

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