

CHAPTER 7

CLEAN WATER ASHORE

7-1 Scope

7-1.1 This chapter identifies requirements and responsibilities for the control and prevention of surface and ground water pollution at Navy shore facilities within the United States, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, Guam, America Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Information on Navy activities in foreign countries is provided in Chapter 18.

7-1.2 Specific requirements for management and protection of drinking water supplies are provided in Chapter 8. Requirements for oil pollution prevention ashore are provided in Chapter 9. Navy response actions for spills of oil or hazardous substances (OHS) in navigable waters are provided in Chapter 10. Pollution prevention requirements related to vessels are provided in Chapter 19.

7-1.3 References. Relevant references are:

- a. 33 CFR 1, General Provisions, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation;
- b. 33 CFR 80-82, COLREGS, Interpretive Rules;
- c. 40 CFR 104, EPA Regulations on Public Hearings on Effluent Standards for Toxic Pollutants;
- d. 40 CFR 109, EPA Regulations on Criteria for State, Local, and Regional Oil Removal Contingency Plans;
- e. 40 CFR 110, EPA Regulations on Discharge of Oil;
- f. 40 CFR 112, EPA Regulations on Oil Pollution Prevention;

- g. 40 CFR 113, EPA Regulations on Liability Limits for Small Onshore Oil Storage Facilities;
- h. 40 CFR 122, EPA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Regulations;
- i. 40 CFR 123, State Program Requirements;
- j. 40 CFR 125, EPA Regulations on Criteria and Standards for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System;
- k. 40 CFR 129, EPA Toxic Pollutant Effluent Standards;
- l. 40 CFR 130, EPA Requirements for Water Quality Planning and Management;
- m. 40 CFR 136, Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants;
- n. 40 CFR 144, EPA Permit Regulations for the Underground Injection Control Program;
- o. 40 CFR 230, EPA Interim Regulations on Discharge of Dredged or Fill Material into Navigable Waters;
- p. 40 CFR 231, Section 404(c) Procedures, EPA Regulations on Disposal Site Determination Under the Clean Water Act;
- q. 40 CFR 403, General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution;
- r. 40 CFR 501, State Sludge Management Program Regulations;
- s. DoD Directive 4120.14 of 30 August 1977, Environmental Pollution Prevention, Control and Abatement (NOTAL).

1 November 1994

7-2 Legislation

7-2.1 Coastal Zone Management Act

(CZMA). Administered by the Department of Commerce, the CZMA provides grants for development and management programs designed to achieve wise use of the land and water resources of the coastal zone. State CZMA programs include point and non-point source pollution control, flood control, sediment control, grading control, and storm water runoff control. Under the CZMA, Federal actions that affect any land or water use or natural resource of the coastal zone must be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the State program.

7-2.2 Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (CWA).

The purpose of the CWA is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters. The CWA regulates the discharge of pollutants from point sources into waters of the United States. The CWA, as amended in 1987, requires each State to establish water quality standards for its surface waters derived from the amount of pollutants that can be assimilated by a body of water without deterioration of a designated use. The CWA limits any discharge of pollutants to a level sufficient to assure compliance with State water quality standards. Direct discharges of effluents are regulated under numerical limitations contained in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits issued by the EPA or under State NPDES programs approved by EPA. Indirect industrial discharges of effluent to publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) are subject to pretreatment standards promulgated by EPA.

The CWA prohibits spills, leaks or other discharges of oil or hazardous substances into waters of the United States in quantities that may be harmful. The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) amended the CWA to expand oil spill prevention activities, improve preparedness and response capabilities, and ensure that companies are responsible for damages from spills. The CWA also requires a permit for the

discharge of dredged or fill materials into waters of the United States.

7-2.3 Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) (Ocean Dumping Act).

The MPRSA requires the protection of contiguous zone waters from sewage sludge discharges and direct dumping, and through an ocean dumping permit program, provides procedures for the intentional disposal and/or abandonment of material into ocean waters.

7-2.4 Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899

(RHA). The RHA regulates the disposal of refuse and debris into the rivers and harbors of the U.S. and makes it illegal to create any obstruction to navigable waters without the approval of the Army Corps of Engineers (COE). The EPA, COE, and States regulate dredge and fill operations and dredge fill material disposal. EPA establishes criteria and guidelines to protect the nation's waters from contamination by dredged or fill material. The COE, and some States, administers permit programs for dredge and fill operations in waterways and wetlands, and for construction activities in navigable waters.

7-2.5 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The SDWA requires EPA to set national primary drinking water standards and provides for the direct control of underground injection of fluids that could potentially affect groundwater supplies. States usually assume the predominant role in executing groundwater protection programs. The EPA has direct responsibility only if a State chooses not to participate in the underground injection control program.

7-2.6 Water Resources and Development Act of 1992.

This act requires the conservation and development of water and related resources. Title V (National Contaminated Sediment Assessment and Management Act) requires the establishment of a National Contaminated Sediment Task Force to: (1) conduct a comprehensive U.S. aquatic sediment quality survey; (2) develop an aquatic sediment

criteria; (3) examine restoration methods; and (4) assess long-term disposal sites of dredged material not suitable for ocean dumping. Title V also amends the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 regarding ocean dumping, permitting, and penalties.

7-3 Terms and Definitions

7-3.1 Aquatic Sediment. Sediment underlying the navigable waters of the United States.

7-3.2 Contiguous Zone. The belt of high seas, 9 nautical miles wide, that is adjacent to and seaward of the territorial seas of the United States and was declared to exist in Department of State Public Notice 358 of June 1, 1972, 37 FR 11906.

7-3.3 Discharge. Includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping of any pollutant, but excludes certain cases under CWA Section 402.

7-3.4 Discharge of a Pollutant. As defined in reference (h), the discharge of a pollutant is:

- a. Any addition of any "pollutant" or combination of pollutants to "waters of the United States" from any "point source," or
- b. Any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the "contiguous zone" or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation.

This definition includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channelled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a State, municipality, or other person which do not lead to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. This term does not include an addition of pollutants by any "indirect discharger."

7-3.5 Dredge and Fill Operations. Dredge and fill operations encompass construction or other work involving excavation or discharge of dredged or fill material in waters of the U.S.

7-3.6 Federally Owned Treatment Works (FOTWs). A treatment works (as defined in Section 212 of the CWA) owned and operated by the Federal government. This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to the FOTW. FOTWs that discharge treated effluent directly to waters of the U.S. are "treatment works." FOTWs that discharge pretreated effluent to another treatment works for final treatment and ultimate discharge to waters of the U.S. are "pretreatment works" (FOPTW).

7-3.7 Internal Waters and Inland Water.

a. "Internal waters" and, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, "inland waters" mean:

(1) With respect to the U.S., the waters shoreward of the territorial sea baseline.

(2) With respect to any foreign country, the waters shoreward of the baseline of its territorial sea, as recognized by the U.S.

b. "Inland waters," as used in the CWA, means the waters shoreward of the lines described in reference (b), except the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters as far east as Montreal, the waters of the Mississippi River between its source and Huey P. Long Bridge and all of its tributaries emptying thereinto and their tributaries, that part of the Atchafalaya River above its junction with the Plaquemine-Morgan City alternate waterway, and the Red River of the North.

7-3.8 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). A national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, termi-

nating, monitoring and enforcing permits and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the CWA. The term includes an "approved program," per reference (h) definition. NPDES programs are either EPA or State programs. State programs must be approved and authorized by EPA under reference (i).

7-3.9 Navigable Waters of the United States (Navigable Waters, Territorial Waters)

a. Except as provided in paragraph 7-3.16(b) of this section, "navigable waters of the United States," "navigable waters," and "territorial waters" are defined to include, except where Congress has designated them not to be navigable waters of the U.S., the following:

- (1) Territorial seas of the U.S.
- (2) Internal waters of the U.S. that are subject to tidal influence
- (3) Other waters over which the Federal government may exercise constitutional authority; and
- (4) Internal waters of the U.S. not subject to tidal influence that:
 - (a) Are or have been used, or are or have been susceptible for use, by themselves or in connection with other waters, as highways for substantial interstate or foreign commerce, notwithstanding natural or man-made obstructions that require portage, or
 - (b) A governmental or non-governmental body, having expertise in waterway improvement, determines to be capable of improvement at a reasonable cost (a favorable balance between cost and need) to provide, by themselves or in connection with other waters, highways for substantial interstate or foreign commerce.

7-3.10 Navy Owned Treatment Works (NOTW). A treatment works as defined in Section 212 of the CWA, which is owned by a DON activity. This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to the NOTW. NOTWs that discharge treated effluent directly to waters of the U.S. are "treatment works." NOTWs that discharge pretreated effluent to another treatment works for final treatment and ultimate discharge to waters of the U.S. are "pretreatment works" (NOPTW).

7-3.11 Non-point Source Discharges. Non-point source discharges are any discharges to waters of the U.S. that are not point source discharges, under reference (h).

7-3.12 Operator Certification. A program where a manager or operator is required by a State to complete necessary training and/or operational requirements to obtain a license or certificate to operate or manage a wastewater treatment facility. The requirements for certification vary with the State in which the wastewater treatment facility is located.

7-3.13 Point source. Point source means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.

7-3.14 Pollutant. Includes dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological material, radioactive materials (other than those regulated as source, by-product, or special nuclear material (SNM) under the Atomic

Energy Act of 1954, as amended), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.

7-3.15 Pretreatment. As defined in reference (q), pretreatment means the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW).

7-3.16 Territorial Seas of the United States

a. With respect to the U.S., "territorial seas" means the waters within the belt, 3 nautical miles wide, that is adjacent to its coast and seaward of the territorial sea baseline.

b. With respect to any foreign country, "territorial seas" means the waters within the belt that are adjacent to its coast and whose breadth and baseline are recognized by the United States.

7-3.17 Territorial Sea Baseline. This is the delimitation of the shoreward extent of the territorial seas of the United States drawn according to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, 15 U.S.T. 1606, as recognized by the United States. Charts depicting the territorial sea baseline are available for examination per reference (a).

7-3.18 Toxic Pollutant. As defined in reference (h), a toxic pollutant is any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307(a)(1) or, in the case of "sludge use or disposal practices," any pollutant identified in regulations implementing Section 405(d) of the CWA.

7-3.19 Treatment Works. Any domestic or industrial wastewater treatment devices or systems, regardless of ownership (including Federal facilities, such as FOTWs and NOTWs), used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of domestic

and industrial wastewater (including land dedicated for the disposal of associated sludge).

7-3.20 Treatment Works Treating Domestic Sewage. As defined in reference (h), this is a POTW or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, regardless of ownership (including Federal facilities), used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated for the disposal of sewage sludge. This definition does not include septic tanks or similar devices. For purposes of this definition, "domestic sewage" includes waste and wastewater from humans or household operations that are discharged to or otherwise enter a treatment works. In States where there is no approved State sludge management program under Section 405(f) of the CWA, the Regional Administrator may designate any person subject to the standards for sewage sludge use and disposal in reference (r) as a "treatment works treating domestic sewage," where he or she finds that there is a potential for adverse effects on public health and environment from poor sludge quality or poor sludge handling, use or disposal practices, or where he or she finds that such designation is necessary to ensure that such person is in compliance with reference (r).

7-4 Requirements

7-4.1 General

a. As required by EO 12088 and the CWA, Navy facilities will comply with all substantive and procedural requirements applicable to point and non-point sources of pollution. These requirements include Federal, State, interstate, and local laws and regulations respecting the control and abatement of water pollution. Navy facilities must comply in the same manner and to the same extent as any nongovernmental entity, including the payment of reasonable service charges.

b. The discharge of any pollutant that does not comply with effluent standards or other procedural requirements is unlawful. The discharge of

1 November 1994

radiological, chemical or biological warfare agents or low level radioactive waste is prohibited.

7-4.2 Point Source Control

a. **Discharge Permits.** Permits are required for all point source discharges to waters of the U.S. Discharges must comply with all terms or conditions of EPA, State, or locally issued permits. For all discharge points in States that have an EPA approved NPDES program for Federal facilities, permits must be requested from the applicable State environmental agency. For all discharge points in States that do not have authority to issue NPDES permits for Federal facilities, permits must be requested from EPA. If the State has a non-NPDES clean water permit program, permits must be obtained from both the State and EPA. All monitoring records must be retained as required by Federal, State or local regulations.

b. **Industrial Wastewater Treatment/Pre-treatment.** Industrial wastewater discharges from Navy facilities to POTWs are subject to national categorical pretreatment standards, or other applicable standards as established by State, county or local regulations.

c. **Discharges to NOTWs and POTWs.** Discharges to NOTWs and POTWs will meet all applicable general and categorical pretreatment standards.

d. **Storm Water Discharges.** Storm water discharges must meet all applicable Federal, State or local permit requirements, including control requirements for toxic and nonconventional pollutants, and best conventional technology (BCT) limits for conventional pollutants.

e. **Hazardous Pollutant Discharges.** HW may be introduced into a treatment facility only if the facility is specifically permitted to treat the type of waste introduced under a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD) permit, or a "permit by rule."

f. **Sludge Disposal.** Discharge, treatment or incineration of treatment plant sludge must meet other applicable Federal, State and local requirements such as SWDA, RCRA, Clean Air Act (CAA), etc.

g. **Waste Disposal Sites.** Surface water runoff and leachate from waste disposal sites will conform to applicable requirements specified for disposal of solid waste (Chapter 14) or HW (Chapter 12).

7-4.3 Groundwater Protection. Discharges to groundwater must meet applicable requirements of the SDWA, the CWA, and State and local implementing requirements, and applicable permit conditions.

7-4.4 Dredge and Fill Operations

a. **Permits.** Applications must be made to the COE for a permit to construct a structure in, or to otherwise alter or modify, navigable waters or wetlands. An application must also be submitted to the COE for dredge operations, including maintenance dredging. An application must be submitted to the COE for dredge disposal unless the disposal is permitted under a nationwide permit. Applicants are also required to obtain State certification that such actions comply with applicable State effluent limitations, water quality implementation plans, toxic effluent limitations, fish and wildlife protection plans, etc. State certifications may either be done as a part of the COE permit process, or independently if no COE permit is required because of a nationwide permit. Projects covered by a nationwide permit require COE notification even though no permit application is required. Field sampling may be required to select proposed dredge disposal sites. Other surveys, including site monitoring may be required at disposal sites before, during, and after disposal.

b. **Permit Exemptions.** Projects for which an environmental impact statement (EIS) has been written and submitted to Congress, and that have

specific congressional authorization do not require COE or State permits.

Projects covered by a nationwide general permit require COE notification, but do not require individual permits. However, on a case-by-case basis, some additional individual requirements may be applied by COE or States.

c. Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material.

Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters under COE jurisdiction will comply with Federal regulations. Disposal by ocean dumping requires a COE permit and compliance with EPA requirements (Chapter 21).

Discharges to waters under the jurisdiction of States will comply with applicable permits and discharge regulations, including State fee schedules.

Disposal site selection may entail field sampling and analyses. Elutriate and/or bioassay testing may be required to determine if the proposed dredged materials should be classed as polluted or unpolluted. Other surveys, including site monitoring, may be required at disposal sites before, during, and after disposal.

7-4.5 In-water Construction. The COE and some States require a permit for any in-water construction. Facilities proposing in-water construction will obtain applicable permits prior to award of construction contracts, and comply with all permit conditions.

7-4.6 Non-point Source Control. Non-point source discharges must conform to best practicable management procedures defined by Federal, State or local requirements established under Section 208 of the CWA.

7-5 Navy Policy

7-5.1 Point Source Reduction.

a. Navy policy shall be to reduce or eliminate wastewater treatment requirements by elimination or reduction of volume and pollutants at the source.

b. NOTWs discharging to U.S. waters shall apply for and operate under Federal and/or State discharge permits and shall achieve secondary treatment and other effluent limitations as prescribed by discharge permits.

Navy owned Industrial Waste Treatment Plants (I-WTPs) and other industrial processes discharging to U.S. waters, either directly or indirectly through a POTW, shall comply with the applicable best practicable control technology (BPCT) or best available technology (BAT) standards and any other effluent limitations prescribed by discharge permits. Such sources, although in compliance with a discharge permit at the time of issuance based on existing standards, are not automatically in compliance with the new standards. Where compliance dates are not established for new standards by permit renegotiation, affected sources shall comply with applicable standards within 1 to 3 years, or as specified by EPA or the State at the time of permit issuance.

c. Operators of Navy collection systems and treatment plants shall meet applicable training and certification requirements of the State, county, city or regional regulatory authority in which the system or plant is located.

d. Discharges to POTWs and NOTWs shall meet all general and applicable categorical pretreatment standards. NOTWs shall develop, implement, maintain and enforce pretreatment programs for all known dischargers to the NOTW.

7-5.2 Dredge and Fill Operations. Navy activities proposing to undertake any action requiring COE permitting shall apply to the COE District Engineer in the district where the proposed action is to be performed.

1 November 1994

a. Permits for maintenance dredging shall include a permit expiration date that in no event will extend more than 10 years from the issue date. Requests for renewal from COE shall be filed with the cognizant District Engineer at least 2 years before expiration.

b. Early planning for dredge spoil disposal site selection, preparation, and use is essential. An Environmental Assessment (EA) shall be prepared by the sponsoring Navy activity and reviewed under Chapter 2 for each MILCON project involving a change to the width or depth of a channel or other water body.

c. Existing dredge spoil disposal sites, approved by COE, shall be used wherever possible. Proposed new dredge spoil disposal sites shall be identified to the cognizant COE District Engineer for evaluation and approval from 2 to 2 1/2 years before project initiation.

7-5.3 In-water Construction. Navy activities shall ensure compliance with appropriate Federal, State, and local regulations.

7-5.4 Stormwater Management (Non-point Source Control). A major contributor to surface water quality impairment is stormwater discharges. Significant sources of stormwater discharges include urban (facility) runoff, industrial activity, and construction. To address these environmental risks, Congress established a two- phased stormwater program under the CWA. Phase 1 applies to municipal storm sewer systems serving a population over 100,000, as well as stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. Phase 2 covers all stormwater discharges that are not included in Phase 1. Stormwater discharges, covered by these provisions of the Act, are regulated as part of specific NPDES permits or under general group permits. Navy policy requires commands to ensure that all activities comply with stormwater management and pollution prevention requirements, as stipulated in permits under which the activities are covered.

7-5.5 Water Conservation. Navy commands shall ensure that all activities implement water conservation programs. These programs shall use existing or innovative technologies to reclaim, recycle and reuse wastewater to the maximum extent feasible, taking into account economic payback, process requirements and the scarcity of water resources available to the primary water supplier for the activity.

7-5.6 Training

a. Every person involved in operations at naval shore facilities which could result in pollution of surface or groundwater shall have received environmental overview training specified in Chapter 24 of this instruction, will receive specific comprehensive training in water pollution prevention required by the CWA and implementing regulations, and will be familiar with the provisions of this chapter.

b. COMNAVFACENGCOM and Engineering Field Division (EFD) environmental professionals, Navy regional environmental coordinators (RECs), shore activity technical and legal environmental staff and their managers shall have received environmental overview training specified in Chapter 24 of this instruction, and shall have received introductory or executive overview training in water pollution prevention and coastal zone management.

Wastewater treatment plant operators shall have received environmental awareness training specified in Chapter 24 of this instruction, and shall have received training and certification required by applicable State and local water quality regulations. Where State and/or local regulations do not specify training, the following subjects shall be included in their training plan:

- (1) Basic wastewater plant design
- (2) Wastewater plant operations

(3) Basic maintenance/calibration of plant controls and equipment

(4) Wastewater treatment principles

(5) Wastewater sampling and analysis

(6) Wastewater plant/systems documentation and reporting requirements.

7-6 Responsibilities

7-6.1 COMNAVFACENGCOM shall:

a. Prepare permit applications for construction and initial operation of MILCON funded projects and pay-related fees from the funds appropriated and budgeted for the projects. Provide permit applications to activity commanding officer (CO) for submittal to applicable regulatory agency.

b. Assist commands, as requested, in preparing permit applications for in-water construction, new dredging, dredge disposal, maintenance dredging, etc.

c. Assist commands, as requested, in identifying applicable effluent standards and appropriate control technologies and best management practices, and in developing storm water management plans and industrial wastewater management plans.

d. Coordinate the review of all projects for the construction of new treatment works with the appropriate Federal, State, and local regulatory agencies.

e. Maintain liaison with COE to facilitate dredge and fill project planning, preparation of EAs/EISs, and disposal site approval.

7-6.2 Major claimants shall:

a. Implement the CWA program requirements at their shore facilities.

b. Plan, program, budget and provide funding for current and future requirements under the CWA and revisions to the applicable regulations.

7-6.3 Commanding officers (CO) of shore activities shall:

a. Comply with the applicable substantive and procedural Federal, State, local and regional clean water laws and regulations and with the conditions in dredge, disposal, construction, and discharge permit conditions.

b. Cooperate with Federal, State, local, and regional environmental regulatory officials.

c. Prepare or review and sign, or designate in writing the appropriate person to sign, all applications for permits to construct wastewater treatment plants, for in-water construction, for all new dredging, maintenance dredging, and dredge disposal operations, and shall obtain, renew, and pay for all new and recurring permits.

d. Operate and maintain NOTWs to assure continuing compliance with applicable Federal, State, and local regulations and permit conditions.

e. Coordinate Clean Water issues and permits with COMNAVFACENGCOM EFDs and Engineering Field Activities (EFAs), with major claimants, and with RECs.

f. Integrate Clean Water requirements into all applicable levels of activity management through the application of program management procedures including oversight, inspection, and training, and by requesting and committing sufficient resources to assure compliance with applicable Clean Water standards.

g. Ensure, if CO of host activity that owns, operates or uses sewage and wastewater collection and/or treatment systems, applications for applicable Federal, State, and/or local permits are filed, and ensure compliance with all permit conditions.

1 November 1994

h. COs and officers in charge (OICs) of Tenant Activities shall comply with the policies of this manual and with written sewage and wastewater collection and treatment requirements established by the host CO.

i. Identify and submit environmental compliance projects, per Chapter 1, required to bring wastewater sources into compliance with applicable requirements.

j. Improve opportunities to recycle and reclaim and reuse wastewater and sludge.

k. Develop, implement, and maintain current storm water management plans, and comply with Federal, State, and local regulations and permit conditions, as applicable.

l. Ensure environmental personnel are properly trained (and certified as applicable).