potoae jewel.tuiasosopo@epa.as.gov
OR, if unavailable,
ask for: Fa'amao O. Asalele Jr., faamao.asalele@epa.as.gov

F. Pretreatment

1. Under 40 CFR 125.66(d)(1), the permittee must implement a public education program designed to minimize the entrance of nonindustrial toxic pollutants into the Utulei Sewage Treatment Plant. In accordance with the Tentative Decision Document, the permittee shall continue to implement its approved Nonindustrial Source Control Program. Copies of all public educational materials designed to minimize the entrance of nonindustrial toxic pollutants and pesticides into the Utulei Sewage Treatment Plant from the period covering the previous calendar year shall be submitted with the quarterly water column monitoring report due January 28th to USEPA Region 9 and ASEPA.

G. Sanitary Sewer Overflows

1. A Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) is an overflow, spill, release, or diversion of wastewater from a sanitary sewer collection system designed to carry only sewage and prior to reaching the treatment plant. Sanitary sewer overflows include a) overflows or releases of wastewater that reach waters of the US, b) overflows or releases of wastewater that do not reach waters of the US, and c) wastewater backups into buildings that are caused by blockages or flow conditions in a sanitary sewer other a building lateral. SSOs are generally caused by high volumes of infiltration and inflow (I/I), pipe blockages, pipe breaks, power failure, and insufficient system capacity.
2. All Sanitary Sewer Overflows are prohibited as unauthorized discharges from the collection system.

3. Sanitary Sewer Overflow identification: The permittee shall identify all wastewater discharges, at locations not authorized as permitted outfalls, that occur prior to the headworks of the wastewater treatment plant covered by this permit. The permittee shall submit, with the scheduled DMR Form, the following information for each discharge event at each source that occurs during the reporting period covered by the DMR Form:
 - a. The cause of the discharge;
 - b. Duration and volume (estimate, if unknown);
 - c. Description of the source (e.g., manhole cover, pump station, etc.);
 - d. Type of collection system that overflowed (i.e., combined or separate);
 - e. Location by street address, or any other appropriate method;
 - f. Date(s) and time(s) of event;
 - g. The ultimate destination of the flow, e.g., surface water body, land use location, via municipal separate storm sewer system to a surface water body (show location on a USGS map or copy thereof); and
 - h. Corrective action taken and steps taken or planned to eliminate reoccurrence of discharge.

The permittee shall refer to Part IV.b of this permit which contains information about reporting unpermitted discharge events. Submittal or reporting of any of this information does not provide relief from any subsequent enforcement actions for unpermitted discharges to waters of the United States.

H. Asset Management

The permittee shall develop an asset management program (AMP) to cover the treatment plant and collection system.

1. The permittee shall procure, populate, and utilize asset management and/or work order management software within two years of permit issuance. The software shall:
 - a. Inventory all critical assets and assets valued over \$5,000 into a single database. Assets may include, but are not limited to, sewer lines, manholes, outfalls, pump stations, force mains, catch basins, and wastewater treatment facility assets. Each entry shall include:
 - (1) Name and identification number.
 - (2) Location (GPS coordinate or equivalent identifier).

- (3) Current performance/condition.
 - (4) Purchase and installation date.
 - (5) Purchase price.
 - (6) Replacement cost.
- b. Automate work order production and tracking.
 - c. Catalogue all daily, weekly, monthly, annual and other regular maintenance tasks.
2. The permittee shall submit to EPA a description of its selected AMP system and status of its implementation by within two years of permit issuance.
 3. The permittee may be deemed in compliance with the above asset management provisions by fully implementing EPA's Check Up Program for Small Systems ("CUPPS") Asset Management Tool (<https://www.epa.gov/dwcapacity/information-check-program-small-systems-cupss-asset-management-tool>).

I. Capacity Attainment and Planning

1. The permittee shall file a written report within ninety (90) days if the average dry weather wastewater treatment flow for any month exceeds 90 percent of the annual dry weather design capacity of the waste treatment and/or disposal facilities.

Part III. POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

1. In accordance with section 304(e) of the CWA and 40 CFR 122.44(k), the permittee shall develop and implement appropriate pollution prevention measures or Best Management Practices ("BMPs") designed to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, and drainage from raw material storage which are associated with or ancillary to the maintenance, transportation, and storage of petroleum products or other potential pollutants at the facility that may contribute significant amounts of such pollutants to surface waters. The permittee shall develop (or update) and implement a Pollution Prevention Plan (the "Plan") that describes the pollution prevention measures or BMPs that specifically apply to the facility.
2. The Plan must identify the potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of the effluent discharges from the facility; describe and ensure implementation practices which will be used to reduce the pollutants in effluent discharges from the facility; and assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The Plan must be submitted to EPA and AS-EPA for approval by **<30 days from effective date of permit>** and implemented by **<90 days from effective date of permit>**. The Plan requirements are based on EPA's NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity, dated June 4, 2015, and on the circumstances of the facility.

3. The Plan shall include the following contents:
 - a. the identification of a pollution prevention committee (with name of each individual member) or individual(s) (by name or title) within the facility organization responsible for developing, implementing and maintaining the Plan.
 - b. a description of the facility that includes:
 - (1) a description of the nature of the industrial activity(ies) at the facility;
 - (2) a general location map (e.g., USGS quadrangle, or other map) with enough detail to identify the location of the facility and the receiving waters within one mile of the facility; and
 - (3) a drainage site map identifying the directions (using arrows) of storm water and non-storm water flow; location of areas where storm water and non-storm water co-mingle, if applicable; locations of all existing structural BMPs and all surface water bodies; locations of potential pollutant sources and locations of significant materials and activities (e.g., fueling stations, vehicle and equipment cleaning areas, loading/unloading areas, locations used for treatment, storage and disposal of wastes, processing and storage areas, liquid storage tanks, location of transfer of substance in bulk, etc.) that exposed to precipitation; and locations of storm water outfalls.
 - c. the name of the nearest receiving water(s) that receives or may receive effluent discharges from the facility.
 - d. a summary of potential pollutant sources that includes: a description of each separate area of the facility where industrial materials or activities that generate non-storm water effluent and those that are exposed to storm water (e.g., on-site waste storage or disposal, dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles for vehicles awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, bulk storage areas); and a list of associate pollutant(s) or parameters (e.g., pH, BOD, etc.) for each material or activity.
 - e. a description of existing and planned BMPs for storm water and non-storm water controls; the Plan shall describe the type and location of existing non-structural and structural BMPs selected for each of the areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water or generate non-storm water; selection of BMPs should take into consideration the quantity and nature of the pollutants, and their potential to impact the water quality of the receiving water, non-structural and structural BMPs must include, but are not limited to the following:
 - (1) good housekeeping: the permittee must keep all exposed areas of the facility in a clean, orderly manner where such exposed areas could contribute pollutants to storm water and non-storm water discharges;
 - i) vehicle and equipment storage areas must be regularly inspected and cleaned for spills and leaks (including storm inlets); and have spill

response equipment (e.g., drip pans, sorbent pads) to respond immediately to spills or leaks;

- ii) vehicle and equipment fueling areas must have measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from these areas such as covering the fueling area, using spill/overflow protection and cleanup equipment, using proper cleaning methods instead of hosing down area, minimizing runoff to fueling areas, and treating and/or recycling collected storm water and non-storm water runoff;
- iii) material storage areas with storage vessels (e.g., for used oil/oil filters, cleaning solvents, hydraulic fluids, petroleum and oil-related products) must be maintained to prevent contamination of storm water; examples include storing the materials indoors and installing berms/dikes around area(s); these areas shall have proper storage of all fluids, including greases, used oil, cleaning solvents, hydraulic and transmission fluids, in accordance with local and federal laws;
- iv) vehicle and equipment (e.g., tank, fuel lines) cleaning areas must have measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment cleaning; these areas should have appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to ensure wash water is discharge to the sanitary sewer or is filtered and recycled where feasible; and
- v) vehicle and equipment maintenance areas must have measures that prevent or minimize contamination of storm water runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment maintenance such as performing maintenance activities indoor; using drip pans, and treating and/or recycling storm water and non-storm water runoff.

- (2) minimizing exposure: where practicable, industrial materials and activities should be protected to prevent exposure to rain or runoff.
- (3) preventive maintenance: the Plan must describe the facility's preventive maintenance program that includes timely inspections and maintenance of storm water and non-storm water management devices, (e.g., cleaning oil/water separators) as well as inspecting, testing, maintaining and repairing facility equipment and systems to avoid breakdowns or failures that may result in discharges of pollutants to surface waters; all BMPs listed in the Plan must be maintained in effective operating condition to control source runoff.
- (4) spill prevention and response procedures: the permittee is required to develop and implement a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan in accordance with 40 CFR 112; the Plan must describe the procedures that will be followed for cleaning up spills or leaks and for disposal of oil and hazardous waste; measures for cleaning up spills or leaks and disposal of such

materials must be consistent with applicable RCRA regulations at 40 CFR 264 and 265 and CWA regulations at 40 CFR 112.

- (5) routine facility inspections: the Plan must have qualified personnel inspect all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to storm water and non-storm water (i.e., storage areas for vehicles/equipment awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, vehicle/equipment maintenance areas, material storage areas, line-flushing area, vehicle/equipment cleaning areas, and loading/unloading area, location(s) of oil/water separators, storm drains, etc.); inspections must include an evaluation of existing BMPs; the Plan must identify how often the inspections are to occur.
 - (6) employee training: the Plan must describe the storm water and non-storm water training program for the facility; topics should include spill response, good housekeeping and material management practices, proper fueling practices, proper painting or sandblasting procedures for the removal of paint, and must identify periodic dates for such training; training must be provided to all employees that operate in areas where industrial materials or activities generate non-storm water or are exposed to storm water; employee training shall occur at least once per year.
 - (7) sediment and erosion control: the Plan must identify the areas of the facility that have a potential for significant soil erosion; and the Plan must describe the structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization BMPs that are or will be implemented to limit erosion.
 - (8) management of runoff: the Plan must describe the traditional storm water and non-storm water management practices (permanent structural BMPs other than those which control the generation or source(s) of pollutants) that currently exist or that are planned for the facility; these BMPs typically are used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise reduce pollutants in storm water or non-storm water discharges from the site; examples include oil/water separators and retention basins.
- f. a copy of this permit.
4. The Plan must have management approval and be maintained and amended whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance of the facility which has a significant effect on the discharge, or potential for discharge, of pollutants from the facility.
 5. The Plan must be maintained and amended whenever there is indication of pollutants in the effluent discharge that may impact water quality standards; indication of pollutants requires the permittee to evaluate potential pollutant sources and corresponding BMPs and make appropriate Plan revisions; the permittee shall implement timely corrective actions and revise BMPs, as necessary.

6. The Plan must be retained on-site and be made available, upon request, for review at the time of an EPA and AS-EPA inspection.

Part IV. STANDARD CONDITIONS

The permittee shall comply with all EPA Region 9 Standard Conditions below.

A. All NPDES Permits

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

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

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

- a. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that established these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.
- b. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who *negligently* violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both. Any person who *knowingly* violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that

time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, such as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

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

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. Any permittee with a currently effective permit shall submit a new application at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Director.

3. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense; at 40 CFR 122.41(c).

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

4. Duty to mitigate; at 40 CFR 122.41(d).

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

5. Proper operation and maintenance; at 40 CFR 122.41(e).

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee

only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

6. Permit actions; at 40 CFR 122.41(f).

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

7. Property rights; at 40 CFR 122.41(g).

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

8. Duty to provide information; at 40 CFR 122.41(h).

The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

9. Inspection and entry; at 40 CFR 122.41(i).

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

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

10. Monitoring and records; at 40 CFR 122.41(j).

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

- b. Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR part 503), the permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.
 - c. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - (1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - (3) The date(s) analyses were performed
 - (4) The individuals(s) who performed the analyses;
 - (5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - (6) The results of such analyses.
 - d. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR part 503, unless other test procedures have been specified in the permit.
 - e. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine 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.
11. Signatory requirement; at 40 CFR 122.41(k).
- a. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified. (See 40 CFR 122.22.) All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
 - (1) For a corporation. By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the

manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

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

- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship. By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
 - (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency. By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes: (i) The chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).
- b. All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) of this section, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- (1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a) of this section;
 - (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters of the company, (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) and,
 - (3) The written authorization is submitted to the Director.

- c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph (b) of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
 - d. Certification. Any person signing a document under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”
 - e. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.
12. Reporting requirements; at 40 CFR 122.41(l).
- a. Planned changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alternations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:
 - (1) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or
 - (2) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1).
 - (3) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee’s sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or

disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan;

- b. Anticipated noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- c. Transfers. This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Director. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA. (See 40 CFR 122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)
 - (1) Transfers by modification. Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued (under 40 CFR 122.62(b)(2)), or a minor modification made (under 40 CFR 122.63(d)), to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under CWA.
 - (2) Automatic transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph (a) of this section, any NPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:
 - (A) The current permittee notifies the Director at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date in paragraph (b)(2) of this section;
 - (B) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and
 - (C) The Director does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of his or her intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. A modification under this subparagraph may also be a minor modification under 40 CFR 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.
- d. Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
 - (1) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the Director for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. As of December 21, 2016 all reports and forms submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the permittee to the Director or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR 127.2(b), in compliance with this section

and 40 CFR 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3), 40 CFR 122.22, and 40 CFR 127.

- (2) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR part 503, or as specified in the permit, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Director.
 - (3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Director in the permit.
- e. Compliance schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
- f. Twenty-four-hour reporting.
- (1) The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A report shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times), and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports must include the data described above (with the exception of time of discovery) as well as the type of event (combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events), type of sewer overflow structure (e.g., manhole, combine sewer overflow outfall), discharge volumes untreated by the treatment works treating domestic sewage, types of human health and environmental impacts of the sewer overflow event, and whether the noncompliance was related to wet weather. As of December 21, 2020 all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the permittee to the Director or initial recipient, as defined in 40 CFR 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 CFR 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3), 40 CFR 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127.

- (2) The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
 - (i) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See 40 CFR 122.41(g).)
 - (ii) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - (iii) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in the permit to be reported within 24 hours. (See 40 CFR 122.44(g).)
- (3) The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(ii) of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

- g. Other noncompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under 40 CFR 122.41(l)(4), (5), and (6) of this section, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (l)(6) of this section.
- h. Other information. Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

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

- a. Definitions.
 - (1) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
 - (2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
- b. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3) and (m)(4) of this section.
- c. Notice.

- (1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
- (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph (l)(6) of this section (24-hour notice).
- (3) As of December 21, 2020 all notices submitted in compliance with this section must be submitted electronically by the permittee to the Director or initial recipient, as defined in [40 CFR 127.2\(b\)](#), in compliance with this section and [40 CFR part 3](#) (including, in all cases, subpart D to part 3), [40 CFR 122.22](#), and [40 CFR part 127](#). Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of part 127, permittees may be required to report electronically if specified by a particular permit or if required to do so by state law.

d. Prohibition of bypass.

- (1) Bypass is prohibited, and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 - (i) 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 which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
 - (iii) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph (m)(3) of this section.
- (2) The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph (m)(4)(i) of this section.

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

- a. Definition. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent cause by operational error, improperly

designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

- b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph (n)(3) of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
- c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 - (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph (l)(6)(ii)(B) of this section (24 hour notice).
 - (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under paragraph (d) of this section.
- d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

15. Reopener Clause; at 40 CFR 122.44(c).

For any permit issued to a treatment works treating domestic sewage (including “sludge-only facilities”), the Director shall include a reopener clause to incorporate any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under section 405(d) of the CWA. The Director may promptly modify or revoke and reissue any permit containing the reopener clause required by this paragraph if the standard for sewage sludge use or disposal is more stringent than any requirements for sludge use or disposal in the permit, or controls a pollutant or practice not limited in the permit.

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

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

- a. Correct typographical errors;

- b. Require more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee;
 - c. Change an interim compliance date in a schedule of compliance, provided the new date is not more than 120 days after the date specified in the existing permit and does not interfere with attainment of the final compliance date requirement;
or
 - d. Allow for a change in ownership or operational control of a facility where the Director determines that no other change in the permit is necessary, provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between the current and new permittees has been submitted to the Director.
 - e. Change the construction schedule for a discharger which is a new source. No such change shall affect a discharger's obligation to have all pollution control equipment installed and in operation prior to discharge under 40 CFR 122.29.
 - f. Delete a point source outfall when the discharge from that outfall is terminated and does not result in discharge of pollutants from other outfalls except in accordance with permit limits.
 - g. Incorporate conditions of a POTW pretreatment program that has been approved in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 403.11 (or a modification thereto that has been approved in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR 403.18) as enforceable conditions of the POTW's permits.
17. Termination of permits; at 40 CFR 122.64.
- a. The following are causes for terminating a permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:
 - (1) Noncompliance by the permittee with any conditions of the permit;
 - (2) The permittee's failure in the application or during the permit issuance process to disclose fully all relevant facts, or the permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time;
 - (3) A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination; or
 - (4) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit (for example, plant closure or termination of discharge by connection to a POTW).

18. Availability of Reports; pursuant to CWA section 308

Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR 2, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Regional Administrator. As required by the CWA, permit applications, permits, and effluent data shall not be considered confidential.

19. Removed Substances; pursuant to CWA section 301

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner such as to prevent any pollutant from such materials entering waters of the U.S.

20. Severability; pursuant to CWA section 512

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

21. Civil and Criminal Liability; pursuant to CWA section 309

Except as provided in permit conditions on “Bypass” and “Upset”, nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

22. Oil and Hazardous Substances Liability; pursuant to CWA section 311

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject under Section 311 of the CWA.

23. State, Tribe, or Territory Law; pursuant to CWA section 510

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the operator from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State, Tribe, or Territory law or regulation under authorities preserved by CWA section 510.

B. *Specific Categories of NPDES Permits*

In accordance with 40 CFR 122.42, the following conditions, in addition to those set forth at 40 CFR 122.41, apply to all NPDES permits within the category specified below and are expressly incorporated into this permit.

1. Publicly owned treatment works; at 40 CFR 122.42(b).
 - a. All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Director of the following:

- (1) Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to section 301 and 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - (2) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
 - (3) For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.
- b. The following condition has been established by EPA Region 9 to enforce applicable requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Publicly owned treatment works may not receive hazardous waste by truck, rail, or dedicated pipe except as provided under 40 CFR 270. Hazardous wastes are defined at 40 CFR 261 and include any mixture containing any waste listed under 40 CFR 261.31 through 261-33. The Domestic Sewage Exclusion (40 CFR 261.4) applies only to wastes mixed with domestic sewage in a sewer leading to a publicly owned treatment works and not to mixtures of hazardous wastes and sewage or septage delivered to the treatment plant by truck.

Attachment A: Definitions

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

preservation, and handling shall be performed as described in the most recent edition of 40 CFR 136.3, Table II. Where collection, preservation, and handling procedures are not outlined in 40 CFR 136.3, procedures outlined in the 18th edition of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater shall be used.

9. The “method detection limit” or “MDL” is the minimum concentration of an analyte that can be detected with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined by a specific laboratory method in 40 CFR 136. The procedure for determination of a laboratory MDL is in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B.
10. The “minimum level” or “ML” is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed in a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method-specific sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed (as defined in EPA’s draft National Guidance for the Permitting, Monitoring, and Enforcement of Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations Set Below Analytical Detection/Quantitative Levels, March 22, 1994). If a published method-specific ML is not available, then an interim ML shall be calculated. The interim ML is equal to 3.18 times the published method-specific MDL rounded to the nearest multiple of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, etc. (When neither an ML nor MDL are available under 40 CFR 136, an interim ML should be calculated by multiplying the best estimate of detection by a factor of 3.18; when a range of detection is given, the lower end value of the range of detection should be used to calculate the ML.) At this point in the calculation, a different procedure is used for metals, than non-metals:
 - a. For metals, due to laboratory calibration practices, calculated MLs may be rounded to the nearest whole number.
 - b. For non-metals, because analytical instruments are generally calibrated using the ML as the lowest calibration standard, the calculated ML is then rounded to the nearest multiple of (1, 2, or 5) x 10ⁿ, where n is zero or an integer. (For example, if an MDL is 2.5 µg/l, then the calculated ML is: 2.5 µg/l x 3.18 = 7.95 µg/l. The multiple of (1, 2, or 5) x 10ⁿ nearest to 7.95 is 1 x 10¹ = 10 µg/l, so the calculated ML, rounded to the nearest whole number, is 10 µg/l.)
11. A “NODI(B)” means that the concentration of the pollutant in a sample is not detected. NODI(B) is reported when a sample result is less than the laboratory’s MDL.
12. A “NODI(Q)” means that the concentration of the pollutant in a sample is detected but not quantified. NODI(Q) is reported when a sample result is greater than or equal to the laboratory’s MDL, but less than the ML.

Attachment B: Location Map



Figure 1: Map of Tutuila Island, American Samoa. Utulei STP is the southernmost of the two treatment plants on the main island, indicated by a red dot



Figure 2: Map of Utulei STP and outfall. Reprinted from 2006 section 301(h) NPDES permit renewal application

Attachment C: Wastewater Flow Schematic

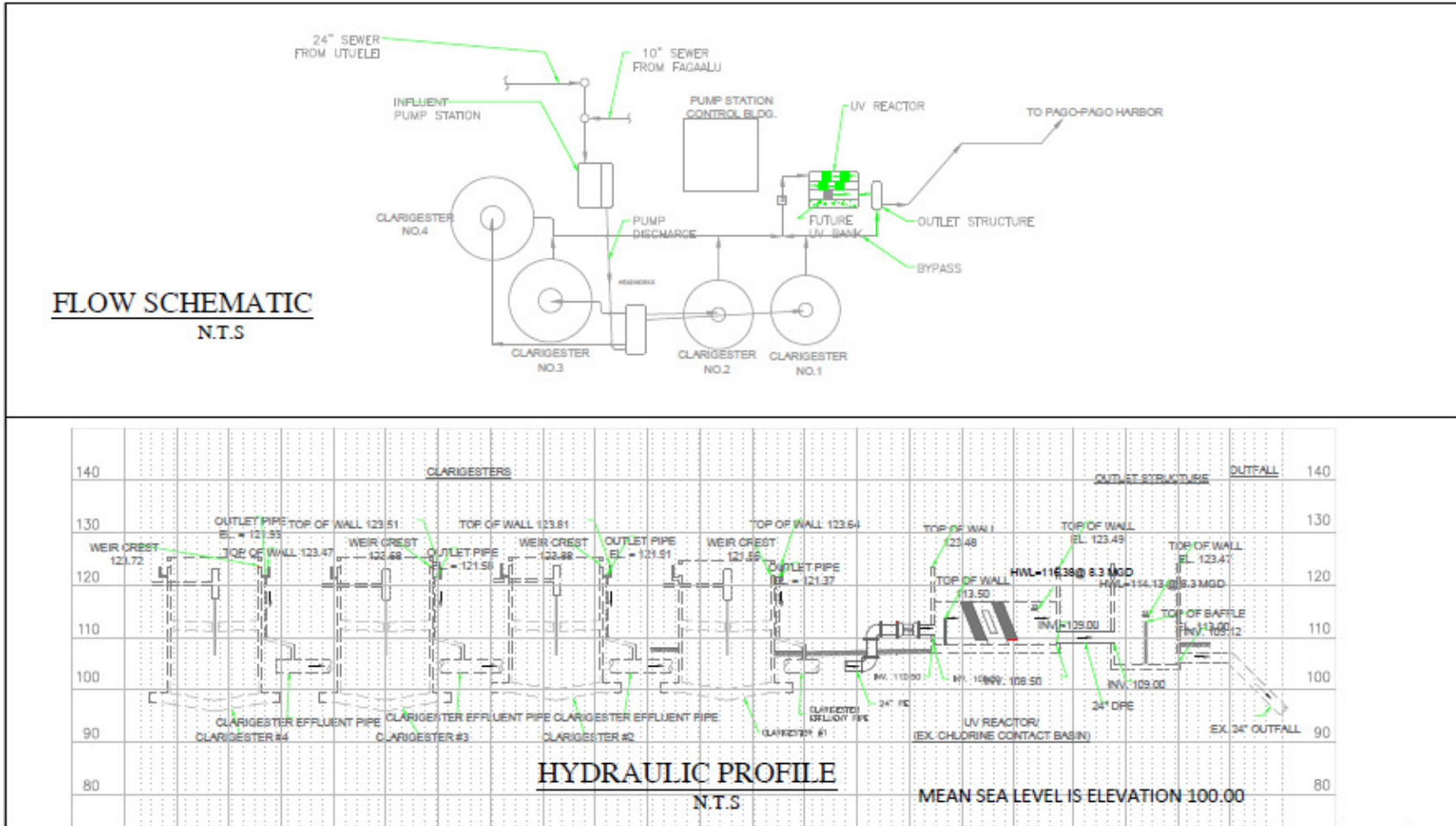


Figure 1 - Diagram of Utulei STP's wastewater treatment system. Reprinted from the 2006 section 301(h)-modified NPDES permit renewal application.

Attachment D: Ammonia Data Log

A	B	C	D	E	F
Date of Sample	Ammonia Concentration in Effluent (mg/L N)	Effluent Temperature (° C)	Effluent pH (standard pH units)	Ammonia Objective with Dilution. (look up objective in Attachment E, using data from columns C and D)	Ammonia Impact Ratio (AIR) (divide Column B by Column E, $B \div E$)

Please copy and complete for each quarter of each year for the permit term, as directed in the monitoring requirements table. Permittee may sample more frequently and should record any additional results. Attach any additional pages as necessary.