

Exhibit 17

September 4, 2019 Pacific Energy South West Pacific, Ltd.
NPDES Permit No. AS0020028

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

NPDES PERMIT NO. AS0020028

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	Pacific Energy South West Pacific, Ltd.
Discharger Address	P.O. Box 488 Pago Pago, AS 96799
Facility Name	American Samoa Terminal
Facility Location Address	488 Tank Farm Road Pago Pago, AS 96799
Facility Rating	Minor

Outfall Number	General Type of Waste Discharged	Outfall Latitude	Outfall Longitude	Receiving Water
002	Industrial wastewater from main terminal	14° 16.59' 87" S	170° 40' 44.34" W	Pago Pago Harbor, Pacific Ocean
003	Industrial wastewater from fuel dock	14° 16' 34.31" S	170° 40' 56.91" W	Pago Pago Harbor, Pacific Ocean

This permit was issued on:	September 4, 2019
This permit shall become effective on:	November 1, 2019
This permit shall expire at midnight on:	October 31, 2024
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 4th day of September 2019, for the Regional Administrator.

/s/

Tomás Torres, Director
Water Division

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Part I. EFFLUENT LIMITS

- A. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and ending on the expiration date of this permit, Pacific Energy South West Pacific, Ltd. (“Pacific Energy” or “the Permittee”) is authorized to discharge process wastewater from fuel tank bottom water draws, loading rack drainage, tank farm drainage, fuel dock draining, hose pressure hydrotest waters, and commingled stormwater¹ from Outfalls 002 and 003 to Pago Pago Harbor in American Samoa. Such discharges shall be limited as specified in Table 1. The permittee shall maintain compliance with all effluent limitations specified in Table 1 and requirements otherwise identified in this permit.
- B. The permittee shall comply with the following effluent limits at Outfalls 002 and 003, with compliance measured at Sampling Locations 002B, 002BX, 002C, 002D, and 003, as described in Part II. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.
- C. Consistent with the narrative American Samoa Water Quality Standards (“ASWQS, 2013”), the permittee shall ensure that its discharge shall be substantially free from:
1. 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;
 2. Visible floating materials, grease, oil, scum, foam, and other floating material attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, or other activities of man;
 3. Materials attributable to sewage, industrial wastes, or other activities of man that will produce visible turbidity or settle to form objectionable deposits;
 4. 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 permittee shall ensure that its discharge shall not cause:
1. The temperature in the receiving waters to deviate more than 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit from conditions which would occur naturally or fluctuate more than 1 degree Fahrenheit on an hourly basis or exceed 85 degrees Fahrenheit due to the influence of other than natural causes;
 2. The concentration of toxic pollutants to exceed the more stringent of the aquatic life criteria for marine waters or the human health concentration criteria for consumption of organisms found in USEPA’s *National Recommended Water Quality Criteria (EPA-822-R-02-047)*, November 2002, or the most recent version;
 3. The Dissolved Oxygen concentration of the receiving water to be at less than 70% saturation or less than 5.0 mg/L. If the natural level of dissolved oxygen is less than 5.0 mg/L, the natural level shall become the standard;
 4. The pH of the receiving water to be less than 6.5 or greater than 8.6 pH units. The discharge shall not cause the receiving water pH to change more than 0.2 pH units of that which would occur naturally;

¹Commingled stormwater is stormwater that mixes with process wastewater generated by industrial activities. When stormwater mixes with process wastewater, it is then all considered to be process wastewater. Commingled stormwater is thus subject to all the same permit conditions applicable to process wastewater and reference to process wastewater in the permit may include commingled stormwater.

5. The light penetration depth of the receiving water to be less than 65.0 feet (not to exceed given value 50 percent of the time).
- E. The discharge of pollutants at any point other than the outfalls specifically authorized in this permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.

Table 1. Effluent Limits for Outfalls 002 and 003¹

Parameter	Units	Maximum Allowable Discharge Limits	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Outfalls 002 and 003			
Flow	MGD	-- ²	Monitoring Only
Oil & Grease	mg/L	--	15
pH	standard units	Not <6.5 SU and not >8.6	
Turbidity	NTU	--	0.75
Lead	µg/l	6.9	14
Benzene	µg/l	Monitoring Only	
Ethylbenzene	µg/l	2,100	4,221
Toluene	µg/l	Monitoring Only	
Xylene	µg/l	Monitoring Only	
Volatile and Semi-Volatile Organics	µg/l	Monitoring Only	
Remaining Priority Toxic Pollutants	µg/l	Monitoring Only	
Outfall 002			
Zinc	µg/l	47	95
Ammonia	mg/L	Monitoring Only	
Total Nitrogen	µg/l	163	328
Total Phosphorus	µg/l	24.5	49.1
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	mg/L	Monitoring Only	
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	Monitoring Only	
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Monitoring Only	
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Monitoring Only	
Salinity	ppt	Monitoring Only	
Temperature	°C	Monitoring Only	

¹ Monitoring locations, frequency and sample type are specified in Part II of this permit.

² Not applicable

Part II. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring and Reporting

1. Monitoring Station Locations

The permittee shall monitor its discharges at the following sampling points to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations in Table 1 of this permit.

Table 2. Description of Sampling Points

Outfall No.	Sampling Point ID	Sampling Point Description
002	002B	Oil/water separator for Area B, Loading Rack
002	002BX	Sump
002	002C	Oil/water separator for Area C, Tank Farm
002	002D	Oil/water separator for Area D, Tank Farm
003	003	Oil/water separator for Area F, Fuel Dock

2. Monitoring Frequency and Sample Type by Sampling Point

The permittee shall monitor its discharges at each sampling point according to the frequency and sample type provided in Tables 3, 4 and 5.

Table 3. Monitoring Requirements for Sampling Points 002B¹ and 002BX¹

Parameter	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	MDG	Weekly	Estimate ²
Oil & Grease	mg/L	Monthly	Grab
pH	Standards units	Weekly	Grab ²
Turbidity	NTU	Weekly	Grab ²
Lead	µg/l	Monthly	Grab
Zinc	µg/l	Monthly	Grab
Benzene	µg/l	Monthly ³	Grab
Ethylbenzene	µg/l	Monthly	Grab
Toluene	µg/l	Monthly ³	Grab
Xylene	µg/l	Monthly ³	Grab
Total Nitrogen	µg/l as N	Monthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	µg/l as P	Monthly	Grab
Volatile and Semi-volatile Organics ⁴	µg/l	Quarterly ⁵	Grab
Remaining Priority Toxic Pollutants	µg/l	Annually	Grab

¹ Samples must be taken at a time when process wastewaters are discharged.

² Flow, pH and turbidity shall be taken as field measurements at the time of sampling.

³ After two years from the effective date of this permit, if the permittee has performed all monitoring in accordance with the conditions of this permit and results indicate concentrations in the effluent do not demonstrate reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards, then monitoring frequency for this parameter may be reduced to quarterly upon approval by USEPA.

⁴ Attachment F provides a list of volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds to be monitored.

⁵ After two years from the effective date of this permit, if the permittee has performed all monitoring in accordance with the conditions of this permit and results indicate concentrations in the effluent do not demonstrate reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards, then monitoring frequency for this parameter may be reduced to semi-annually upon approval by USEPA.

Table 4. Monitoring Requirements for Sampling Points 002C¹ and 002D¹

Parameter	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	MGD	Weekly	Estimate ²
Oil & Grease	mg/L	Monthly	Grab
pH	Standards units	Weekly	Grab ²
Turbidity	NTU	Weekly	Grab ²
Lead	µg/l	Monthly	Grab
Zinc	µg/l	Monthly	Grab
Benzene	µg/l	Monthly ³	Grab
Ethylbenzene	µg/l	Monthly	Grab
Toluene	µg/l	Monthly ³	Grab
Xylene	µg/l	Monthly ³	Grab
Ammonia	mg/L	Monthly	Grab
Total Nitrogen	µg/l as N	Monthly	Grab
Total Phosphorus	µg/l as P	Monthly	Grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	mg/L	Monthly ³	Grab
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	Monthly ³	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Monthly ³	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Monthly ³	Grab
Salinity	ppt ⁴	Monthly	Discrete ²
Temperature	°C	Monthly ⁵	Discrete
Volatile and Semi-volatile Organics ⁶	µg/l	Quarterly ⁷	Grab
Remaining Priority Toxic Pollutants	µg/l	Annually	Grab

¹ Samples must be taken at a time when process wastewaters are discharged.

² Flow, pH, turbidity, and salinity shall be taken as field measurements at the time of sampling. Salinity shall be measured by refractometer.

³ After two years from the effective date of this permit, if the permittee has performed all monitoring in accordance with the conditions of this permit and results indicate concentrations in the effluent do not demonstrate reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards, then monitoring frequency for this parameter may be reduced to quarterly upon approval by USEPA.

⁴ "ppt" is parts per thousand.

⁵ Temperature and pH shall be measured at the time of ammonia sampling.

⁶ Attachment F provides a list of volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds to be monitored.

⁷ After two years from the effective date of this permit, if the permittee has performed all monitoring in accordance with the conditions of this permit and results indicate concentrations in the effluent do not demonstrate reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards, then monitoring frequency for this parameter may be reduced to semi-annually upon approval by USEPA.

Table 5. Monitoring Requirements for Sampling Point 003¹

Parameter	Units	Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	MGD	Weekly	Estimate ²
Oil & Grease	mg/L	Monthly	Grab
pH	Standards units	Weekly	Grab ²
Turbidity	NTU	Weekly	Grab ²
Lead	µg/l	Monthly	Grab
Zinc	µg/l	Monthly	Grab
Benzene	µg/l	Monthly ³	Grab
Ethylbenzene	µg/l	Monthly	Grab
Toluene	µg/l	Monthly ³	Grab
Xylene	µg/l	Monthly ³	Grab
Volatile and Semi-volatile Organics ⁴	µg/l	Quarterly ⁵	Grab
Remaining Priority Toxic Pollutants	µg/l	Annually	Grab

¹ Samples must be taken at a time when process wastewaters are discharged.

² Flow, pH and turbidity shall be taken as field measurements at the time of sampling.

³ After two years from the effective date of this permit, if the permittee has performed all monitoring in accordance with the conditions of this permit and results indicate concentrations in the effluent do not demonstrate reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards, then monitoring frequency for this parameter may be reduced to quarterly upon approval by USEPA.

⁴ Attachment F provides a list of volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds to be monitored.

⁵ After two years from the effective date of this permit, if the permittee has performed all monitoring in accordance with the conditions of this permit and results indicate concentrations in the effluent do not demonstrate reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards, then monitoring frequency for this parameter may be reduced to semi-annually upon approval by USEPA.

B. Sampling

1. Samples and measurements taken as required in this permit shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.
2. Samples shall be taken after 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 Tables 3, 4 and 5. If there is no discharge, monitoring is not required.

C. General Monitoring and Reporting

1. All monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136 test methods, unless otherwise specified in this permit. For effluent analyses required in this permit, the permittee shall utilize 40 CFR Part 136 test methods with published Method Detection Limit and Minimum Level (“MDL” and “ML”) 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. 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 each Discharge Monitoring Report (“DMR”) form, the permittee shall report 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 Part 136,
 - d. The standard deviation (S) from the laboratory’s MDL study,
 - e. The number of replicate analyses (n) used to compute the laboratory’s MDL, and
 - f. The laboratory’s lowest calibration standard.

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

3. Quality Assurance (“QA”) Manual

The permittee shall update and implement a QA Manual for the field collection and laboratory analysis of samples. **An updated QA Manual must be submitted to USEPA and ASEPA within 30 days of the effective date of this permit and implemented within 90 days of the effective date of this permit.** 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 must 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; and personnel qualification requirements for collecting samples;
- b. Description of sample collection procedures; equipment used; the type and number of samples to be collected including QA/Quality Control (“QC”) samples; preservatives and holding times for the samples (see 40 CFR § 136.3); and chain of custody procedures;

- c. Identification of the laboratory used to analyze the samples; provisions for any proficiency demonstration that will be required by the laboratory before or after contract award such as passing a performance evaluation sample; analytical method to be used; MDL and ML to be reported; required QC results to be reported (e.g., matrix spike recoveries, duplicate relative percent differences, blank contamination, laboratory control sample recoveries, surrogate spike recoveries, etc.) and acceptance criteria; and corrective actions to be taken in response to problems identified during QC checks; and
 - d. Discussion of how the permittee will perform data review and reporting of results to USEPA and ASEPA and how the permittee will resolve data quality issues and identify limits on the use of data.
4. Throughout all field collection and laboratory analyses of samples, the permittee shall use the QA/QC procedures documented in their QA Manual. If samples are tested by a contract laboratory, the permittee shall ensure that the laboratory has a QA Manual on file. A copy of the permittee's QA Manual shall be retained on the permittee's premises and available for review by USEPA and ASEPA 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 Part 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.

D. Reporting of Monitoring Results

1. All monitoring results shall be submitted in such a format as to allow direct comparison with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and conditions of this permit. DMRs shall be submitted by the 28th day of the month for the previous quarterly reporting period. For example, the three (3) monthly DMR forms for the reporting period January through March shall be submitted by 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.
2. Submittal of DMRs and the Use of NetDMR
The permittee shall electronically submit compliance monitoring data and reports using the electronic reporting tools provided by USEPA (NetDMR and NeT) and cease mailing paper DMRs. NetDMR is a web-based tool that allows permittees to electronically submit DMRs and other required reports via a secure internet connection. NetDMR can be registered at <https://cdxnodengn.epa.gov/net-netdmr/> and accessed at <https://netdmr.zendesk.com/hc/en-us>. By using NetDMR, the permittee is no longer required to submit hard copies of DMRs to USEPA under 40 CFR §§ 122.41 and 403.12.
3. Submittal of Reports as NetDMR Attachments
After the permittee begins submitting electronic DMRs, the permittee shall electronically submit all reports as NetDMR attachments rather than as hard copies, unless otherwise specified in this permit. A report submitted electronically as a NetDMR attachment shall be submitted to USEPA by the 28th day of the month following the calendar quarter it was due.

4. After two years from the effective date of this permit, if the permittee has performed all monitoring in accordance with the conditions of this permit and results indicate concentrations in the effluent do not demonstrate reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards, upon approval by USEPA, monitoring frequency for benzene, toluene, xylene, ammonia, biochemical oxygen demand, chemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, and total dissolved solids may be reduced to **quarterly**.
5. After two years from the effective date of this permit, if the permittee has performed all monitoring in accordance with the conditions of this permit and results indicate concentrations in the effluent do not demonstrate reasonable potential to exceed water quality standards, upon approval by USEPA, monitoring frequency for volatile and semi-volatile organics may be reduced to **semi-annual**.

E. Priority Toxic Pollutants Scan

The permittee shall conduct **quarterly** monitoring for the volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds listed in Attachment F using EPA methods 624 and 625. The permittee shall also conduct **annual** monitoring for the remaining priority toxics pollutants. This monitoring will ensure that the discharge does not contain toxic pollutants in concentrations that may cause a violation of water quality standards. Samples shall be taken from sampling points 002B, 002BX, 002C, 002D and 003 when process wastewaters are released for discharge through the discharge point. The permittee shall perform all effluent sampling and analyses for the priority pollutants scan in accordance with the methods described in the most recent edition of 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise specified in the proposed permit or by USEPA. 40 CFR § 131.36 provides a complete list of Priority Toxic Pollutants.

F. Outfall Visual Monitoring

The permittee shall conduct weekly visual monitoring of Outfalls 002 and 003 for oily sheen, foam, or other floatables. Visual observations shall be conducted when process wastewaters, such as tank bottom water draws or hose pressure hydrotest waters, are released to the outfalls. Visual observations at Outfall 002 shall also be conducted when commingled stormwater flows through the outfall. The permittee shall keep a record of any observations of sheen, foam, or other floatables and report the findings as an attachment to the DMRs.

Part III. STANDARD CONDITIONS

The permittee shall comply with all USEPA Standard Conditions included in an attachment to this permit (see Attachment A).

Part IV. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Permit Reopener(s)

In accordance with 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, this permit may be modified by USEPA to include appropriate effluent limits, monitoring, or other conditions to implement new regulations, including new EPA-approved water quality standards; or to address information indicating the presence of effluent toxicity or the reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality standards; or new permit conditions as appropriate for species pursuant to Endangered Species Act and Essential Fish Habitat requirements.

B. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting of Noncompliance

In accordance with 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6), the following condition is expressly incorporated into this permit. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally² within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances to the following persons or their offices:

U.S. EPA Region 9
Wastewater Enforcement Office (ENF 3-1)
Manager: (415) 947-4179
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

and

American Samoa EPA
Director
Office: (684) 633-2304 or 24-Hour Emergency: (684) 733-6149
P.O. Box PPA
Pago Pago, AS 96799

1. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the permittee becomes aware of 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 information shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph:
 - a. Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limit in the permit (see 40 CFR § 122.44(g)).

² Oral reporting means direct contact with both a USEPA and an ASEPA staff person. If the permittee is unsuccessful in reaching a staff person at both USEPA and ASEPA, the permittee shall provide a written notification by 9 a.m. on the first business day following the noncompliance.

- 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.1, if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

Part V. POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

- A. In accordance with Section 304(e) of the CWA and 40 CFR § 122.44(k), the permittee shall develop and implement a Pollution Prevention Plan (the “Plan”) that describes the pollution prevention measures or Best Management Practices (“BMPs”) specific to the Pacific Energy facility 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. **A Plan must be submitted to USEPA and ASEPA within 30 days of the effective date of this permit and implemented within 90 days of the effective date of this permit.**
- B. The Plan shall 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.
- C. The Plan shall include the following contents:
 1. 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.
 2. A description of the facility that includes:
 - a. A description of the nature of the industrial activity(ies) at the facility;
 - b. 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
 - c. A drainage site map identifying the directions (using arrows) of stormwater and non-stormwater flow; location of areas where stormwater and non-stormwater 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 are exposed to precipitation; and locations of stormwater outfalls.

3. The name of the nearest receiving water(s) that receives or may receive effluent discharges from the facility.
4. 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-stormwater effluent and those that are exposed to stormwater (e.g., on-site waste storage or disposal, dirt/gravel parking areas for vehicles awaiting maintenance, fueling areas, bulk storage areas); and a list of associated pollutant(s) or parameters (e.g., pH, BOD, etc.) for each material or activity.
5. A description of existing and planned BMPs for storm water and non-stormwater 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 stormwater or generate non-stormwater. 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:
 - a. Good housekeeping:
 - (i) The permittee must keep all exposed areas of the facility in a clean, orderly manner where such exposed areas could contribute pollutants to stormwater and non-stormwater discharges;
 - (ii) Vehicle and equipment storage areas (including storm inlets) must be regularly inspected and cleaned for spills and leaks; and have spill response equipment (e.g., drip pans, sorbent pads) to respond immediately to spills or leaks;
 - (iii) Vehicle and equipment fueling areas must have measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater 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 stormwater and non-stormwater runoff;
 - (iv) 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 stormwater; 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;
 - (v) Vehicle and equipment (e.g., tank, fuel lines) cleaning areas must have measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater 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 discharged to the sanitary sewer or is filtered and recycled where

feasible; and

- (vi) Vehicle and equipment maintenance areas must have measures that prevent or minimize contamination of stormwater runoff from all areas used for vehicle and equipment maintenance such as performing maintenance activities indoor, using drip pans, and treating and/or recycling stormwater and non-stormwater runoff.
- b. Minimizing exposure: Where practicable, industrial materials and activities must be protected to prevent exposure to rain or runoff.
- c. Preventive maintenance: The Plan shall describe the facility's preventive maintenance program that includes timely inspections and maintenance of stormwater and non-stormwater 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.
- d. Spill prevention and response procedures: The permittee is required to develop or update and implement a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan ("SPCC Plan") in accordance with 40 CFR Part 112. The permittee shall continue to implement its SPCC Plan and ensure that it describes 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 Part 264 and 40 CFR Part 265 and CWA regulations at 40 CFR Part 112. In addition, they must be in conformance with ASEPA guidelines and/or regulations promulgated by the ASEQC.
- e. Routine facility inspections: The Plan shall require qualified personnel to inspect all areas of the facility where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater and non-stormwater (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.
- f. Employee training: The Plan shall describe the stormwater and non-stormwater 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-stormwater or are exposed to stormwater; employee training shall occur at least once per year.

- g. Sediment and erosion control: The Plan shall 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.
 - h. Management of runoff: The Plan shall describe the traditional stormwater and non-stormwater 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 stormwater or non-stormwater discharges from the site; examples include oil/water separators and retention basins.
6. A copy of this permit.
- D. The Plan must have management approval and be kept in a safe place 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.
 - E. The Plan must be 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.
 - F. The Plan shall be retained on-site and be made available, upon request, for review at the time of a USEPA or ASEPA inspection.

Part VI. ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Standard Permit Conditions

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.

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:
 - (i) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (ii) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - (iii) The date(s) analyses were performed
 - (iv) The individuals(s) who performed the analyses;
 - (v) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - (vi) The results of such analyses.
 - 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.)
- b. 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:
 - (i) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR § 122.29(b); or
 - (ii) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1).
 - (iii) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan;
- 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.)

- d. Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
 - (i) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (“DMR”) or forms provided or specified by the Director for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices.
 - (ii) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in the permit, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Director.
 - (iii) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Director in the permit.
- 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.
 - (i) The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
 - (ii) The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
 - (A) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See 40 CFR § 122.41(g).)
 - (B) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - (C) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in the permit to be reported within 24 hours. (See 40 CFR § 122.44(g).)

- (iii) The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under 40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii) of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
 - 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.
 - i. Identification of the initial recipient for NPDES electronic reporting data. The owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative of an NPDES-regulated entity is required to electronically submit the required NPDES information (as specified in Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 127) to the appropriate initial recipient, as determined by EPA, and as defined in 40 CFR § 127.2(b) of this chapter. EPA will identify and publish the list of initial recipients on its website and in the Federal Register, by state and by NPDES data group [see 40 CFR § 127.2(c) of this chapter]. EPA will update and maintain this listing.
13. Bypass; at 40 CFR § 122.41(m).
- a. Definitions.
 - (i) “Bypass” means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
 - (ii) “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
 - 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.
 - (i) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
 - (ii) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in paragraph (l)(6) of this section (24-hour notice).

- (iii) 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.

d. Prohibition of bypass.

- (i) Bypass is prohibited, and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:
 - (A) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - (B) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and
 - (C) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph (m)(3) of this section.
- (ii) The Director may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph (m)(4)(i) of this section.

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:

- (i) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (ii) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 - (iii) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph (l)(6)(ii)(B) of this section (24-hour notice).
 - (iv) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under paragraph (d) of this section.
- d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

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

1. Duty to reapply; at 40 CFR § 122.21(d).
 - a. Any POTW with a currently effective permit shall submit a new application at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing permit, unless permission for a later date has been granted by the Director. (The Director shall not grant permission for applications to be submitted later than the expiration date of the existing permit.)
 - b. All other permittees with currently effective permits shall submit a new application 180 days before the existing permit expires, except that the Regional Administrator may grant permission to submit an application later than the deadline for submission otherwise applicable, but no later than the permit expiration date.
2. Signatories to permit applications and reports; at 40 CFR § 122.22.
 - a. Applications. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
 - (i) 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.

- (ii) For a partnership or sole proprietorship. By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
 - (iii) 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:
- (i) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a) of this section;
 - (ii) 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,
 - (iii) The written authorization is submitted to the Director.
- c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph (b) of this section is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section must be submitted to the Director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- d. Certification. Any person signing a document under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those

persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

3. 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.

4. Transfer of permits; at 40 CFR § 122.61.

- a. Transfers by modification. Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued (under 40 CFR 122.62(b)(2)), or a minor modification made (under 40 CFR 122.63(d)), to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under CWA.
- b. Automatic transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph (a) of this section, any NPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:
 - (i) The current permittee notifies the Director at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date in paragraph (b)(2) of this section;
 - (ii) 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
 - (iii) 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.

5. 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 Part 124. Any permit modification not processed as a minor modification under this section must be made for cause and with 40 CFR Part 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.
 - (i) 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.
 - (ii) Delete a point source outfall when the discharge from that outfall is terminated and does not result in discharge of pollutants from other outfalls except in accordance with permit limits.
 - f. [Reserved]
 - g. Incorporate conditions of a POTW pretreatment program that has been approved in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR § 403.11 (or a modification thereto that has been approved in accordance with the procedures in 40 CFR § 403.18) as enforceable conditions of the POTW's permits.
6. 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:
 - (i) Noncompliance by the permittee with any conditions of the permit;
 - (ii) 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;
 - (iii) 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
 - (iv) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit (for example, plant closure or termination of discharge by connection to a POTW).

- b. The Director shall follow the applicable procedures in 40 CFR Part 124 or 40 CFR § 122.22, as appropriate (or State procedures equivalent to 40 CFR Part 124) in terminating any NPDES permit under this section, except that if the entire discharge is permanently terminated by elimination of the flow or by connection to a POTW (but not by land application or disposal into a well), the Director may terminate the permit by notice to the permittee. Termination by notice shall be effective 30 days after notice is sent, unless the permittee objects within that time. If the permittee objects during that period, the Director shall follow 40 CFR Part 124 or applicable State procedures for termination. Expedited permit termination procedures are not available to permittees that are subject to pending State and/or Federal enforcement actions including citizen suits brought under State or Federal law. If requesting expedited permit termination procedures, a permittee must certify that it is not subject to any pending State or Federal enforcement actions including citizen suits brought under State or Federal law. State-authorized NPDES programs are not required to use part 22 of this chapter's procedures for NPDES permit terminations.

7. Availability of Reports; pursuant to CWA Section 308

Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR Part 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

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

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

Attachment B: Definitions

1. An **“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. An **“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

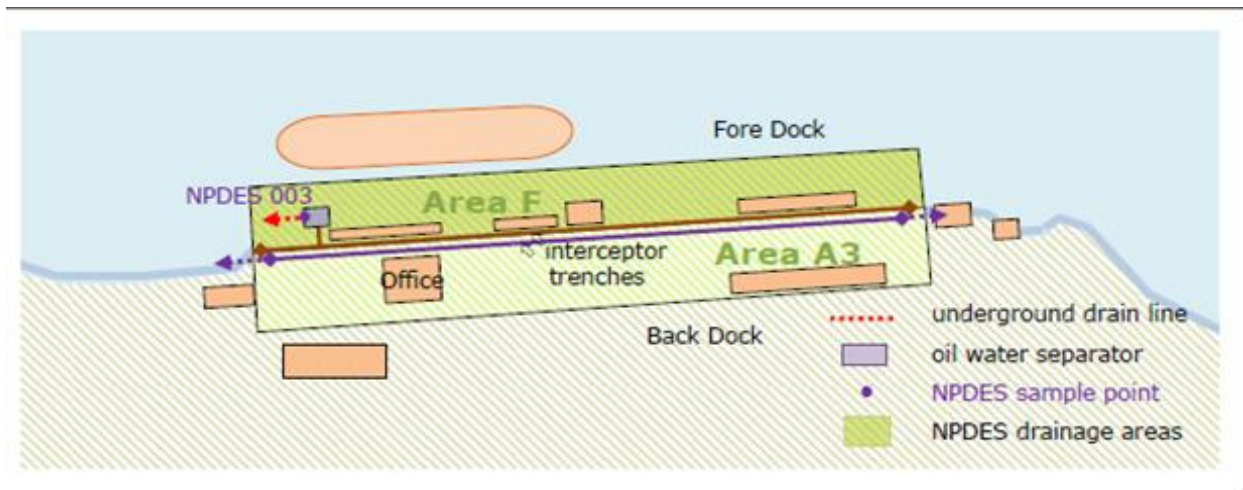
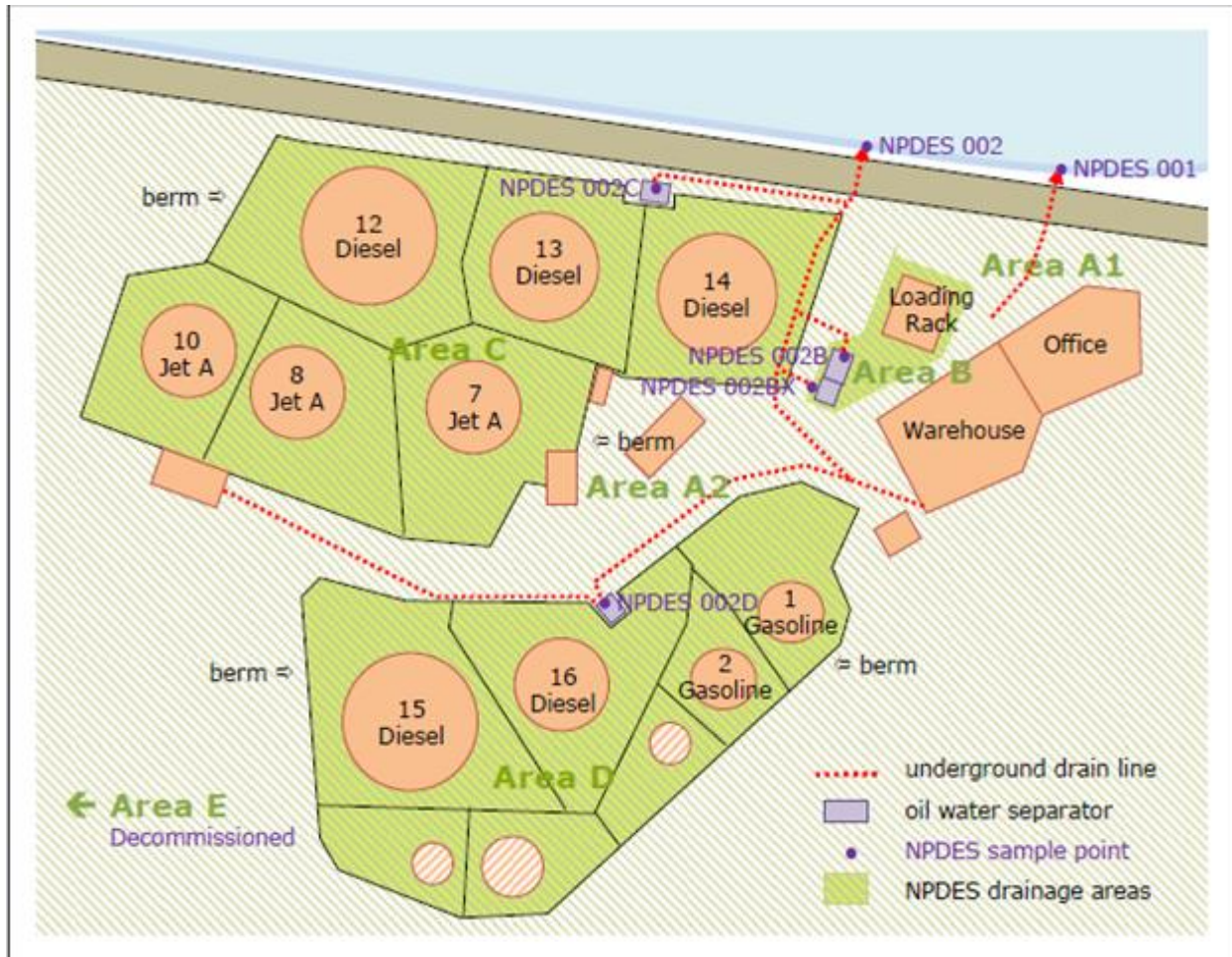
day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the “daily discharge” is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

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.

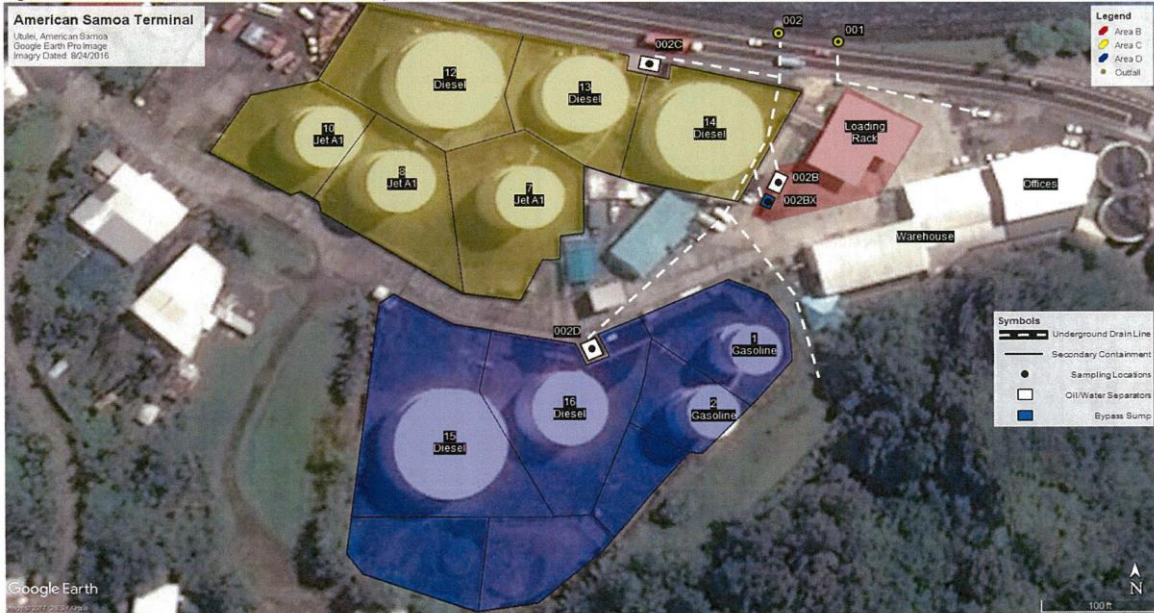
Attachment C: Plant Schematic



ATTACHMENT D. Petroleum Terminal and Tank Farm Map

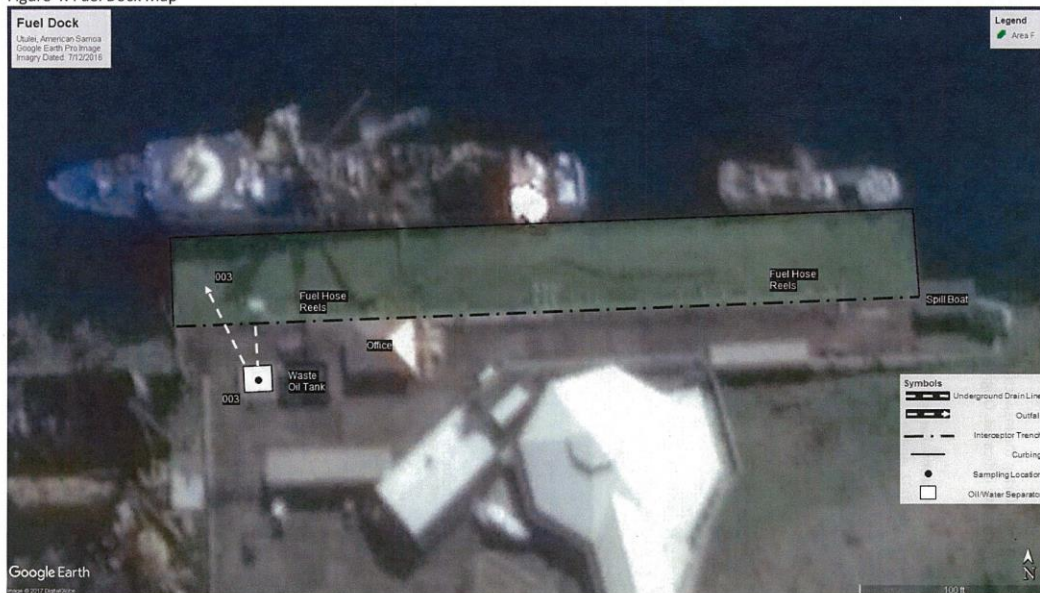
Pacific Energy South West Pacific Ltd. / American Samoa Terminal
Inspection Date: 5/3/2018

Figure 3: Petroleum Terminal and Tank Farm Map



Pacific Energy South West Pacific Ltd. / American Samoa Terminal
Inspection Date: 5/3/2018

Figure 4: Fuel Dock Map



ATTACHMENT E: FACT SHEET

ATTACHMENT F: List of Volatile and Semi-volatile Organic Compounds
For analysis by EPA Methods 624 & 625

Method 624

Benzene
Bromodichloromethane
Bromoform
Bromomethane
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
Chloroethane
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether
Chloroform
Chloromethane
Dibromochloromethane
1,2-Dichloro benzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
1,1-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethane
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene
1,2-Dichloropropane
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
Ethyl benzene
Methylene chloride
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Tetrachloroethene
Toluene
1, 1, 1-Trichloroethene
1,1,2-Trichloroethene
Trichloroethane
Trichlorofluoromethane
Vinyl chloride

Method 625

Base/Neutral Extractables

2,6-Dinitrotoluene
Di-n-octylphthalate
Endosulfan sulfate
Endrin aldehyde
Fluoranthene
Fluorene
Heptachlor
Heptachlor epoxide
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene

Hexachlor6ethane
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
Isophorone
Naphthalene
Nitro benzene
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine
PCB-1016
PCB-1221
PCB-1232
PCB-1242
PCB-1248
PCB-1254
PCB-1260
Phenanthrene
Pyrene
Toxaphene,
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

Acid Extractables

4-Chloro-3-methylphenol
2-Chlorophenol
2,4-Dichlorophenol
2,4-Dimethylphenol
2,4-Dinitrophenol
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
2-Nitrophenol
4-Nitrophenol
Pentachlorophenol
Phenol
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol

Additional Extractable Parameters

Benzidine
 β -BHC
 δ -BHC
Endosulfan I
Endosulfan II
Endrin
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
N-Nitrosodimethylamine
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine