

CHAPTER 11-55 APPENDIX A

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
STANDARD GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

JUN 26 2023

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Note: All references to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) are to regulations that are in effect on July 1, 2021 unless otherwise specified. The Clean Water Act (Act) is also known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act, and appears at 33 U.S.C. §§1251 to 1387.

The permittee shall comply with the following standard conditions.

1. Basic water quality criteria (comply with section 11-54-4)

a. The permittee shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the basic water quality criteria specified in section 11-54-4(a) which states:

"(a) All waters shall be free of substances attributable to domestic, industrial, or other controllable sources of pollutants, including:

(1) Materials that will settle to form objectionable sludge or bottom deposits;

(2) Floating debris, oil, grease, scum, or other floating materials;

(3) Substances in amounts sufficient to produce taste in the water or

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detectable off-flavor in the flesh of fish, or in amounts sufficient to produce objectionable color, turbidity or other conditions in the receiving waters;

- (4) High or low temperatures; biocides; pathogenic organisms; toxic, radioactive, corrosive, or other deleterious substances at levels or in combinations sufficient to be toxic or harmful to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life, or in amounts sufficient to interfere with any beneficial use of the water;
 - (5) Substances or conditions or combinations thereof in concentrations which produce undesirable aquatic life; and
 - (6) Soil particles resulting from erosion on land involved in earthwork, such as the construction of public works; highways; subdivisions; recreational, commercial, or industrial developments; or the cultivation and management of agricultural lands."
- b. The Permittee shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the basic numeric water quality requirements of Section 11-54-4(c).
2. Onshore or offshore construction (Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 342D-4)

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The applicable general permit does not authorize or approve the construction of any onshore or offshore physical structures or facilities or the undertaking of any work in any state waters.

3. Sampling requirements and definitions (Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 342D-4)

(a) Sampling Points

All samples shall be taken at the monitoring points specified in the applicable general permit and, unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other wastestream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring points shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of the director. No discharge is authorized which does not totally pass through the final monitoring point.

(b) Flow Measurements

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than plus or minus ten per cent from the true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Once-through condenser cooling water flow which is monitored by pump logs or pump hour meters as specified in the applicable

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general permit based on the manufacturer's pump curves shall not be subject to this requirement. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration, and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references:

- (1) "A Guide of Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 421, May 1975, 97 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order by SD catalog No. C13.10:421.) (Also available from National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Order by NTIS No. COM-7510683.)
- (2) "Water Measurement Manual," U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Third Edition, Revised Reprint, 2001 (Available at: <https://www.usbr.gov/tsc/techreferences/mands/wmm.html>.)
- (3) "Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 484, October 1977, 982 pp. (Available in paper copy or microfiche from National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, VA 22151. Order by NTIS No. PB-273 535/5ST.)
- (4) "NPDES Compliance Flow Measurement Manual," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement, Publication MCD-77, September 1981, 147

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pp. (Available from the General Services Administration (8BRC), Centralized Mailing Lists Services, Building 41, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225.)

(c) Calibration

The permittee shall periodically calibrate and perform maintenance on all monitoring and analytical equipment used to monitor the pollutants discharged under the applicable general permit, at intervals which will ensure the accuracy of measurements, but no less than the manufacturer's recommended intervals or six-month intervals (whichever comes first). Records of calibration shall be kept under section 14.

(d) pH Effluent Limitations Under Continuous Monitoring

If the permittee continuously measures the pH of the effluent under a requirement or option in the applicable general permit, excursions from the range provided in the general permit or as specified in chapter 11-54 are permitted, provided:

- (1) The pH limitation in the general permit is based upon a requirement imposed under 40 CFR Subchapter N, Effluent Guidelines and Standards;
- (2) The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed four hundred forty-six minutes in any calendar month;

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- (3) No individual excursions from the range of pH values shall exceed sixty minutes; and
- (4) For purposes of this section, an "excursion" is an unintentional and temporary incident in which the pH value of the effluent exceeds the range set forth in the applicable general permit. The number of individual excursions exceeding sixty minutes and the total accumulated excursion time in minutes occurring in any calendar month shall be reported in accordance with the applicable general permit.

(e) Average

As used in the applicable general permit, unless otherwise stated, the term "average" means the arithmetic mean of values taken at the frequency required for each parameter over the specified period. For fecal coliform, enterococcus, or *clostridium perfringens*, the "average" shall be the geometric mean. For total coliform, the "average" shall be the median.

(f) Mass/Day Measurements

- (1) The "daily discharge" is the total mass (weight) of a pollutant discharged during a calendar day. The daily discharge shall be determined by using the following equations:

$$\text{Daily Discharge (lbs/day)} = 8.34 \times Q \times C;$$

$$\text{Daily Discharge (kg/day)} = 3.785 \times Q \times C;$$

and

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where "C" (in mg/l) is the measured daily concentration of the pollutant and "Q" (in million gallons per day) is the measured effluent flow rate for the same calendar day.

If only one sample is taken during any calendar day, the mass (weight) of pollutant discharged that is calculated from it is the "daily discharge."

- (2) The "average monthly discharge" is defined as the total mass of all daily discharges sampled or measured or both during a calendar month on which daily discharges are sampled and measured, divided by the number of daily discharges sampled or measured or both during such month. It is, therefore, an arithmetic mean found by adding the weights of the pollutant found each day of the month and then dividing this sum by the number of days. This limitation is identified as "Monthly Average" in the applicable general permit and the average monthly discharge value is reported in the "Average" column under "Quantity" on the discharge monitoring report form.
- (3) The "average weekly discharge" is defined as the total mass of all daily discharges sampled or measured or both during the calendar week in which daily discharges are sampled or measured or both. It is, therefore, an arithmetic mean found by adding the weights of pollutants found each day of the week and then dividing this sum by the

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number of days. This limitation is identified as "Weekly Average" in the applicable general permit and the average weekly discharge value is reported in the "Maximum" column under "Quantity" on the discharge monitoring report form.

- (4) The "maximum daily discharge" is the highest daily discharge value recorded, sampled, or measured during the reporting period. This limitation is identified as "Daily Maximum" in the applicable general permit and the maximum daily discharge value is reported in the "Maximum" column under "Quantity" on the discharge monitoring report form.

(g) Concentration Measurements

- (1) The "daily concentration" is the concentration of a pollutant discharged during a calendar day. It is equal to the concentration of a composite sample or in the case of grab samples, it is the arithmetic mean (weighted by flow value) of all samples collected during that calendar day. If only one sample is taken during any calendar day, it represents the "daily concentration."
- (2) The "average monthly concentration," other than for fecal coliform, enterococcus, *clostridium perfringens*, or total coliform, is the sum of the daily concentrations sampled or measured or both divided by the number of daily discharges sampled or measured or both during such month (arithmetic

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mean of the daily concentration values). The average monthly count for fecal coliform, enterococcus, or *clostridium perfringens* is the geometric mean of the counts for samples collected during a calendar month. The average monthly count for total coliform is the median of the counts for samples collected (not less than five discrete samples) during a calendar month. This limitation is identified as "Monthly Average" or "Daily Average" under "Other Limits" in the applicable general permit and the average monthly concentration value is reported under the "Average" column under "Quality" on the discharge monitoring report form.

- (3) The "average weekly concentration," other than for fecal coliform, enterococcus, or *clostridium perfringens*, or total coliform, is the sum of the concentrations of all daily discharges sampled or measured or both during a calendar week on which daily discharges are sampled and measured divided by the number of daily discharges sampled or measured or both during such week (arithmetic mean of the daily concentration values). The average weekly count for fecal coliform, enterococcus, or *clostridium perfringens* is the geometric mean of the counts for samples collected during a calendar week. The average weekly count for total coliform is the median of the counts for samples collected during a calendar week. This limitation is identified as "Weekly

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Average" under "Other Limits" in the applicable general permit and the average weekly concentration value is reported under the "Maximum" column under "Quality" on the discharge monitoring report form.

- (4) The "maximum daily concentration" is the highest daily concentration value recorded, sampled, or measured during the reporting period. This limitation identified as "Daily Maximum" under "Other Limits" in the applicable general permit and the maximum daily concentration is reported under the "Maximum" column under "Quality" on the discharge monitoring report form.
- (h) The effluent flow expressed as cubic meters per day or million gallons per day (MGD), is the twenty-four-hour average flow averaged monthly. It is the arithmetic mean of the total daily flows recorded during the calendar month. Where monitoring requirements for flow are specified in the applicable general permit, the flow rate values are reported in the "Average" column under "Quantity" on the discharge monitoring report form.
- (1) An "instantaneous flow measurement" is a measure of flow taken at the time of sampling, when both the sample and flow will be representative of the total discharge.
 - (2) Where monitoring requirements for pH, dissolved oxygen or fecal coliform, enterococcus, or *clostridium perfringens* are specified in the

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applicable general permit, the values are generally reported in the "Quality or Concentration" column on the discharge monitoring report form.

- (i) The "arithmetic mean" of any set of values is the summation of the individual values divided by the number of individual values.
- (j) The "geometric mean" of any set of values is the Nth root of the product of the individual values where N is equal to the number of individual values. The geometric mean is equivalent to the antilog of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the individual values. For purposes of calculating the geometric mean, values of zero shall be considered to be one. For purposes of calculating the geometric mean, non-detect values shall be substituted with one-fourth the method detection limit.
- (k) "Weighted by flow value" means the summation of each concentration times its respective flow divided by the summation of the respective flows.
- (l) The "median" of any set of ordered values is the value below and above which there is an equal number of values or which is the arithmetic mean of the two middle values if there is no one middle number.
- (m) A calendar day is defined as the period from midnight of one day until midnight of the next day. However, for the purposes of the applicable general permit, any consecutive twenty-four-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day may be used for sampling.

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- (n) "Removal efficiency" is the ratio of pollutants removed by the treatment unit to pollutants entering the treatment unit. Removal efficiencies of a treatment plant shall be determined using the average monthly concentrations (C, in mg/l) of influent and effluent samples collected about the same time and the following equation (or its equivalent):

$$\text{Removal Efficiency} = 100 \times \left(1 - \frac{C_{\text{effluent}}}{C_{\text{influent}}} \right)$$

(per cent)

4. Duty to reapply (comply with 40 CFR §122.41(b) and Sections 11-55-04, 11-55-34.08 and 11-55-34.09)

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by the applicable general permit after the expiration of the notice of general permit coverage or in the case of automatic coverage, the expiration of the general permit itself, the permittee shall follow the procedures as specified in sections 11-55-34.08 and 11-55-34.09.

5. Signatories to permit applications and reports (based in part on 40 CFR §122.22 and Section 11-55-07)
- a. Applications. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
- (1) For a corporation. By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

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- (A) 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
 - (B) 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;
- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship. By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
 - (3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency. By either a principal executive officer or ranking

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elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes:

- (A) The chief executive officer of the agency, or
 - (B) A senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., regional administrators of EPA);
- (4) For a trust. By a trustee; or
- (5) For a limited liability company (LLC).
By a manager or a member authorized to make management decisions for the LLC and who is in charge of a principal business function, or who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the LLC.
- (b) All other reports or information required to complete the application or information to comply with the conditions of the individual permit or notice of general permit coverage or responses to requests for information required by the director shall be signed by a person designated in subsection (a) or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- (1) 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

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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.

8. Duty to mitigate (based in part on 40 CFR §122.41(d) and Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 342D-4)

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of the applicable general permit or applicable law.

9. Proper operation and maintenance (comply with 40 CFR §122.41(e) and Section 11-55-23(9))

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 back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by the Permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

10. Permit actions (comply with 40 CFR §122.41(f) and Sections 11-55-16 and 11-55-17)

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

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or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

11. Property rights (comply with 40 CFR §122.41(g) and Section 11-55-15(g))

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

12. Duty to provide information (comply with 40 CFR §122.41(h) and based in part on Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 342D-4)

The Permittee shall furnish to the Director of Health, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director of Health 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 of Health upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

13. Inspection and entry (comply with 40 CFR §122.41(i)(3) and Section 11-55-23(5))

The Permittee shall allow the Director of Health, or a duly authorized agent (including an authorized contractor acting as a duly authorized agent of the Administrator), upon the 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;

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- 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 Act, any substances or parameters at any location.
14. Monitoring and records (based in part on 40 CFR §122.41(j) and Sections 11-55-29 and 11-55-31)
- (a) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

As used in this section, a representative sample means that the content of the sample shall:

- (1) Be identical to the content of the substance sampled at the time of the sampling;
- (2) Accurately represent the monitored item (for example, sampling to monitor final effluent quality shall accurately represent that quality, even though the sampling is done upstream of the discharge point); and
- (3) Accurately represent the monitored item for the monitored time period (for example, sampling to represent monthly average effluent flows shall be taken

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at times and on days that cover significant variations).

Representative sampling may include weekends and storm events and may mean taking more samples than the minimum number specified elsewhere in the applicable general permit. The burden of proving that sampling or monitoring is representative is on the permittee.

- (b) 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 the applicable general permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for the applicable general permit, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. Any records required by 40 CFR 503 shall be retained for at least five (5) years or longer. This period may be extended by request of the director at any time.
- (c) Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - (1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - (3) The date(s) the analyses were performed;

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- (4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - (5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - (6) The results of the 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 applicable general permit.
- (e) The Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained by the applicable general permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both for a first conviction. For a second conviction, the person is subject to a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than four years, or both. (Updated under the Water Quality Act of 1987)
15. Signatory requirement (comply with 40 CFR §§122.22 and 122.41(k) and Section 11-55-07)
- a. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Director of Health shall be signed and certified. (See section 5 or 40 CFR §122.22)

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- b. The Act 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 noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months per violation, or by both.
16. Reporting requirements (comply with 40 CFR §122.41(1) and Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 342D-4)
- a. Planned changes. The Permittee shall give notice to the Director of Health as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when: (1) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR §122.29(b); or (2) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR §122.42(a)(1) or section 19. (3) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and the 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

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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 Health of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with this permit's requirements.
- c. Transfers. This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Director of Health. The Director of Health may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the Permittee and incorporate other requirements as may be necessary under the Act or Chapter STANDARD NPDES PERMIT CONDITIONS (Version 16) Page 15 of 27 v.16 342D, HRS. (See 40 CFR §122.61; in some cases, modification or revocation and reissuance is mandatory.)
- c. Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
 - (1) All monitoring results, including intake monitoring results, effluent, and receiving water, must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report Form or forms submitted electronically using NetDMR, or as otherwise specified by the Director for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. NetDMR is accessed from: <http://www.epa.gov/netdmr>. DMRs shall be submitted electronically no later than the 28th day of the month

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following the completed reporting period, unless otherwise specified in the permit.

- (2) If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, or as specified in this permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Discharge Monitoring Report Form or sludge reporting form specified by the Director.
- (3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Director of Health in this permit.
- (4) For the purposes of reporting, the Permittee shall use the reporting threshold equivalent to the laboratory's method detection limit (MDL) and must utilize a standard calibration where the lowest standard point is equal to or less than the concentration of the minimum level (ML).
 - (i) The Permittee shall report sample results and calculations at or above the laboratory's ML on DMRs as the measured concentration or calculation.

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- (ii) The Permittee shall report sample results and calculations below the laboratory's MDL as NODI(B) on the DMR. NODI(B) means that the concentration of the pollutant in a sample is below detection limit/no detection.
- (iii) The Permittee shall report sample results and calculations between the ML and MDL as NODI(Q). NODI(Q) means that the concentration of the pollutant in a sample is detected but not quantifiable.
- (iv) For purposes of calculating averages, zero shall be assigned for values less than the MDL and the numeric value of the MDL shall be assigned for values between the MDL and the ML. The resulting average value must be compared to the effluent limitation or the ML, whichever is greater, in assessing compliance.
- (v) For purposes of calculated geometric means, $0.25 \times \text{MDL}$ shall be assigned for values less than the MDL and the numeric value of the MDL shall be assigned for values between the MDL and the ML. The resulting geometric mean must be compared to the effluent limitation or the ML, whichever is greater, in assessing compliance.
- (vi) When NODI(Q) or NODI(B) is reported for a parameter, the

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laboratory's numeric ML and MDL for that parameter shall also be noted on the DMR or on an attachment.

- (5) Should there be no discharges during the monitoring period, the DMR form shall so state.
- 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. Immediate reports of non-compliance. The Permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger human health or the environment as soon as practical. 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 steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:
- (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. See 40 CFR §122.41(g).

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- (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
- (3) Violations of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director of Health in the permit to be reported within 24 hours. See 40 CFR §122.44(g)

The Director of Health may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Section 16.f if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

- g. Other noncompliance. The Permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under subsections d., e., and f. at the time monitoring reports are submitted. 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.
 - 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 of Health, the Permittee shall promptly submit the facts or information.
17. Bypass (based in part on 40 CFR §122.41(m) and Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 342D-4)
- (a) Definitions

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- (1) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of any waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
 - (2) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
- (b) Prohibition of bypass. Every bypass is prohibited, and the director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, except as provided in section 17(c).
- (c) Exceptions to bypass prohibition
- (1) Bypass not exceeding limitations. A bypass is allowable under this paragraph only if it does not cause any effluent limitation to be exceeded, and only if the bypass is necessary for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.
 - (2) Bypass unavoidable to prevent specified harm. A bypass is allowable under this paragraph if:
 - (A) The bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

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(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 section 17(d).

(3) Approved anticipated bypass. An anticipated bypass is allowable if the director approves it. The director shall approve the anticipated bypass only if the director receives information sufficient to show compliance with section 17(c)(2), including information on the potential adverse effects with and without the bypass, and information on the search for and the availability of alternatives, whether the permittee ultimately considers the alternatives feasible or not.

(d) Notice

(1) Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, the permittee shall submit

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prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

- (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall report unanticipated bypasses.
 - (A) Reports required by the reporting requirements of the applicable general permit shall be made in accordance with that section. If the permittee questions whether the reporting requirements of the applicable general permit applies, it shall follow the reporting requirements of the applicable general permit;
 - (B) For all other bypasses, reports shall be made orally within twenty-four hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the bypass. Written reports may be required on a case-by-case basis.
- (e) Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the party seeking to establish that any exception to the bypass prohibition applies has the burden of proof. Proof that effluent limitations were met requires effluent monitoring during the bypass.

18. Upset (based in part on 40 CFR §122.41(n) and Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 342D-4)

- (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

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permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

- (b) Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with the technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of section 18(c) are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
- (c) Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - (1) An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - (3) The permittee submitted within twenty-four hours a notice of any upset which exceeded any effluent limitation in the applicable general permit; and
 - (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under 40 CFR §122.41(d).

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- d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, any person seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.
19. Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers (comply with 40 CFR §122.42(a) and Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 342D-4)

In addition to the reporting requirements under 40 CFR §122.41(1), all existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Director of Health as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

- a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
 - (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);
 - (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4- dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
 - (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR §122.21(g) (7); or

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- (4) The level established by the Director of Health in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(f).

- b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":
 - (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l);
 - (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;
 - (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR §122.21(g)(7); or
 - (4) The level established by the Director of Health in accordance with 40 CFR §122.44(f).

- 20. Publicly owned treatment works (comply with 40 CFR §122.42(b) and Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 342D-4)

This section applies only to publicly owned treatment works as defined in 40 CFR §122.2.

- a. All publicly owned treatment works must provide adequate notice to the Director of Health of the following:

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- (1) Any new introduction of pollutants into the publicly owned treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Section 301 or 306 of the Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
 - (2) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that publicly owned treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the publicly owned treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit; and
 - (3) For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on paragraph (1), the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the publicly owned treatment works, and paragraph (2), any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the publicly owned treatment works.
- b. (The following condition has been established by EPA Region 9 to enforce applicable requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.) Publicly owned treatment works may not receive hazardous waste by truck, rail, or dedicated pipe except as provided under 40 CFR Part 270. Hazardous wastes are defined in 40 CFR Part 261 and include any mixture containing any waste listed under 40 CFR §§261.31-261.33. The Domestic Sewage Exclusion (40 CFR §261.4) applies only to wastes mixed with domestic sewage in a sewer leading to a publicly owned treatment works and not to

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mixtures of hazardous wastes and sewage or septage delivered to the treatment plant by truck.

21. Reopener clause (comply with 40 CFR §122.44(c), 40 CFR §122.46(d), and 40 CFR §125.123(d)(4) and Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 342D-4)

a. For any discharger within a primary industry category (see 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix A), requirements under Section 307(a)(2) of the Act as follows:

(1) On or before June 30, 1981:

(A) If applicable standards or limitations have not yet been promulgated, this permit shall include a condition stating that, if an applicable standard or limitation is promulgated under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Act and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in this permit or controls a pollutant not limited in this permit, this permit shall be promptly modified or revoked and reissued to conform to that effluent standard or limitation.

(B) If applicable standards or limitations have been promulgated or approved, this permit shall include those standards or limitations. (If EPA approves existing effluent limitations or decides not to develop new

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effluent limitations, it will publish a notice in the Federal Register that the limitations are "approved" or the purpose of this regulation.)

- (2) On or after the statutory deadline set forth in Sections 301(b)(2)(A), (C), and (E) of the Act, any permit issued shall include effluent limitations to meet the requirements of Sections 301(b)(2)(A), (C), (D), (E), and (F) of the Act, whether or not applicable effluent limitations guidelines have been promulgated or approved. These permits need not incorporate the clause required by this section.
- (3) The Director of Health shall promptly modify or revoke and reissue any permit containing the clause required under this section to incorporate an applicable effluent standard or limitation under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the Act which is promulgated or approved after this permit is issued if that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in this permit, or controls a pollutant not limited in this permit.
- (4) For any permit issued to a treatment works treating domestic sewage, including "sludge-only facilities," the Director of Health shall include a reopener clause to incorporate any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under Section 405(d) of the Act. The

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Director of Health 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 this permit, or controls a pollutant or practice not limited in this permit.

- b. All permits which authorize the discharge of pollutants pursuant to 40 CFR §125.123(c) shall contain the following clause: In addition to any other grounds specified herein, this permit shall be modified or revoked at any time if, on the basis of any new data, the Director of Health determines that continued discharge may cause unreasonable degradation of the marine environment.
22. Privately owned treatment works (The following conditions were established by EPA Region 9 to enforce applicable requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and 40 CFR §122.44(m), and Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 342D-4)

This section applies only to privately owned treatment works as defined at 40 CFR §122.2.

- (a) Materials authorized to be disposed of into the privately owned treatment works and collection system are typical domestic sewage. Unauthorized materials are hazardous waste (as defined at 40 CFR Part 261), motor oil, gasoline, paints, varnishes, solvents, pesticides, fertilizers, industrial wastes, or other materials not generally associated with

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toilet flushing or personal hygiene, laundry, or food preparation, unless specifically listed under "Authorized Non-domestic Sewer Dischargers" elsewhere in the applicable general permit. The Domestic Sewage Exclusion (40 CFR §261.4) does not apply to hazardous wastes mixed with domestic sewage in a sewer leading to a privately owned treatment works.

- (b) It is the permittee's responsibility to inform users of the privately owned treatment works and collection system of the prohibition against unauthorized materials and to ensure compliance with the prohibition. The permittee must have the authority and capability to sample all discharges to the collection system, including any from septic haulers or other unsewered dischargers, and shall take and analyze such samples for conventional, toxic, or hazardous pollutants when instructed by the permitting authority or by an EPA or state inspector. The permittee must provide adequate security to prevent unauthorized discharges to the collection system.
- (c) Should a user of the privately owned treatment works desire authorization to discharge non-domestic wastes, the permittee shall submit a request for permit modification and an application, under 40 CFR §122.44(m), describing the proposed discharge. The application shall, to the extent possible, be submitted using forms provided by the Administrator, unless another format is requested by the permitting authority. If the privately owned treatment works or collection system

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user is different from the permittee, and the permittee agrees to allow the non-domestic discharge, the user shall submit the application and the permittee shall submit the applicable general permit modification request. The application and request for modification shall be submitted at least six months before authorization to discharge non-domestic wastes to the privately owned treatment works or collection system is desired.

23. Transfers by modification (comply with 40 CFR §122.61(a) and Section 11-55-34.08(i)(2))

Except as provided in section 24, 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 other requirements as may be necessary under the Act.

24. Automatic transfers (comply with 40 CFR §122.61(b) and Section 11-55-34.08(i)(2))

As an alternative to transfers under section 23, any NPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee if:

- a. The current Permittee notifies the Director of Health at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date in subsection b;
- b. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them; and

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- c. The Director of Health 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 paragraph 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 subsection b.
25. Minor modification of permits (comply with 40 CFR §122.63 and Section 11-55-16)

Upon the consent of the Permittee, the Director of Health 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;
- d. Allow for a change in ownership or operational control of a facility where the Director of Health determines that no other

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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 of Health:

- e. (1) Change the construction schedule for a discharger which is a new source. No change shall affect a discharger's obligation prior to discharge under 40 CFR §122.29.
 - (2) 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 the permit limits.
 - f. (Reserved.)
 - g. Incorporate conditions of a publicly owned treatment works 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 publicly owned treatment works' permit.
26. Termination of permits (comply with 40 CFR §122.64, 40 CFR §124.5(d), and Section 11-55-18)
- a. The following are causes for terminating a permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:
 - (1) Noncompliance by the Permittee with any condition of the permit;

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- (2) The Permittee's failure in the application or during the permit issuance process to disclose fully all relevant facts or the Permittee's misrepresentation of any relevant facts at any time;
 - (3) A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination; or
 - (4) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or a 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 publicly owned treatment works).
- b. An NPDES Permittee shall report within 30 days after the permanent discontinuance or dismantlement of that treatment works or waste outlet for which the NPDES permit had been issued. The NPDES permit shall then be surrendered to the Director of Health within 30 days from the date of the report.
- c. The Director of Health shall follow the applicable 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 publicly owned treatment works (but not by land application or disposal into a well), the Director of Health may terminate the permit by notice to the Permittee.

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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 of Health shall follow 40 CFR Part 124 of this chapter or applicable State procedures for termination. Expedited permit termination procedures are not available to Permittees that are subject to pending State or Federal of both 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 40 CFR Part 22 procedures for NPDES permit terminations.

- d. If the Director of Health tentatively decides to terminate a permit under 40 CFR §122.64 where the Permittee objects, the Director of Health shall issue a notice of intent to terminate. A notice of intent to terminate is a type of draft permit which follows the same procedures as any draft permit prepared under 40 CFR §124.6.

- 27. Removed substances (under Sections 301 and 405 of the Act, 40 CFR §125.3(g), and Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 342D-4)

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner which prevents any pollutant from the materials from entering state waters.

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28. Availability of reports (under Section 308 of the Act and Section 11-55-12)

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

29. Civil and criminal liability (under Section 309 of the Act and Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 342D)

Except as provided in the applicable general permit conditions on "Bypass" (section 17) and "Upset" (section 18), nothing in the applicable general permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties or remedies for noncompliance.

30. Oil and hazardous substance liability (under Section 311 of the Act and Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 342D-4)

Nothing in the applicable general 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 Act.

31. Federal facility construction (under Section 313(b) of the Act and Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 342D-4)

Construction shall not be initiated for facilities for treatment of wastewater at any

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Federal property or facility if alternative methods for wastewater treatment at the property or facility utilizing innovative treatment processes and techniques, including, but not limited to, methods utilizing recycle and reuse techniques and land treatment are not utilized, unless the life cycle cost of the alternative treatment works exceeds the life cycle cost of the most cost effective alternative by more than fifteen per cent.

32. State law (under Section 510 of the Act and Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 342D)

Nothing in the applicable general permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established under any applicable state law or regulation.

33. Severability (under Section 512 of the Act and Section 11-55-37)

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

34. Notice of Intent Requirements (comply with section 11-55-34.08)

The owner or its duly authorized representative shall include the following information in the notice of intent (NOI):

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- (a) Legal name(s), street address, contact person's name and position title, and telephone and email address of the owner, operator, except for Appendix C and duly authorized representative, if applicable;

Note: For a construction activity, the operator is usually the general contractor.

- (b) Ownership status as federal, state, private, public or other entity;
- (c) Name, street address, island, tax map key number(s), contact person's name and position title, and telephone and email address of the facility or project for which the notice of intent is submitted;
- (d) Name(s) of the receiving state water(s) that the effluent enters or will enter, the latitude and longitude of each outfall or discharge point to the nearest receiving state water(s), and the classification of the receiving state water(s).

If the effluent initially enters a separate storm water drainage system, the owner or its duly authorized representative shall provide the following information:

- (1) Name of the owner of the drainage system; and
- (2) Copy of the permit, license, or equivalent written approval granted by the owner(s) of the drainage system(s) allowing the subject discharge to enter their drainage system(s).

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- (e) Type of general permit required for the proposed discharge;
- (f) Quantity of discharge; the source of the discharge; and the period of discharge, i.e., continuous, seasonal, occasional, or emergency;
- (g) Topographic map or maps of the area extending at least one mile beyond the property boundaries of the site which clearly show the following:
 - (1) Legal boundaries of the site;
 - (2) Location and an identification number for each of the site's existing and proposed intake and discharge structures; and
 - (3) Receiving state water(s) or receiving storm water drainage system(s) identified and labeled. If the receiving state water is a wetland, submit a map showing the delineated wetland.
- (h) Flow chart or line drawing showing the general route taken by the discharge from the intake or source to the discharge point, except for Appendices B, C, and K. The owner or its duly authorized representative shall show any treatment system(s) or erosion control(s) used or to be used for new discharges. The flow contributed by each source may be estimated if no data is available;

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- (i) List of existing or pending permits, licenses, or approvals and corresponding file numbers; and
- (j) Certifying person's name and position title, company name, and telephone number.

