

ERRATA SHEET

TENTATIVE ORDER NO. R9-2010-0057
 AN ORDER MODIFYING ORDER NO. R9-2009-0081, NPDES NO.
 CA0109185
 WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
 FOR THE
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
 NAVAL BASE CORONADO

MODIFICATION OF “STEAM CONDENSATE”,
 “MAMMAL ENCLOSURE” “PIER BOOM”, AND
 “TCDD-EQUIVALENTS” REQUIREMENTS

The following revisions will be made to tentative Order No. R9-2010-0096. Some changes/corrections below are shown in underline/~~strikeout~~ format to indicate added and removed language, respectively.

Errata #	SECTION	REVISION
1.	Finding 15. Page 4	Both potable and seawater are used in the cleaning of Mammal Enclosures located at the Naval Amphibious Base (NAB) at Naval Base Coronado Complex. High pressure heated potable water is used to remove fecal matter from deck areas within the mammal enclosures. Seawater obtained from San Diego Bay is used to clean decks leading up to and surrounding the Mammal Enclosures as well as Mammal Enclosure netting used by both the sea lions and dolphins. Mammal Enclosures are cleaned daily to provide a clean, sanitary environment for the mammals. No chemicals are used to clean the decks or netting.
2.	Finding 16. Page 4.	High pressure cleaning of deck areas within the mammal enclosures <u>and decks leading to the mammal enclosures</u> is conducted approximately <u>2.0 hours per day discharging approximately 384 gallons per day twice weekly for 2 hours each time for a total of approximately 4 hours per week.</u> Decks leading up to and around the enclosures are cleaned daily with seawater for approximately 1.5 hours at a rate of 20 gallons per minute (gpm) or a total of approximately 18,000 gallons per day <u>A high pressure sprayer with an output of 2.6 gpm is used to spot wash the bird guano. A maximum estimate of the discharge is calculated by multiplying 240 minutes by 2.6 gpm to get 624 gallons per week.</u> Mammal netting below the water is cleaned with seawater as needed or an average of 1 hour per day at a rate of 250gpm or 15,000 gallons per day <u>approximately twice a year.</u>

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3.	Finding 2 Page 1	On June 10, 2009, the San Diego Water Board adopted Order No. R9-2009-0081, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0109185 (2009-Order No. R9-2009-0081) regulating discharges by the , United States Department of the Navy (hereinafter Discharger or Navy) at , Naval Base Coronado (Facility) , which Order No. R9-2009-0081 establishes requirements for the discharge of industrial storm water and industrial waste water from the f Facility to San Diego Bay and the Pacific Ocean.
4.	Finding 3 Page 1	By letters dated January 25, 2010 and March 16, 2010, the Navy requested permit modifications to the 2009-Order No. R9-2009-0081 , including changes to the requirements for steam condensate discharges, mammal enclosure discharges, pier boom cleaning discharges, and effluent limitations for TCDD Equivalents (dioxins and dioxin like compounds).
5.	Finding 7 Page 2	The Thermal Plan defines an existing and new discharges as follows:
6.	Finding 8 Page 2	By letter dated January 25, 2010, the discharger submitted new information documenting a number of dates of when the steam line had been installed and modified. The letter states that the following three large maps and a property document and two large maps submitted to the San Diego Water Board on January 14, 2009 are authentic representations of the steam condensate system located at Naval Base Coronado.
7.	Finding 18 Page 4	Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 122.24 and Appendix C of 40 CFR 122 contain the definition and criteria for determining whether an aquatic animal production facility is a point source discharge subject to the NPDES permit program. Federal courts have recently issued rulings that aquatic facilities, which do not meet the definition of a Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production Facility (CAAPF) facility in 40 CFR 122.24, are not point source discharges and therefore are not required to obtain NPDES permit coverage. These sections of 40 CFR are reproduced below. Most recently, on October 19, 2009, the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington issued a decision upholding the position that where a concentrated aquatic animal production facility CAAPF falls below certain thresholds, they will not be considered "point sources" subject to NPDES permit requirements.
8.	Finding 19 Page 5	The Facility contains approximately 1,750 pounds of warm/cold water species and uses a maximum of 3,255 total pounds of food during the month of maximum feeding. Thus, the Facility falls below the aquatic animal production and feeding thresholds described in 40 CFR 122.24 and Appendix C of 40 CFR 122 for

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		<p>point sources. Furthermore, the San Diego Water Board has determined that the Mammal Enclosure at the facility is not a significant contributor of pollution to waters of the U.S. and does not warrant a case-by-case designation as a CAAPF point source discharge pursuant to 40 CFR 122.24(c). Based on these considerations the Facility does not meet the definition of a CAAPF-facility, and is not required to obtain NPDES permit coverage.</p>
9.	<p>Finding 22 Page 6</p>	<p>By letter dated March 16, 2010, the Navy reported that pier boom cleaning is conducted on an as-needed basis, but no more than twice each year. At the time of the last cleaning operation, September 2009, Navy environmental staff was on-site to observe and evaluate cleaning procedures and protocol. It was observed that the storm drains, in the vicinity of where the pier boom cleaning was about to take place, had been totally secured. Grates were removed and plastic was inserted into the drain. The grates were then replaced, securing the plastic, and an additional layer of plastic was placed over the grate. The plastic was held in place on all sides with gravel-filled bags as well as with taped.</p>
10.	<p>Finding 25 Page 6</p>	<p>Order No. R9-20052009-0081 establishes effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for TCDD Equivalents for discharges into San Diego Bay and the Pacific Ocean. A Reasonable Potential Analysis was conducted to determine that effluent limitations are required. By letter dated March 16, 2010, the Navy requested removal of these effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for TCDD Equivalents from Order No. R9-2009-0081.</p>
11.	<p>Finding 30 Page 8</p>	<p>The Navy submitted dioxin and dioxin like compounds effluent data in their 2007 application for the 2009-Order No. R9-2009-0081. The data for these compounds were converted to TEFs and used in developing effluent limitations for Order No. R9-2009-0081 by completing a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) for discharges to San Diego Bay and the Pacific Ocean. Although the CTR, which is applicable to Naval Base Coronado discharges to San Diego Bay, requires effluent limitations only for one compound, 2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD (Dioxin), the RPA was conducted and effluent limitations established for all of the dioxin like compounds using the TCDD Equivalent approach contained in the Ocean Plan. This approach was used in response to the language in the CTR preamble which states that EPA expects California to use a toxicity equivalent factor scheme in implementing the 2,3,7,8-TCDD water quality criteria contained in the CTR.</p>