

which ultimately evaporate or incinerate the sewage to a sterile sludge or ash.

(iv) *Type III-B*. A collection, holding, and transfer (CHT) system, consisting of: Drain piping, holding tanks, pumps, valves, connectors, and other equipment used to collect and hold shipboard sewage waste for subsequent transfer to a shore sewage system, sewage barge, or for overboard discharge in unrestricted waters. Also known as Type III-B MSD.

(2) *Flow-through device*. Any marine sanitation device (Type I or Type II) which discharges treated sewage waste overboard.

(3) *Nonflow-through device*. Any marine sanitation device (Type III) which collects, holds and/or treats sewage or holds the untreated or treated sewage onboard for disposal in legal areas or for transfer to proper shore facilities. This type includes those devices which collect, evaporate or incinerate the sewage to a sterile sludge or ash, as well as collection and holding systems.

(4) *Vessel*. Every ship or watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on the navigable waters of the United States.

(5) *Vessels owned and/or operated by the US Army*. Those vessels owned by or bareboat chartered to the US Army.

(6) *New vessel*. Any vessel on which first construction was initiated on or after April 1, 1976.

(7) *Existing vessel*. Any vessel on which first construction was initiated prior to April 1, 1976.

(8) *Sewage*. Human body wastes and wastes from toilets or other receptacles intended to receive human body wastes.

(9) *Discharge*. Includes, but is not limited to, any spillings, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping.

(10) *Fresh water lakes, reservoirs, and impoundments*. Fresh water bodies whose inlets or outlets prevent the ingress or egress of vessels subject to this regulation; rivers not capable of interstate navigation by vessels subject to this regulation.

§ 650.54 Policy.

It is the policy of the Army to:

- (a) Conserve all water resources.
- (b) Control or eliminate all sources of pollutants to navigable waters or ground-waters by on-post treatment of wastes by joining regional or municipal sewage treatment systems or by employing recycling processes.
- (c) Comply with applicable Federal, State and regional pollutant effluent limitation standards.
- (d) Demonstrate leadership in attaining the national goal of zero pollutant discharge.
- (e) Provide drinking water that satisfies the potability standards published by the Public Health Service/EPA as interpreted by The Surgeon General of the Army (TSG) (§650.57).
- (f) Cooperate with Federal, State and regional authorities in the formulation and execution of water pollution control plans.
- (g) Comply with the requirements for permits for the discharge of pollutants into navigable waters (section 402 of the FWPCA and implementing regulations in 40 CFR part 125); the transportation of material (other than dredged material) for the purpose of dumping it in ocean waters (section 102 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 and implementing regulations in 40 CFR part 220); and for activities in or affecting navigable waters of the United States; and the discharge of dredged or fill material in navigable waters; and the ocean disposal of dredged material (sections 9 and 10 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899, section 404 of the FWPCA, and section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 and implementing regulations in 33 CFR part 324).

§ 650.55 Responsibilities.

- (a) The Chief of Engineers will exercise Army staff responsibility for directing and coordinating the Army water pollution abatement program for both fixed and mobile facilities. Specifically the Chief of Engineers will—
 - (1) Promulgate policy and regulations on water resources management which reflect Department of Defense guidance and pertinent provisions of water pollution control laws.
 - (2) Develop long range policies on wastewater treatment to achieve the

1983 water quality objectives and 1985 goals of Pub. L. 92-500.

(3) Manage the identification, reporting, engineering, design and construction of projects required to control and monitor discharges in accordance with applicable Federal, State and regional water quality standards.

(4) Monitor water conservation practices for the purpose of identifying new potential uses for wastewater and methods for reducing water consumption.

(5) Publish policies on the control and disposal of sewage, galley, bilge and marine engine wastes.

(6) Provide guidance and direction to Army facilities in the preparation of applications for operating permits required by the FWPCA, Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, and River and Harbor Act of 1899.

(7) Monitor the status of all FWPCA and ocean dumping permits and reports submitted in accordance with permit provisions.

(8) Coordinate the promulgation of new or revised water criteria and standards with TSC.

(9) Monitor master plans, construction plans and activities, and natural resource conservation activities to control surface water runoff and minimize erosion.

(10) Review and comment on NPDES and ocean dumping permits issued by EPA to Army installations.

(b) The Surgeon General will—

(1) Monitor health and welfare aspects of water and wastewater control criteria and standards promulgated by Federal and State agencies.

(2) Establish and conduct water supply surveillance programs to ensure the maintenance of adequate potable water for Army installations.

(3) Accumulate, evaluate and disseminate information on water pollution conditions that may adversely affect the health of man and animals.

(4) Conduct field investigations and special studies to determine the effectiveness of wastewater treatment and recommend corrective measures when appropriate.

(5) Provide technical consultation on the health, welfare, and environmental aspects of water and wastewater treatment programs and activities.

(6) Coordinate the development of water and wastewater treatment standards, procedures, surveys and studies with the Chief of Engineers.

(7) Review and comment on NPDES and ocean dumping permits issued by EPA to Army installations.

(8) Assist the Chief of Engineers in the formulation of plans and design criteria for water monitoring systems.

(9) Maintain a record of all FWPCA and ocean dumping permits issued to Army installations, perform a technical evaluation of FWPCA and ocean discharge monitoring reports received, and notify submitting installations of noted deficiencies.

(10) Report semi-annually on the status of NPDES permits and NPDES discharge monitoring reports to the HQDA (DAEN-ZCE) Washington, DC 20310, (RCS-ENG 237).

(c) Major Army commands (MA-COM) have the responsibility to ensure that they and their subordinate elements develop programs which will—

(1) Identify, quantify, and report all sources of water pollution and take appropriate action to eliminate or reduce them to acceptable levels. This applies to all Army facilities to include all buildings, installation structures, land, utilities, equipment, aircraft, vessels and other vehicles and property controlled by or constructed or manufactured for the purpose of leasing to the Army.

(2) Program and budget funds for remedial water pollution control projects to ensure compliance with applicable standards by statutory imposed dates.

(3) Establish routine wastewater control monitoring programs to insure compliance with discharge limitations established by regulatory agencies and adherence to proper waste treatment operational procedure as specified in TM 5-665, TM 5-814-3, and TM 5-814-6.

(4) Obtain permits from the appropriate EPA Regional Administrator for all discharges of pollutants from installations and activities into navigable waters as required by NPDES and for the transportation of materials for the purpose of dumping them into ocean waters and comply fully with the provisions of such permits.

(5) Obtain permits from the appropriate District Engineer for all other

actions in or affecting navigable waters of the United States, including the discharge of dredged or fill material in such waters, and for the transportation of dredged material for the purpose of dumping it in ocean waters.

(6) Control the discharge of sewage and bilge waste from vessels in accordance with US Coast Guard, EPA, DOD or State regulations.

(7) Control the runoff of surface waters to minimize soil erosion, downstream flooding and pollution of waterways by sediments and contaminants.

(8) Conserve water resources by instituting regulatory measures where needed and by the judicious use of wastewater for consumptive purposes.

(9) Provide all personnel with drinking water that meets the quality standards specified by The Surgeon General.

(10) Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command will develop appropriate pollution control devices and retrofit vessels in the inventory required to meet specified standards.

§ 650.56 Related publications.

(a) Pub. L. 92-500; Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (84 Stat. 100, 33 U.S.C. 1163).

(b) Pub. L. 92-532; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972.

(c) Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 401-413).

(d) Executive Order 11752, "Prevention, Control and Abatement of Environmental Pollution at Federal Facilities," December 17, 1973.

(e) TB 55-1900-206-14, Control and Abatement of Pollution by Army Watercraft.

(f) AR 56-9, Watercraft.

STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

§ 650.57 Water supply standards.

Potable water supply standards must meet, as a minimum, the standards set by the U.S. Public Health Service (42 CFR 72.201-207)/EPA as interpreted by The Surgeon General of the Army (TB MED 229).

§ 650.58 Water quality standards.

(a) Under the provisions of Pub. L. 92-500 it is the responsibility of the States to establish water quality

standards and formulate an overall plan for achieving and enforcing these water quality standards. These criteria are based on the quality of water necessary to achieve and maintain use classifications of water such as recreation, fish and wildlife propagation, public water supply, and industrial and agricultural uses. States are also required to establish effluent discharge limitations necessary to achieve and maintain the desired use classification. For Army installations, implementation and enforcement of the applicable federally or State developed effluent limitations, and water quality standards are accomplished by the regional headquarters of the Environmental Protection Agency through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

(b) The following effluent limitations are minimum standards which have been established pursuant to Pub. L. 92-500. More stringent effluent limitations may be established by the Administrator, EPA, to attain or maintain the water quality standards established by the State. Permissible effluent limitations, whether based on Federal or State water quality standards or on water quality criteria will be specified by the EPA Regional Administrator in the NPDES permit issued for each point of discharge.

§ 650.59 Effluent limitations.

(a) Domestic waste water effluents:

(1) As an interim limitation, all effluents from predominately domestic sources will be receiving the equivalent of secondary treatment as a minimum by July 1, 1977.

(2) By July 1, 1983, domestic wastewater limitations will be based on the best practicable waste treatment technology. Planning for 1983 discharge requirements will be clarified pending case by case evaluation of EPA criteria for 1983 which should be contained in NPDES permits to be issued in the 1977-1980 time frame. It may be assumed that the 1983 standards would require some form of advanced wastewater treatment, (i.e., phosphate, nitrate or carbonate removal; very low values of biochemical/chemical oxygen demand, suspended solids and fecal