

Department of the Army, DoD

§ 650.66

gases, fuels or other materials capable of causing water pollution, to either surface or ground waters, if accidentally discharged, will be so located as to minimize or prevent such spillage. Measures necessary to entrap spillage, such as catchment areas, relief vessels, of entrapment dikes, will be installed so as to prevent and/or contain accidental pollution of water (subparts F and I of this part).

§ 650.63 Water supply treatment procedures.

Water supplies will be monitored and, where necessary, treated in accordance with AR 420-46, Water and Sewerage, TB MED 229; AR 115-21, Hydrologic Services for Military Purposes and AR 115-20, Field Water Supply.

§ 650.64 Water conservation.

(a) *Reduce consumption.* All uses of water will be periodically surveyed and action taken to reduce water consumption wherever possible. The design and construction of new facilities and processes will consider minimized consumption of water, in particular potable water, as a major parameter. Vegetation and landscaping will be selected for the particular climate and geographical location so as to minimize or eliminate the need for irrigation.

(b) *Reuse-recycle.* In addition to reducing initial water consumption, water conservation measures will include the reuse or recycling of wastewater whenever practicable. The design methodology for new or for modification of old facilities and processes will identify potential re-use or recycling of wastewater alternatives and such alternatives will be selected whenever it is determined economically competitive with "once through" processes. Examples include closed cycle cooling systems for power plants and the use of land based sewage treatment systems.

(c) *Erosion Control.* Operations will be scheduled and designed to reduce or eliminate the destruction of vegetation and other ground cover which prevents erosion and stream siltation. Siting of new facilities will consider topography and soil conditions to reduce construction in areas sensitive to erosion. Construction techniques and methods that minimize erosion will be identified in

all construction contracts and design/construction specifications. Large parking lots, roof areas, aircraft facilities, and roads which result in rapid runoff will be minimized wherever practicable. Periodic surveys will be made to identify areas where erosion has occurred and action will be initiated to control further erosion such as planting vegetation; controlling and, where necessary, impounding stormwater from areas of rapid runoff.

§ 650.65 Minor industrial and municipal operations.

Wastewater discharge from minor industrial and municipal facilities such as wash racks, engine steam cleaning operations, water treatment plant backwash, swimming pool filter backwash, and other similar activities will be connected to the sanitary sewer wherever feasible. It should be noted that effluent from these activities not connected to sanitary sewers requires an NPDES discharge permit. To eliminate costly and difficult treatment and monitoring programs all possible efforts should be directed to connecting with the sanitary lines. At remote locations, a holding tank may be used which is sized to hold all drainage between pumpouts. After pumpout, the wastewater will be transported to another location for treatment and disposal. Other alternatives include onsite treatment which would require a discharge permit, or a closed cycle system which would treat and re-use the wastewater. In the latter case, if there were no discharges, a permit would not be required.

§ 650.66 NPDES permits.

The NPDES permit program (40 CFR part 125) requires that all discharges of pollutants from point sources into navigable waters, (§650.53(a)(6)), will be regulated by a discharge permit. This applies to domestic and industrial wastewater. The permit requirement does not extend to discharges from separate storm sewers except where the storm sewers receive industrial, municipal and agricultural wastes or runoff or where the storm runoff discharge has been identified by the Regional Administrator, the State water pollution control agency, or an interstate agency

as a significant contributor of pollution. Also exempted are Army controlled properties (except when needed for public use) which are leased to contractors or others under authority of 10 U.S.C. 2657. It is the administrator of the lease who will monitor and institute corrective actions as necessary to insure that the leasee obtains and adheres to the NPDES permit.

(a) *Permit application.* When it is determined that an NPDES permit is required, permit applications will be requested from the applicable EPA Regional Office.

(b) *Draft permits.* A draft permit will be issued based on the permit application. The draft permit will contain effluent limitations necessary to meet water quality standards; compliance schedules identifying dates on when the effluent limitations will be met, monitoring programs identifying type of pollutant to be monitored, method of sampling and analysis, frequency of sampling; and method and frequency of reporting monitoring program results.

(c) *Draft permit review.* EPA is required to provide copies of the draft permit to the installation commander, the state, and the general public for review and comment. In general there will be not less than thirty (30) days in which to provide comment before the final permit is issued. MACOM's will provide copies of all NPDES permits (both draft and final) received from EPA to the U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, ATTN: HSE-EW, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010. USAEHA will accomplish: A technical review of each NPDES permit received, provide advice or assistance to the installation commander, through appropriate command channels establish liaison with the EPA, as necessary, to clarify and discuss permit conditions and provide written comment back to the permittee for subsequent passage of written comments to the appropriate EPA Regional Office. Installation commanders will report potential problems arising from the terms of the permits which could impact on the operational capability of the installation to the HQDA (DAEN-FEU) Washington, DC 20314 through appropriate command channels. In addition, the permits will contain instructions pertaining to re-

porting changes in quality or quantity of wastewater.

(d) *Monitoring reports.* The terms of the permit will, in general, require the monitoring of all wastewater discharges and a periodic report to the EPA Regional Administrator, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Discharge Monitoring Report (RCS EPA-1002). In order to determine the effectiveness of the treatment and monitoring programs, copies of all monitoring reports will be forwarded to the USAEHA, ATTN: HSE-EW Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010. Reports are made in accordance with frequency prescribed by each NPDES permit on form EPA 3320-1 (10-72). Forms are available from appropriate EPA Regional Office. (See figure 9-1 and table 9-3 for location and addresses).

(e) *Compliance schedules.* (1) NPDES permits will contain a schedule of compliance with regard to any discharge which is not in compliance with applicable effluent standards and limitations, applicable water quality standards, and other applicable requirements. This schedule will be rigidly enforced. The terms of the permit will, in general, require that the permittee provide the EPA Regional Administrator with written notice of the permittee's compliance not later than 14 days following each interim date of compliance. Copies of this notice will be provided to the operating command and to USAEHA.

(2) In the event of noncompliance with the interim or final requirements, the permittee will immediately provide written notification to the EPA Regional Administrator with information copies to the appropriate operating command, USAEHA and DAEN-ZCE and where necessary, will request a revision to the compliance schedule following the procedure established under 40 CFR 125.23.

(f) *Installations discharging to regional or municipal treatment works.* Permits are not normally required for discharge of domestic wastewater to regional or municipal sewage treatment facilities. However, those installations which find that pretreatment prior to discharge is required may be required to file for a permit.

(g) *Inspections.* The EPA Regional Administrator may, under authority of 40 CFR 125.13 and 125.22, make site visits and inspections for the purpose of evaluating facilities prior to issuance of an NPDES permit and for the purpose of monitoring compliance with the terms of an issued permit.

(h) *Cooperation with State and regional authorities.* The EPA Regional Administrator, or his designated representative has full and legal authority to make site inspections of Army facilities. However, installation commanders will on the basis of reasonable, specific requests extend the same privileges to authorized state and regional pollution control authorities.

(i) *Security restrictions.* When representatives from Federal, State, or regional environmental pollution control agencies inspect facilities, examine operating records, and make tests to determine adherence to environmental performance specifications, security requirement must be met and the inspectors will be accompanied by either engineer or medical technical representatives designated by the appropriate major Army commander.

(j) *Information requests.* The EPA regional office is the responsible Federal agency regarding enforcement of all water pollution control requirements at Federal facilities in that region. Water pollution control information emanating from Federal facilities should go through the applicable EPA regional office. Therefore, requests for permit related information by state or regional authorities or by responsible members of the general public, should be directed to the applicable EPA regional office (subpart A of this part).

§ 650.67 Ocean dumping permits.

Permits for the dumping or discharge of materials into ocean waters, other than transportation of dredged material for purpose of dumping in ocean waters, are issued by the EPA. There are two types of permits, one which governs a general category of dumping and one which governs the dumping of special materials. The Administrator of EPA can issue general permits. The authority for issuing most special permits has been delegated to the EPA Regional Offices. Controls governing

ocean dumping can be found in 40 CFR parts 220 through 227, "Regulations and Criteria, Transportation for Dumping, and Dumping of Material into Ocean Waters." Most permits require information on the type of pollutant or effluent being discharged or dumped, its quantity and frequency and location of discharge. Permits require monitoring and documentation.

§ 650.68 Corps of Engineers permits.

The construction of any structure in or over a navigable water of the United States, the excavating from or depositing of dredged or fill material in such waters, the accomplishment of any other work affecting the course, condition, location, or capacity of such waters, the discharge of dredged or fill material in navigable waters, and the transportation of dredged material for the purpose of dumping it in ocean waters requires a permit from the Corps of Engineers and will be processed in accordance with 33 CFR 209.120. Application for this permit is made to the local District Engineer. Applications are available from Corps of Engineers District Offices and will be completed for all projects or activities not under the design and supervision of the Chief of Engineers.

§ 650.69 State permits.

(a) Cooperating with and providing information to State and regional authorities does not include making application for State permits of any kind nor obtaining a water quality certification from the State for any activity involving the discharge of a pollutant into navigable waters. Where information or data is to be provided a State authority on a prescribed registration form and authenticated, Army installation commanders will comply with all reasonable requests and forward same with a disclaimer that:

While Federal law does not require military installations to apply for State permits or obtain State water quality certifications, this installation is desirous of complying with the objectives of State and Federal pollution control programs. However, completion of this form is not to be construed as an application for permit. To the best of my knowledge, the information presented herein is correct.