

SECTION 7 - WATER DISCHARGE AND WETLANDS

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Synopsis

NOTE: This section is promulgated to ensure NWS facilities and work sites comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) with regard to discharges of water used by the facility or work site.

The section applies to all NWS facilities and work sites that discharge water, sewage, and/or industrial type wastewater or perform exterior renovations that may affect storm water quality or affect areas designated as “Wetlands.”

Initial Implementation Requirements:

- Appoint a Program Coordinator
- Compare Site/Facility Operations with the Requirements of this Section
 - Determine if “Pollutants” are Discharged via a “Point Source” by the Site/Facility (7.5)
 - Determine How the Site/Facility Discharges Wastewater
 - Direct discharge
 - Obtain an individual or general NPDES Permit (7.5.3)
 - Discharge to a POTW
 - Obtain a POTW Pretreatment Permit for Industrial Wastewater Discharges (7.5.4a)
 - Obtain a special permit if required by the POTW (7.5.4b)
 - Obtain a Storm Water Permit
 - If operations are regulated by the EPA or State as “Industrial Activity.” (7.7.1)
 - If construction activity will disturb one or more acres of land (7.7. 2)
- Abide by General Storm Water Permit Rules if Storm Water Discharges to Regulated Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) (7.7.2)
- Review each NWS facility and work area to determine if activities could affect any area designated as “Wetlands”
- If you find an area where wetlands have been designated, contact NWSH environmental and Safety staff to determine the need for a Section 404 permit.

Recurring and Annual Task Requirements:

If the facility has NPDES discharge or storm water permit

- Review conditions to ensure compliance
- Perform testing as required

Water Discharge and Wetlands Checklist	YES	NO	N/A
1. Does the facility or work site discharge wastewater to the “waters of the U.S.”? (7.5)	—	—	—
2. Does the facility or work site have an NPDES permit?	—	—	—
If yes, are procedures in place to assure compliance with the conditions of the permit? (7.5.2)	—	—	—
3. Does the facility or work site discharge to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)?	—	—	—
If yes, does this discharge require a POTW-issued permit? (7.5.4)	—	—	—
Are procedures in place to assure compliance with the conditions of this permit? (7.5.4)	—	—	—
4. Does the facility or work site discharge sewage to a Septic System? (7.6)	—	—	—
If yes, have NWS employees been advised concerning the limitations of the system? (7.6.2)	—	—	—
5. Does the facility or work site have a storm water discharge permit? (7.7)	—	—	—
Do NWS personnel perform construction industrial or maintenance activities that could result in discharge of contaminated storm water? (7.7.2)	—	—	—
Are facility/work site employees prohibited from automobile maintenance activities in facility/work site parking lots? (7.7.3)	—	—	—
6. Does the NWS facility or work site affect an area designated as “Wetlands”? (7.8)			
If facility or work site could affect wetlands designated areas, did the Program Coordinator contact NWSH environmental and safety staff for determination of processing Section 404 permit?	—	—	—

SECTION 7 - WATER DISCHARGE AND WETLANDS

7.1 Purpose and Scope

Because of its potential to carry and spread contamination throughout the environment, the discharge of wastewater used for cooling, cleaning, or sanitary purposes is regulated under a program created by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) called the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

Whether the wastewater flows into a sewer, septic system or is directly discharged into a body of receiving water, it may be subject to some level of regulation depending on a number of factors.

This section is designed to provide NWS employees guidance to ensure compliance with the provisions of the NPDES Program.

The section applies to all NWS facilities and work sites that discharge water directly to the waters of the U.S., to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works or to a septic system. It also applies to all NWS facilities that discharge collected precipitation to a storm water drainage system (i.e. use storm drains).

7.2 Definitions

Operating Unit	Includes the National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP), National Data Buoy Center (NDBC), NWS Training Center (NWSTC), National Reconditioning Center (NRC), National Logistics Support Center (NLSC), Radar Operations Center (ROC) or the Sterling Field Support Center (SFSC).
Point Source	Any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operations, landfill leachate collection system, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged.
Pollutants	Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials [except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et. seq.)], heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into water.
Publicly-Owned Treatment Works	The local sewage treatment plant.
Station Manager	For the purpose of this procedure, the Station Manager shall be either the NWS Regional Director; NCEP Director; Directors of Centers under NCEP (Aviation Weather Center, NP6; Storm Prediction Center, NP7; Tropical Prediction Center, NP8, and Space Weather Prediction Center, NP9); Directors of the NDBC, NWSTC, and Chiefs of NRC, ROC and SFSC facilities; or

Meteorologist in Charge (MIC), Hydrologist in Charge (HIC), or Official in Charge (OIC).

Wetlands

Generally, wetlands are lands where saturation with water is the dominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living in the soil and on its surface (Cowardin, December 1979). Wetlands vary widely because of regional and local differences in soils, topography, climate, hydrology, water chemistry, vegetation, and other factors, including human disturbance.

For regulatory purposes under the Clean Water Act, the term wetlands means "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas."

7.3 Acronyms Employed in This Section

ASOS	Automated Surface Observing System
BMP	Best Management Practice
CWA	Clean Water Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NASA	National Aeronautical and Space Administration
NDBC	National Data Buoy Center
SECO	NOAA Safety and Environmental Compliance
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NOI	Notice of Intent
NWSH	National Weather Service Headquarters
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
WQA	Water Quality Act

7.4 Regulatory Requirements

7.4.1 Federal Program

Under the Clean Water Act of 1972, which was amended in 1977 and 1982, and again by the WQA in 1987 and 1989, the EPA has created a regulatory program called NPDES. Using this program, the EPA created a permit system for controlling the discharge of water back to the environment.

7.4.2 State Program

Most of the States have EPA-authorized programs to manage the NPDES within the State. NWS facilities and work sites will need to check with the NWS Regional/Operating Unit Environmental/Safety Coordinator or NWSH Environmental and Safety staff to determine State requirements.

7.5 Point Source Discharges

Within the NPDES Program, any point source that discharges pollutants to the “waters of the United States” is required to obtain a permit for that discharge. Permits granted under the program provide two levels of control: technology-based limits (which are based on the ability of dischargers in the same industrial category to treat wastewater) and water quality-based limits (which are used if the technology-based limits are not sufficient to protect a body of water). Understanding the meaning of the terms “point source,” “pollutant” and “Waters of the United States” is the key to the program.

The term **point source** is defined as “any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operations, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged.” In other words, a point source is a place where a representative sample of the water can be taken before it mixes with the receiving water.

The definition of the term **pollutant** includes solid waste, garbage, chemical wastes, heat, rock, sand, and even cellar dirt. The term is purposely broad in scope to include anything that is added or mixed into the water.

The term “**Waters of the United States**” includes:

- a. Navigable waters
- b. Tributaries of navigable waters
- c. Interstate waters, the oceans out to 200-miles
- d. Wetlands
- e. Intrastate lakes, rivers, and streams that are:
 - 1) Used by interstate travelers for recreation and other purposes
 - 2) Sources of fish or shellfish sold in interstate commerce or
 - 3) Used for industrial purposes by agencies engaged in interstate commerce

7.5.1 Possible NWS Point Sources

Within an NWS facility or work site, there may be several “point sources” that discharge “pollutants,” hence the need to review how they are regulated under the NPDES Program.

Some typical point source discharges at NWS facilities include:

- a. Treated sanitary wastes
- b. Roof drains
- c. Drains from secondary containment areas
- d. Sump pump discharges
- e. Storm and parking lot drainage systems
- f. Boiler blowdown water

While discharges of sewage, industrial wastes and other pollutants into a POTW (i.e. local sewage treatment plant) is excluded from regulation by the EPA and most States, these discharges are normally regulated by the POTW which is, in-turn, regulated by the EPA or State under the terms of its permit to discharge to the “waters of the U.S.” Depending on the type of process the POTW employs, permission or a permit from the POTW may be required for the discharge of materials like the propylene glycol-water mixtures from the rain gauge, clean-up solvents or flushes of spills of corrosive materials.

7.5.2 NPDES Discharge Permits for NWS Facilities

Most NWS facilities and work sites do not require permits under the NPDES Program since they only discharge sewage to a local POTW. A permit is also not required for NWS facilities that use a septic system approved by a local authority (i.e., the Health Department) and only discharge sewage to this system. If a facility discharges wastewater or has a treatment system and discharges the treated sewage directly to a stream, lake, river, pond or other collection of water, the NWS Regional/Operating Unit Environmental/Safety Coordinator and the NWSH Environmental and Safety staff must be contacted to determine if a permit is required and if so, advice on how to prepare the permit application. NWS facilities/work sites with a NPDES Permit must carefully observe all restrictions and/or conditions imposed by the permit.

7.5.3 NPDES Permits

A permit is typically a license for a facility to discharge a specified amount of a pollutant into receiving water under certain conditions; however, permits may also authorize a POTW to process, incinerate, landfill, or beneficially use sewage sludge. The two basic types of NPDES permits issued are individual and general permits.

An individual permit is a permit specifically tailored to an individual facility. Once a facility submits the appropriate application(s), the permitting authority develops a permit for that particular facility based on the information contained in the permit application (e.g., type of activity, nature of discharge, receiving water quality). The authority issues the permit to the facility for a specific period (not to exceed five years) with a requirement that the facility re-apply prior to the expiration date.

A general permit covers multiple facilities within a specific category. According to the NPDES regulations in 40 CFR Part 122.28, general permits may be written to cover categories of point sources having common elements, such as:

- a. Storm water point sources;
- b. Facilities that involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;
- c. Facilities that discharge the same types of wastes or engage in the same types of sludge use or disposal practices;
- d. Facilities that require the same effluent limits, operating conditions, or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal; and
- e. Facilities that require the same or similar monitoring.

General permits may be issued to dischargers within a specific geographical area such as city, county, or State political boundaries; designated planning areas; sewer districts or sewer

authorities; State highway systems; standard metropolitan statistical areas; or urbanized areas. NWS facilities or work sites may be part of a general permit that is granted to an airport, university campus, or other multiple agency sites or facility where the NWS facility or work site is one of many operations on the site. If a general permit is granted to a site on which a NWS facility or work site is located, the conditions of the permit are binding on all organizations involved - including the NWS.

Major Components of a Permit

All NPDES permits, at a minimum, consist of five general sections:

- a. *Cover Page* -Typically contains the name and location of the permittee, a statement authorizing the discharge, and the specific locations for which a discharge is authorized.
- b. *Effluent Limits* -The primary mechanism for controlling discharges of pollutants to receiving waters. Permit writers spend the majority of their time deriving appropriate effluent limits based on applicable technology-based and water quality-based standards.
- c. *Monitoring and Reporting Requirements* - Used to characterize waste streams and receiving waters, evaluate wastewater treatment efficiency, and determine compliance with permit conditions.
- d. *Special Conditions* - Conditions developed to supplement effluent limit guidelines. Examples include: BMPs, additional monitoring activities, ambient stream surveys, and TRE.
- e. *Standard Conditions* - Pre-established conditions that apply to all NPDES permits and delineate the legal, administrative, and procedural requirements of the permit.

Every permit contains these five basic sections, but the contents of sections will vary depending on whether the permit is issued to a municipal or industrial facility and whether the permit will be issued to an individual facility or to multiple dischargers (i.e., a general permit).

Overview of the Permitting Process

While the limits and conditions in an individual NPDES permit are unique to the permittee, the process used to develop the limits and conditions and then issue the permit generally follows a common set of steps. The order of these steps may vary depending on whether the permit is an individual or general permit. A general description of the permitting process for individual and general permits is presented below.

a. Individual Permits

As specified in 40 CFR Part 124, the major steps for a permit writer to develop and issue an individual NPDES permit are:

- 1) Receive application from permittee
- 2) Review application for completeness and accuracy
- 3) Request additional information as necessary
- 4) Develop technology-based effluent limits using application data and other sources

- 5) Develop water quality-based effluent limits using application data and other sources
- 6) Compare water quality-based effluent limits with technology-based effluent limits and choose the more stringent of the two as the effluent limits for the permit
- 7) Develop monitoring requirements for each pollutant
- 8) Develop special conditions
- 9) Develop standard conditions
- 10) Consider variances and other applicable regulations
- 11) Prepare the fact sheet, summarizing the principal facts and the significant factual legal, methodological and policy questions considered in preparing the draft permit including public notice of the draft permit, and other supporting documentation
- 12) Complete the review and issuance process
- 13) Issue the final permit
- 14) Ensure permit requirements are implemented

The NPDES permitting process begins when the operator of the facility (permittee) submits an application. After receiving the application and making a decision to proceed with the permit, the permit writer reviews the application for completeness and accuracy. The permit writer then begins to develop the draft permit and the justification for the permit conditions.

The first major step in the development process is deriving technology-based effluent limits.

Following the development of effluent limits, the permit writer develops appropriate monitoring and reporting conditions, facility specific special conditions, and includes standard conditions that are the same for all permits.

After the draft permit is complete, the permitting authority provides an opportunity for public participation in the permit process. A public notice announces the permit and interested parties may submit comments regarding the draft permit. Based on the comments, the permitting authority then develops the final permit, with careful attention to documenting the process and decisions for the administrative record, and issues the final permit to the facility.

b. General Permits

The process for developing and issuing general NPDES permits is similar to the process for individual permits. However, there are certain differences in the order of events. The permitting authority first identifies the need for a general permit by collecting data demonstrating that a group, or category, of dischargers has similarities that warrant a general permit. In deciding whether to develop a general permit, permitting authorities consider the following:

- 1) Are there a large number of facilities to be covered?
- 2) Do the facilities have similar production processes or activities?

- 3) Do the facilities generate similar pollutants?
- 4) Do only a small percentage of the facilities have the potential for violations of water quality standards?

The remaining steps of the permit process are the same as for individual permits. The permitting authority develops the draft permit and fact sheet, issues a public notice, addresses public comments, documents the issues for the administrative record, and issues the final permit. After the general permit has been issued, facilities that wish to be covered under the general permit generally submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the permitting authority. The permitting authority may then either request additional information describing the facility, notify the facility that it is covered by the general permit, or require the facility to apply for an individual permit.

c. Who grants a NPDES to a NWS facility/work site?

EPA is authorized under the CWA to directly implement the NPDES Program. The EPA, however, may authorize States, Territories, or Tribes to implement all or parts of the national program. As a result, most of the States, Territories, or Tribes have applied for authorization to implement the base program (i.e., issue individual NPDES permits for industrial and municipal sources) and additional parts of the national program including:

- 1) Permitting of Federal facilities
- 2) Administering the National Pretreatment Program; and/or
- 3) Administering the Municipal Sewage Sludge Program

If the State, Territory, or Tribe has been granted only partial authority (e.g., only the base NPDES permits program), the EPA will implement the other program activities. For example, if a State has an approved NPDES Program, but has not received EPA approval for the State's Municipal Sewage Sludge Program, the EPA Regional Office would be responsible for ensuring conditions to implement the Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge (40 CFR Part 503) were included in NPDES permits issued to POTWs in that State. The EPA may issue a separate NPDES permit with the applicable sewage sludge standards and requirements, or may negotiate with the State on joint issuance of NPDES permits. The same process also applies where a State, Territory, or Tribe has not received approval for permitting Federal facilities. In this case, the EPA would grant the NPDES Permit to a NWS facility.

In general, once a State, Territory, or Tribe is authorized to issue permits or administer a part of the program, EPA no longer conducts these activities. However, EPA must have an opportunity to review each permit issued by the State, Territory, or Tribe and may formally object to elements that conflict with federal requirements. If the permitting agency does not address the objection points, EPA will issue the permit directly. Once a permit is issued through a government agency, it is enforceable by the approved State, Territorial, Tribal and Federal agencies (including EPA) with legal authority to implement and enforce the permit, and is also enforceable by private citizens (in Federal court).

If the State, Territory, or Tribe does not have approval for administering the NPDES

program, EPA will operate the NPDES program. When EPA issues the permit, Section 401(a) of the CWA requires that EPA obtain certification from the State where the discharge will occur to ensure that the discharge will be in compliance with effluent limits, the State's water quality standards, and "any other appropriate requirement of State law." Section 401(d) requires the State to list in the certification the conditions that must be included in the permit to implement the certification.

7.5.4 POTW Permits for NWS Facilities

a. Industrial Wastewater Treatment/Pretreatment Permits

For certain industrial processes, the EPA requires the wastewater be pretreated prior to discharge to a POTW. If a NWS facility or work sites uses any of the processes regulated by the EPA as listed in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N (Parts 400-471), the facility will be required to pre-treat its wastewater and monitor the effluent to ensure it meets the effluent limitations for the regulated point source category.

b. Special POTW Permits/Permission for NWS Facilities

Rarely, NWS facilities that discharge to a POTW are required by the POTW to apply for, obtain, and maintain a special permit to discharge to the POTW. For example, the discharge of the water from the activation of the radiosonde batteries may require such a permit or permission. Often these are simply a letter of acknowledgement in which the POTW grants permission to discharge a special wastewater if the NWS facility or work site adheres to specific conditions. These documents are normally only required if an operation discharges or could discharge a pollutant that could cause an upset to the treatment process used by the POTW or otherwise cause a problem for the POTW adhering to the conditions required by its NPDES permit.

Some NWS facilities, which are located in areas where groundwater is a primary source of drinking water, are required to obtain a POTW permit for their discharge into a lift station (sewage pump) which in turn discharges into the POTW sewer pipes. The permit is designed to record the flow of wastewater into the system. If a significant decrease in flow is detected, an investigation is initiated to ensure a leak has not occurred which could contaminate the groundwater.

Most NWS facilities and work sites using a POTW will not be required to obtain a special POTW permit. However, this is a decision made by the local POTW based on the processing employed to treat the sewage.

7.6 NWS Discharges to Septic Systems

Some NWS facilities and work sites use on-site septic systems to treat the sewage generated on-site. These systems are normally designed to biologically treat the sewage using an underground concrete settling tank and a leach field. The tank separates solids from liquids, allows the solids to biologically degrade into water-soluble products that then flow by gravity into the leach field with the liquid wastes, and then is allowed to seep into the ground for further biological degradation and filtration. To assist facilities that use a septic system, the EPA has produced the manual "Decentralized On-site Wastewater Treatment Systems" which is available to be viewed or downloaded from <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/septic/manuals.cfm> /

7.6.1 Permits

Normally, a septic system does not require a “permit” to operate. They do, however, usually require an approval from a local health agency (e.g. the Health Department) before installation. This approval is normally based on both the engineering design of the system and the ability of the soil to handle the predicted flow of treated water from the system. To determine the porosity of the soil, a “percolation test” is typically required in areas where the soils have high clay content which would reduce or prevent water flow.

Some NWS facilities use a biological treatment system (similar to a septic tank) to treat the sewage and then use the treated water for irrigation. These facilities are required to obtain a NPDES permit for the discharge of the treated water.

7.6.2 Maintenance

Because septic systems rely on a biological process and porous soil, care must be taken to ensure the system does not suffer an “upset” in which the bacteria that make the system work are killed. As a result, all NWS employees using the system must be informed that:

- a. The facility/work site uses a septic system
- b. Nothing other than food scraps and human wastes are allowed to be flushed into the system.

7.7 NWS Storm Water Permits

To address the occasional release of pollutants into the environment due to precipitation, the EPA has expanded the NPDES permit program to include the release of harmful pollutants to the environment via storm water.

The EPA recognized that roofs can be contaminated with particles that settle out of the air or drop from an exhaust vent and parking lots are often the site of numerous oil, antifreeze, brake fluid or fuel leaks. In addition, construction activity can remove vegetation that allows the soil to be washed off. When a significant precipitation event (rain) occurs, contamination can be quickly washed off into the storm water system that eventually will lead back to the “waters of the U.S.”

Storm water systems are normally uncontrolled drainage systems designed to remove rain or melted snow off roofs and parking lot surfaces. These systems are designed to drain water off quickly but are untreated and as a result, contamination from these surfaces can degrade water quality.

7.7.1 EPA Storm Water Program

The EPA Storm Water Program was implemented in two phases. Phase I of the program regulated large municipal storm water systems, industrial activities, and construction activities involving more than 5 acres. As a result, only large, industrial-like facilities such as the NDBC faced possible regulation under the Storm Water Permit Program. Under Phase I, the NASA who is the “landlord” for the NDBC site, was granted a storm water permit. As a result, the NDBC must follow the NASA rules for the management of the storm water produced on-site.

7.7.2 Phase II

Phase II of the Federal Storm Water Program, effective March 2003, requires the NPDES permitting of MS4s. MS4s are defined to include municipalities and local sewer districts, State and Federal Departments of Transportation, universities, hospitals, and even Federal sites such as military bases and correctional facilities. Because the definition of a small MS4 excludes “separate storm sewers in very discrete areas such as individual buildings,” most NWS facilities and work sites will not require a storm water permit.

Large NWS facilities or those located at a larger site such as a university campus will be regulated, however, and will be required to manage their storm water as required by the host.

While the Phase I rules required a storm water permit for operators of construction activities that disturb five or more acres of land, the Phase II rules changed this lower limit to one acre.

As a result, if a construction project involving one or more acres is planned, a storm water permit to control run-off will be required and thus must be part of the early planning process. Lack of this permit can cause a project shutdown until it is obtained which could cause a significant delay.

The Storm Water Program is usually a State-managed effort that allows the States great latitude in which activities it chooses to regulate. As a State becomes more confident with their efforts in this program, other NWS facilities could become targeted for regulation.

7.7.3 NWS Facility/Work Site Program

In addition to ensuring the Storm Water Phase II rules are followed for construction activity, Station Managers must enact and enforce local policies that prohibit activities that can create violations of these rules. For example, employees should be prohibited from changing the oil or antifreeze in both government and personal vehicles in the facility/work site parking lot. Inadvertent spills of these materials may result in a violation of the storm water permit and a subsequent enforcement action.

7.8 Wetlands

Section 404 of the CWA establishes a program to regulate the discharge of materials into the waters of the United States, including **wetlands**. Section 404 requires a permit before materials may be discharged into waters of the United States, unless the activity is exempt from Section 404 regulation (e.g. certain farming and forestry activities).

The unusual fact about wetlands is that most of the year some of these designated areas may not have water. One of the most important aspects of this land is for the migrating bird population and endangered species. Any activities, which could degrade this land, must have a permit review process. Since even minor activities could be a problem for endangered species, all applications will be reviewed by the Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency and could involve the Department of Interior (Fish and Wildlife).

NWS facilities wetlands have been designated at their precise location and in their work areas. If a release of hazardous materials on the land could happen through our activities, a contingency plan for mitigation and reporting these incidents must be developed. If NWS facilities are

planning activities that could affect the wetland such as adding a new ASOS or NOAA weather radio system they should contact the NWSH Environmental and Safety staff.

7.9 Responsibilities

7.9.1 NWS Headquarters

- a. The NWSH Environmental/Safety Office will provide assistance to Regional Headquarters, Operating Units, and field personnel to ensure that NWS facilities comply with requirements of this section.
- b. NWSH will coordinate with NOAA SECO, as necessary, regarding compliance issues related to this section.

7.9.2 Regional or Operating Unit Environmental/Safety Coordinator

- a. Will monitor and promote compliance with the requirements of this section at field offices or Operating Unit facilities.
- b. Will ensure that applicable procedures are implemented at Regional Headquarters or Operating Unit facilities to ensure compliance with requirements of this section.

7.9.3 Station Manager

- a. Will have oversight over the implementation of this section and ensure that the requirements of this section are followed by individuals at the NWS facility.
- b. Will ensure that sufficient personnel and funding are available to enable compliance with all applicable requirements of this section.
- c. Will ensure that applicable procedures are implemented at NWS field offices for managing and monitoring, if necessary, all discharges of water and storm water from the facility.
- d. Will review or delegate review of this section on an annual basis to ensure that the facility is complying with its requirements. Confirmation of this review will be forwarded to the Regional or Operating Unit Environmental/Safety Coordinator.

7.9.4 Environmental or Environmental/Safety Focal Point or Designated Person

Will ensure that any tasks delegated to them by the Station Manager are implemented in accordance with the requirements of this section

7.9.5 Employees

- a. Individual employees affected by this section are required to read, understand, and comply with the requirements of this section
- b. Report all violations of the requirements of this section to their supervisor or Safety Focal Point

7.10 References

The following list of references is incorporated as a whole or in part into this section. These references can provide additional explanation or guidance for the implementation of this section.

7.10.1 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

“Water Permitting 101,” http://www.epa.gov/npdespub/pubs/101pape.pdf		
40 CFR:	122.28	General permits
	124	Procedures for Decision making
	Subchapter N	Effluent Guidelines and Standards
	503	Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge
	230	Guidelines for Specification of Disposal Sites for Dredged or Fill Material