

CHAPTER 11-55 APPENDIX D

NPDES GENERAL PERMIT
AUTHORIZING DISCHARGES OF TREATED EFFLUENT FROM
LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES

This General Permit is effective on

JUN 26 2023

and expires five years from this date,
unless amended earlier.

1. Coverage under this General Permit
 - (a) This general permit covers only facilities where petroleum hydrocarbons have been released from underground storage tanks and the cleanup (or remedial action) involves a release or discharge of treated ground water to state waters.
 - (b) This general permit covers all areas of the State except for discharges into natural freshwater lakes, saline lakes, and anchialine pools.
2. Limitations on Coverage under this General Permit
 - (a) This general permit does not cover the following:
 - (1) Discharges of treated ground water into a sanitary sewer system;
 - (2) Discharges of treated ground water which initially enter separate storm water drainage systems, unless a permit, license, or equivalent written approval is granted by the owner(s) of the drainage system(s) allowing the subject discharge to enter their drainage system(s); except if the

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permittee is the owner of the drainage system; and

- (3) Discharges of treated groundwater that the director finds more appropriately regulated under an individual permit.
- (b) The director may require any permittee authorized by this general permit to apply for and obtain an individual permit, in accordance with sections 11-55-34.05 and 11-55-34.10.
- (c) Permittees authorized by this general permit are required to comply with the following requirements.
 - (1) Treat dewatering discharges with controls to minimize discharges of pollutants. Appropriate controls include sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, filtration systems (e.g., bag or sand filters), and passive treatment systems that are designed to remove sediment. Appropriate controls to use downstream of dewatering controls to minimize erosion include vegetated buffers, check dams, riprap, and grouted riprap at outlets.
 - (2) Prohibit visible plumes from the discharge and prohibit the discharge of visible floating solids or foam.
 - (3) Use an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter) that is designed to remove oil, grease, or other products if dewatering

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water is found to contain these materials.

- (4) To the extent feasible, use vegetated, upland areas to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. State waters are prohibited from being used as part of the treatment area.
- (5) At all points where dewatering water is discharged, dissipate velocity to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points. Control measures that can be used to comply with this requirement include the use of erosion controls and/or velocity dissipation devices (e.g., check dams, sediment traps), within and along the length of the conveyance and at the outfall to slow down the discharge. These devices shall not be placed within receiving waters.
- (6) Dispose backwash water offsite in accordance with all governmental regulations or return it to the beginning of the treatment process.
- (7) Replace or clean the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.

3. Term of General Permit

- (a) This general permit becomes effective ten days after filing with the office of the lieutenant governor and shall expire five years after the effective date, unless amended earlier.

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- (b) Unless otherwise specified on the notice of general permit coverage, a notice of general permit coverage granted under this general permit prior to the expiration of this general permit shall expire five years after the effective date of this general permit, unless it is administratively extended in accordance with section 3(c) of this general permit.
- (c) If the department is unable to reissue this general permit prior to its expiration, a notice of general permit coverage granted under this general permit shall be automatically administratively extended, unless otherwise specified on the notice of general permit coverage. This administrative extension shall expire sixty days after the effective date of the new general permit unless:
 - (1) A notice of intent for coverage under the new general permit is submitted within sixty days after the effective date of the new general permit. The administrative extension shall thus expire on the effective date of the notice of general permit coverage authorizing the existing discharge under the new general permit;
 - (2) An application for an individual NPDES permit coverage is submitted within sixty days after the effective date of the new general permit. The administrative extension shall thus expire on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit authorizing the existing discharge; or

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- (3) A notice of cessation is submitted where the administrative extension shall expire on the date that the discharge ceased.

4. Notice of Intent Requirements

- (a) The owner or operator shall submit a complete notice of intent thirty days before the proposed starting date of the discharge, and at least thirty days before the expiration date of this general permit.
- (b) The owner or operator shall include the following information in the notice of intent:
 - (1) Information required in section 34 of appendix A of chapter 11-55;
 - (2) List of up to four Standard Industrial Classification codes or North American Industrial Classification System codes that best represent the products or activities of the facility;
 - (3) Quantitative data on pollutants that the owner or operator of the facility knows or reasonably should know are or will be present in the discharge and for which pollutants numerical criteria for the existing or proposed receiving state waters are specified in section 11-54-4;
 - (4) Treatment system operations plan which specifies the treatment system to be used and describes its operation in detail. If any treatment technology is being considered other than the Granular Activated Carbon Process or

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the Air Stripping Process, then additional technical information on the technology which is consistent with this permit shall be submitted to the director for review as soon as the decision for its use has been made. The treatment system operations plan shall include a contingency plan to be activated in the event of an emergency; provisions for system shutdown and any other measures for the protection of health and safety of employees and the public; a sampling plan; and a detailed schedule for sampling and analysis of the treated groundwater. The treatment system operations plan shall be modified as required by the director. The permittee shall retain the plan, and all subsequent revisions, on-site or at a nearby office;

- (5) Certification report certifying the adequacy of each component of the proposed treatment facility along with the associated treatment system operations plan. The certification report shall describe accepted engineering practice of how the process and physical design of the treatment facilities will ensure compliance with this general permit. The signature and professional engineering license number of the design engineer shall be placed on the report. Each report shall also certify that:

- (A) All of the startup and operation instruction manuals for the treatment facility are adequate

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and available to operating personnel;

- (B) All treatment facility maintenance and testing schedules are included in the treatment facility treatment system operations plan; and
 - (C) Effluent sampling locations and ports are located in areas where samples representative of the waste stream to be monitored can be obtained.
- (6) The average and maximum daily flow rates of effluent discharge; and
 - (7) The best estimate of the date(s) on which the facility will begin and terminate the discharge.
- (c) The director may require additional information to be submitted.
 - (d) The initial notice of intent shall be signed by the permittee's certifying person as described in section 11-55-07(a). A revised notice of intent (a notice of intent that the department has required to be revised and resubmitted) shall be signed by either the permittee's certifying person or duly authorized representative as described in section 11-55-07(b).
 - (e) The owner or operator shall submit a complete notice of intent to the director at the following address or as otherwise specified:

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Director of Health
Clean Water Branch
Environmental Management Division
State Department of Health
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801-3378

5. Standard Conditions

The permittee shall comply with the standard conditions as specified in appendix A of chapter 11-55. In case of conflict between the conditions stated here and those specified in the standard general permit conditions, the more stringent conditions shall apply.

6. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

- (a) The effluent shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified in this section and in Table 34.2.

(1) Sampling Point

The permittee shall collect representative discharge samples at the nearest accessible point after final treatment and prior to actual discharge or mixing with the receiving state waters.

(2) Collection of Samples

The permittee shall take samples and measurements for the purposes of monitoring which are representative of the volume and nature of the total discharge.

(3) Types of Samples

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- (A) "Grab sample" means an individual sample collected within the first fifteen minutes of a discharge.
 - (B) "Composite sample" means a combination of at least eight sample aliquots, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of the facility over a twenty-four-hour period. The composite shall be flow proportional; either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot shall be proportional to the total effluent flow since the collection of the previous aliquot. The permittee may collect aliquots manually or automatically unless otherwise stated.
- (4) Test Procedures
- (A) The permittee shall use test procedures for the analysis of pollutants which conform with regulations published under Section 304(h) of the Act.
 - (B) Unless otherwise noted in this general permit, the permittee shall measure all pollutant parameters in accordance with methods prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136, promulgated under Section 304(h) of the Act. The permittee may submit applications for the use of alternative test methods in accordance with 40 CFR §136.4.

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(C) The permittee shall use test methods with detection limits that reflect the applicable numerical limitations as specified in chapter 11-54 and must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 CFR 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv).

(5) Recording of Results

The permittee shall comply with section 14(c) of appendix A of chapter 11-55 for each measurement or sample taken under the requirements of this general permit.

(b) Basic Water Quality Criteria and Inspections

- (1) The permittee shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the basic water quality criteria as specified in section 11-54-4.
- (2) The permittee shall inspect the receiving state waters, effluent, and control measures and best management practices at least once per discharge or once daily, if discharge is continuous and duration is longer than one day, to detect violations of and conditions which may cause violations of the basic water quality criteria as specified in section 11-54-4. (e.g., the permittee shall look at effluent and receiving state waters for turbidity, color, floating oil and grease, floating debris and scum, materials that will settle, substances that will produce taste in the water or

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detectable off-flavor in fish, and inspect for items that may be toxic or harmful to human or other life.)

Note: When effluent commingles with offsite water or pollutant sources prior to discharging to the receiving water, in lieu of inspecting the receiving water, inspect the effluent after it exits the site and prior to commingling.

- (c) There shall be no visible oil sheen in the effluent.
- (d) The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge, use, or disposal of sludge or sediments in violation of this general permit or applicable law. Sludge, sediments, or any other material generated by any treatment process must be disposed of in a manner which prevents its entrance into or pollution of any state waters. Additionally, the disposal of such sludge or other material shall be in compliance with 40 CFR Parts 501 and 503.

7. Whole Effluent Toxicity Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

(a) Monitoring Requirements

- (1) The permittee shall conduct, or have a contract laboratory conduct, monthly static or flow-through bioassays on composite effluent samples in accordance with the methods described in "Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms" (EPA 821/R-02-013, October

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2002), and "Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms" (EPA 821/R-02-014, October 2002).

- (2) Tests shall be conducted in one hundred per cent effluent for a period of ninety-six hours unless the methods specify a shorter period for a definitive test for a particular species (e.g. forty-eight hours for *ceriodaphnia dubia*).
- (3) If the permittee uses static tests, the daily renewal solutions shall be fresh twenty-four-hour composite samples. The permittee may conduct tests using locally available species at ambient temperature.
- (4) Test results for each species used shall be reported on the permittee's monthly discharge monitoring report form. Results shall be reported as pass or fail from a single effluent concentration toxicity test at the applicable instream waste concentration (IWC) using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach.
- (5) Effluent dilution water and control water shall be receiving water or lab water, as described in the test methods manual Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995). If the dilution water is different from test

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organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.

- (6) If either the reference toxicant or effluent toxicity tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria in the test methods manual, then the Permittee shall re-sample and re-test within 14 calendar days.

(b) Species Selection

- (1) The permittee shall select three species for monitoring from the EPA manual identified in section 7(a)(1). The Permittee may use *ceriodaphnia dubia* (life stage - twenty-four hours) in freshwater only. The permittee shall submit the selection to the director for approval within thirty days after receiving written approval from the director to perform chronic toxicity tests.
- (2) The permittee shall obtain written approval from the director before changing any of the three selected species after the initial notification.
- (3) The permittee shall conduct monitoring, at a minimum, on one of the three selected species each month. The permittee shall rotate the three selected species on a monthly basis.

(c) Chronic WET Permit Limit

All State waters shall be free from chronic toxicity as measured using the toxicity tests listed in section 11-54-10, or other

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methods specified by the Director. For this discharge, the determination of "Pass" or "Fail" from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the applicable IWC using the TST approach described in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010). For any one chronic toxicity test, the chronic WET permit limit that must be met is rejection of the null hypothesis (H_0):

IWC (100 percent effluent) mean response
 $\leq 0.75 \times$ Control mean response.

An IWC of 100% shall be used.

A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass" on the DMR form. A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail" on the DMR form. To calculate either "Pass" or "Fail", the permittee shall follow the instructions in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document, Appendix A. If a test result is reported as "Fail", then the permittee shall follow 7(e) Additional Toxicity Testing, of this permit.

(d) Preparation of Initial Investigation
Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Workplan

The permittee shall submit to the director an initial investigation toxicity reduction evaluation workplan (approximately one to two pages) within one hundred twenty days after the issuance date of the notice of general permit coverage, the date the permittee claimed automatic coverage as

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specified in section 11-55-34.09(e)(2), or the date the facility begins operations. This workplan shall describe steps which the permittee intends to follow in the event that toxicity is detected, and should include at a minimum the following information:

- (1) Description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes or sources or both of toxicity, effluent variability, treatment system efficiency;
- (2) Description of the facility's method of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operation of the facility; and
- (3) If a toxicity identification evaluation is necessary, who (e.g., contract laboratory, etc.) will conduct the toxicity identification evaluation.

(e) Additional Toxicity Testing

- (1) If toxicity is detected, then the permittee shall conduct six additional weekly tests. Effluent sampling for the first test of the six additional tests shall begin within approximately twenty-four hours of receipt of the test results exceeding a toxicity discharge limitation;
- (2) However, if implementation of the initial investigation toxicity reduction evaluation workplan indicates the source of toxicity (e.g., a

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temporary plant upset, etc.), then the permittee shall conduct only the first test of the six additional tests required above. If toxicity is not detected in this first test, the permittee may return to the normal sampling frequency as specified in Table 34.2. If toxicity is detected in this first test, then section 7(f) of this general permit shall apply.

- (3) If toxicity is not detected in any of the six additional tests required above, then the permittee may return to the normal sampling frequency as specified in Table 34.2.

(f) Toxicity Reduction Evaluation/Toxicity Identification Evaluation

- (1) If toxicity is detected in any of the six additional tests, then, based on an evaluation of the test results and additional available information, the director may determine that the permittee shall initiate a toxicity reduction evaluation, in accordance with the permittee's initial investigation toxicity reduction evaluation workplan and "Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants" (EPA 833-B-99-002, 1999). Moreover, the permittee shall develop a detailed toxicity reduction evaluation workplan which includes:

- (A) Further actions to investigate and identify the cause(s) of toxicity;

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(B) Actions the permittee has taken or will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge, to correct the noncompliance, and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity;

(C) A schedule under which these actions will be implemented;

and shall submit this workplan to the director for approval.

(2) As part of this toxicity reduction evaluation process, the permittee may initiate a toxicity identification evaluation using the test methods manuals, EPA/600/6-91/005F (Phase I), EPA/600/R-92/080 (Phase II), and EPA/600/R-92/081 (Phase III), to identify the cause(s) of toxicity.

(3) If a toxicity reduction evaluation/toxicity identification evaluation is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing schedule required by section 7(e) of this general permit, then the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the toxicity reduction evaluation/toxicity identification evaluation.

(g) Reporting

(1) The permittee shall submit a full report of toxicity test results, including any toxicity testing required by sections 7(e) and 7(f) of this general permit, with the discharge monitoring report for the month in

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which the toxicity tests are conducted.

A full report shall consist of: toxicity test results; dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; and toxicity discharge limitation. Toxicity test results shall be reported according to the test methods manual chapter on report preparation.

If the initial investigation toxicity reduction evaluation workplan is used to determine that additional toxicity testing is unnecessary, these results shall be submitted with the discharge monitoring report for the month in which investigations conducted under the toxicity reduction evaluation workplan occurred.

(2) Within fourteen days of receipt of test results exceeding a toxicity discharge limitation, the permittee shall provide to the director written notification of:

(1) Findings of the toxicity reduction evaluation or other investigation to identify the cause(s) of toxicity;

(2) Actions the permittee has taken or will take, to mitigate the impact of the discharge and to prevent the recurrence of toxicity;

(3) When corrective actions, including a toxicity reduction evaluation, have not been completed, a

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schedule under which corrective actions will be implemented; or

- (4) The reason for not taking corrective action, if no action has been taken.

8. Corrective Action

The permittee shall immediately stop, reduce, or modify the discharge as needed to stop or prevent a violation of the basic water quality criteria as specified in section 11-54-4.

9. Reporting Requirements

(a) Reporting of Monitoring Results

- (1) The permittee shall report monitoring results on a discharge monitoring report form (EPA No. 3320-1) or other form as specified by the director. The permittee shall submit results of all monitoring required by this general permit in a format that demonstrates compliance with the limitations in Table 34.2 and other requirements of this general permit.
- (2) The permittee shall submit monitoring results obtained during the previous calendar month, postmarked or received by the department no later than the twenty-eighth day of the month following the completed reporting period. The first reporting period begins on the effective date of the issued notice of general permit coverage (e.g., if the notice of general permit coverage effective date is January 16th, monitoring results

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shall be reported no later than February 28th).

- (3) The permittee shall also submit the monitoring results with laboratory reports, including quality assurance/quality control data; effluent flow calculations; and any additional treatment strategies to be implemented based on monitoring results.
- (4) Should there be no discharges during the monitoring period, the discharge monitoring report form shall so state.
- (5) Discharge Monitoring Reports shall be submitted in compliance with Federal eReporting Rule requirements. Permittees shall switch from traditional paper Discharge Monitoring Reporting to electronic reporting upon written notification by the director.
- (6) 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 or less than the concentration of the minimum level (ML).
 - (A) 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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- (B) 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 the sample is not detected.
- (C) The permittee shall report sample results and calculations between the ML and MDL as NODI(Q) on the DMR. NODI(Q) means that the concentration of the pollutant in a sample is detected, but not quantified.
- (D) 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.
- (E) 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 of the ML, whichever is greater, in assessing compliance.
- (F) When NODI(Q) or NODI(B) is reported for a parameter, the laboratory's numeric ML and MDL for that

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parameter shall also be noted on the DMR or on an attachment.

(b) Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this general permit, using approved analytical methods as specified in section 6(a)(4)(B) of this general permit, the permittee shall include the results of this monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the discharge monitoring report form. The permittee shall also indicate the increased frequency.

(c) Reporting of Noncompliance, Unanticipated Bypass, or Upset

(1) The permittee or its duly authorized representative shall orally report any of the following when the permittee or its duly authorized representative becomes aware of the circumstances:

(A) Violation of an effluent limitation specified in Table 34.2 or a basic water quality criteria specified in section 6(b) of this general permit;

(B) Discharge or noncompliance with effluent limitations which may endanger health or the environment; or

(C) Unanticipated bypass or upset.

(2) The permittee or its duly authorized representative shall make oral reports

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by telephone to the Clean Water Branch at (808) 586-4309 during regular office hours which are Monday through Friday (excluding holidays) from 7:45 a.m. until 4:15 p.m. or the Hawaii State Hospital Operator at (808) 247-2191 outside of regular office hours.

- (3) The permittee or its duly authorized representative shall provide a written report within five days of the time the permittee or its duly authorized representative becomes aware of the circumstances. The written report shall include the following:
 - (A) Description of the noncompliance, unanticipated bypass, or upset and its cause;
 - (B) Period of noncompliance, unanticipated bypass, or upset including exact dates and times;
 - (C) Estimated time the noncompliance, unanticipated bypass, or upset is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and
 - (D) Steps taken or plans to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance, unanticipated bypass, or upset.
- (4) The director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within twenty-four hours.

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(d) Planned Changes

The permittee shall report any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, not covered by 40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(i), (ii), and (iii) to the director on a quarterly basis.

(e) Reporting of Chemical Uses

The permittee shall submit to the director by the twenty-eighth of January of each year an annual summary of the quantities of all chemicals (including the material safety data sheet), listed by both chemical and trade names, which are used in ground water treatment and which are discharged.

(f) Schedule of Maintenance

The permittee shall submit a schedule for approval by the director at least fourteen days prior to any maintenance of facilities which might result in exceedance of effluent limitations. The schedule shall include a description of the maintenance and its reason; the period of maintenance, including exact dates and times; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent occurrence of noncompliance.

10. Submittal Requirements

- (a) The permittee or its duly authorized representative shall submit signed copies of monitoring and all other reports required by this general permit to the director at the following address or as otherwise specified:

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Director of Health
Clean Water Branch
Environmental Management Division
State Department of Health
P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, HI 96801-3378

- (b) The permittee or its duly authorized representative shall include the following certification statement and an original signature on each submittal in accordance with section 11-55-34.08(e) or (f):

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

- (c) The permittee or its duly authorized representative shall include the notice of general permit coverage file number on each submittal. Failure to provide the assigned notice of general permit coverage file number for this facility on future correspondence or submittals may be a basis for delay of the processing of the document(s).

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11. Additional Conditions

The director may impose additional conditions under section 11-55-34.09(b).

12. Record Retention

The permittee shall retain all records and information resulting from the monitoring activities required by this general permit including all records of analyses performed and calibration and maintenance of instrumentation for a minimum of five years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation or administrative enforcement action regarding the discharge of pollutants by the permittee or when requested by the director or Regional Administrator.

13. Falsifying Report

Knowingly making any false statement on any report required by this general permit may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the Act and in section 342D-35, HRS.

14. Administrative Extension

Any notice of general permit coverage issued under the general permit dated July 13, 2018, shall be automatically administratively extended.

This administrative extension shall expire sixty days after the effective date of this general permit unless:

- (a) A notice of intent for coverage under this general permit is submitted within sixty days after the effective date of this general permit. The administrative extension shall thus expire on the effective

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date of the notice of general permit coverage authorizing the existing discharge under this general permit; or

- (b) An application for an individual NPDES permit coverage is submitted within sixty days after the effective date of this general permit. The administrative extension shall thus expire on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit authorizing the existing discharge.

15. Forms

Electronic notice of intent forms may be found at the Department's e-Permitting portal. The e-Permitting portal may be accessed via the Clean Water Branch's website at:
<http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb/>

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TABLE 34.2

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR
DISCHARGE OF TREATED EFFLUENT FROM
LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES

Effluent Parameter	Effluent Limitations {1}	Monitoring Requirements	
		Minimum Frequency	Type of Sample
Flow (GPD)	{2}	Continuous	Calculated or Estimated
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline (mg/l) {3}	{2}	Weekly	Grab
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Diesel (mg/l) {3}	{2}	Weekly	Grab
Benzene (mg/l) {4}	1.7	Weekly	Grab
Toluene (mg/l) {4}	2.1	Weekly	Grab
Xylenes (mg/l) {4}	{2}	Weekly	Grab
Ethylbenzene (mg/l) {4}	0.14	Weekly	Grab
Lead (mg/l) {5}	0.029	Weekly	Grab
Organic Lead (mg/l) {6}	{2}	Weekly	Grab
pH (standard units)	6.0 to 8.0	Weekly	Grab {7}
Whole Effluent Toxicity	Pass {8}	Monthly	Composite

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GPD = gallons per day
mg/l = milligrams per liter

NOTES:

- {1} Pollutant concentration levels shall not exceed the effluent limits or be outside the ranges indicated in the table. Actual or measured levels which exceed those effluent limits or are outside those ranges shall be reported to the director as required in section 9(c) of this general permit.
- {2} The permittee shall monitor and report the analytical result.
- {3} The permittee shall use "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes" (EPA-SW-846-03-03B, November 2004) method 5030/8015 for the measurement of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Gasoline and EPA method 3550/8015 shall be used for the measurement of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons as Diesel.
- {4} The permittee shall use "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Wastes" (EPA-SW-846-03-03B, November 2004), or "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (ISBN 0-87553-047-8, 2005;), or EPA methods 5030/8015, or 5030/8021B, or 5030/8260B, or 602, or 624, for the measurement of benzene, ethylbenzene, and toluene. EPA method 8260B, or an equivalent method, shall be used for the measurement of xylenes.
- {5} The permittee shall measure for the total recoverable portion of all metals.
- {6} The method for measuring for organic lead shall be the one referenced in the State of Hawaii's

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Technical Guidance Manual for Underground Storage Tank Closure and Release Response (March 2000).

- {7} The pH shall be measured within fifteen minutes of obtaining the grab sample.
- {8} Whole Effluent Toxicity measuring shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of this general permit.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
STANDARD GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

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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):

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

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.

