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Effective Date: February 1, 2014
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**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Waste Discharge Permit No. WA0029904**

State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Northwest Regional Office
3190 160th Avenue SE
Bellevue, WA 98008-5452

In compliance with the provisions of
The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington
and
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act
(The Clean Water Act)
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1342 et seq.

WARM BEACH CHRISTIAN CAMPS AND CONFERENCE CENTER

20800 Marine Drive
Stanwood, Washington 98292

is authorized to discharge in accordance with the Special and General Conditions that follow.

<u>Plant Location:</u> 20800 Marine Drive Stanwood, WA 98292 <u>Treatment Type:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aerated Lagoons/Wetlands• Aerated Lagoons/Wetlands followed by Membrane Filtration	<u>Receiving Water/Reclamation Site:</u> Outfall #001: Port Susan, Puget Sound Outfall #002: Irrigation of Horse Pasture on the Permittee's Land
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Table of Contents

<i>Summary of Permit Report Submittals</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Special Conditions.....</i>	<i>6</i>
S1. Discharge Limits.....	6
S1.A. Effluent Limits.....	6
S1.B. Mixing Zone Authorization	7
S2. Monitoring Requirements	7
S2.A. Monitoring Schedule.....	7
S2.B. Sampling and Analytical Procedures	9
S2.C. Flow Measurement Devices.....	9
S2.D. Laboratory Accreditation	10
S3. Reporting and Recording Requirements	10
S3.A. Reporting	10
S3.B. Records Retention.....	11
S3.C. Recording of Results.....	11
S3.D. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee	12
S3.E. Reporting Permit Violations	12
S3.F. Other Reporting	13
S3.G. Maintaining a Copy of this Permit.....	14
S4. Facility Loading.....	14
S4.A. Design Criteria.....	14
S4.B. Plans for Maintaining Adequate Capacity	14
S4.C. Duty to Mitigate.....	14
S4.D. Notification of New or Altered Sources	15
S5. Operation and Maintenance.....	15
S5.A. Certified Operator.....	15
S5.B. Operation and Maintenance Program	15
S5.C. Short-term Reduction.....	16
S5.D. Electrical Power Failure.....	16
S5.E. Prevent Connection of Inflow	16
S5.F. Bypass Procedures	16
S5.G. Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual	18
S6. Pretreatment	19
S6.A. General Requirements.....	19
S6.B. Duty to Enforce Discharge Prohibitions	19
S7. Solid Wastes	20
S7.A. Solid Waste Handling	20
S7.B. Leachate	20
S8. Application for Permit Renewal or Modification for Facility Changes	21
<i>Reclaimed Water Conditions</i>	<i>22</i>
R1. Reclaimed Water Limits	22

R2.	Monitoring Requirements	23
R2.A.	Class A Reclaimed Water Monitoring	23
R2.B.	Sampling and Analytical Procedures	24
R2.C.	Flow Measurement, Field Measurement and Continuous Monitoring Devices	24
R2.D.	Laboratory Accreditation	24
R3.	Reporting and Record Keeping Requirements	25
R3.A.	Reporting	25
R3.B.	Records Retention.....	26
R3.C.	Recording of Results.....	26
R3.D.	Additional Monitoring by the Permittee	26
R3.E.	Reporting Permit Violations	26
R3.F.	Other Reporting	27
R3.G.	Reclaimed Water Operational Records.....	27
R3.H.	Maintaining a Copy of this Permit.....	28
R4.	Operation and Maintenance.....	28
R4.A.	Certified Operator.....	28
R4.B.	O & M Program	28
R4.C.	Electrical Power Failure.....	29
R4.D.	Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual	29
R5.	Reclaimed Water Distribution and Use	30
R5.A.	Authorized Uses and Locations	30
R5.B.	Reclaimed Water Use Summary Plan.....	30
R5.C.	Use Area Responsibilities	31
R5.D.	Irrigation Uses.....	31
R5.E.	Other Uses of Reclaimed Water	32
R5.F.	Reliability.....	32
R5.G.	Bypass Prohibited	32
R5.H.	Revocation of Authorization.....	32
	General Conditions	33
G1.	Signatory Requirements.....	33
G2.	Right of Inspection and Entry	34
G3.	Permit Actions.....	34
G4.	Reporting Planned Changes.....	35
G5.	Plan Review Required	36
G6.	Compliance with other Laws and Statutes	36
G7.	Transfer of this Permit	36
G8.	Reduced Production for Compliance	37
G9.	Removed Substances.....	37
G10.	Duty to Provide Information.....	37
G11.	Other Requirements of 40 CFR.....	37
G12.	Additional Monitoring.....	37

G13.	Payment of Fees.....	37
G14.	Penalties for Violating Permit Conditions.....	37
G15.	Upset.....	38
G16.	Property Rights	38
G17.	Duty to Comply	38
G18.	Toxic Pollutants.....	38
G19.	Penalties for Tampering	38
G20.	Compliance Schedules	39
G21.	Service Agreement Review	39

Summary of Permit Report Submittals

Refer to the Special and General Conditions of this permit for additional submittal requirements.

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
Wastewater Discharge through Outfall #001 to Port Susan			
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report for parameters in S2.A(1) and (2)	Monthly	March 15, 2014
S3.E	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S3.F	Other Reporting	As necessary	
S4.B	Plans for Maintaining Adequate Capacity	As necessary	
S4.D	Notification of New or Altered Sources	As necessary	
S5.F	Bypass Notification	As necessary	
S5.G (a)(2)	Operations and Maintenance Manual Substantial Changes or Updates	As necessary	
S8	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	July 31, 2018
Reclaimed Water Production and Use - Outfall #002			
R3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) for parameters in R2.A	Monthly	March 15, 2014
R3.E	Reporting Permit Violations	As needed	
R3.F	Other Reporting	As necessary	
R4.D	Operations and Maintenance Manual	1/permit cycle	Prior to RW Production and Distribution
R5.B	Reclaimed Water Use Summary Plan	Annually	March 31, 2015
General Conditions			
G1	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G4	Reporting Planned Changes	As necessary	
G5	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
G7	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
G10	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	
G13	Payment of Fees	As assessed	
G20	Compliance Schedules	As necessary	
G21	Contract Submittal	As necessary	

Special Conditions

S1. Discharge Limits

S1.A. Effluent Limits

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit must comply with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a level in excess of, that identified and authorized by this permit violates the terms and conditions of this permit.

Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee may discharge treated municipal wastewater to Port Susan, Puget Sound, at the permitted location subject to compliance with the following limits:

Effluent Limits: Outfall #001		
Latitude: 48.1901° Longitude: -122.3568°		
Parameter	Maximum Rate and Discharge Condition	
Effluent Discharge	642 gallons per minute. The effluent must not be discharged when the water level in the receiving water is less than one foot above the crown of the diffuser.	
Parameter	Average Monthly ^a	Average Weekly ^b
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day) (BOD ₅)	30 milligrams/liter (mg/L) 38 pounds/day (lbs/day) 85% removal of influent BOD ₅	45 mg/L, 56 lbs/day
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	30 mg/L, 38 lbs/day 85% removal of influent TSS	45 mg/L, 56 lbs/day
Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
pH	6.0 standard units	9.0 standard units
Parameter	Monthly Geometric mean	Weekly Geometric mean
Fecal Coliform Bacteria ^c	105/100 milliliter (mL)	105/100 mL
Parameter	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily ^d
Total Residual Chlorine	33 micrograms/liter (µg/L)	69 µg/L
^a	Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month.	
^b	Average weekly discharge limitation means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week.	
^c	Ecology provides directions to calculate the monthly and the weekly geometric mean in publication No. 04-10-020, <i>Information Manual for Treatment Plant Operators</i> available at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0410020.pdf	
^d	Maximum daily effluent limit is the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the average discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day.	

S1.B. Mixing Zone Authorization

Mixing Zone for Outfall #001

The following paragraphs define the maximum boundaries of the mixing zones:

Chronic Mixing Zone

WAC 173-201A-400(7)(b)(i) specifies that mixing zones must not extend in any horizontal direction from the discharge ports for a distance greater than 200 feet plus the depth of water over the discharge ports as measured during mean lower low water (MLLW). The water depth is 0 (zero) at MLLW at the Permittee's outfall location. The concentration of pollutants at the edge of the chronic zone must meet chronic aquatic life criteria and human health criteria.

1. The width of the mixing zone (perpendicular to the diffuser) is 25% of the width of the channel over the diffuser at high tide. The maximum distance from the center line of the diffuser to the mixing zone boundaries on either side is 200 feet.
2. The length of the mixing zone (parallel to the diffuser) extends 200 feet from the center of the diffuser in either direction.

Acute Mixing Zone

WAC 173-201A-400(8)(b) specifies that in estuarine waters a zone where acute criteria may be exceeded must not extend beyond 10% of the distance established for the chronic mixing zone. The concentration of pollutants at the edge of the acute zone must meet acute aquatic life criteria.

1. The width of the mixing zone (perpendicular to the diffuser) is 25% of the width of the channel over the diffuser at high tide. The maximum distance from the center line of the diffuser to the mixing zone boundaries on either side is 20 feet.
2. The length of the mixing zone (parallel to the diffuser) extends 20 feet from the center of the diffuser in either direction.

Available Dilution (dilution factor)	
Acute Aquatic Life Criteria	5.3
Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria	7.5
Human Health Criteria - Non-carcinogen	7.5

S2. Monitoring Requirements

S2.A. Monitoring Schedule

The Permittee must monitor the wastewater according to the following schedule. The Permittee must use the specified analytical methods unless the method used produces measurable results in the sample and EPA has listed it as an EPA-approved method in 40 CFR Part 136. If the Permittee uses an alternative method, not specified in the table below, it must report the test method, detection limit (DL), and quantitation limit (QL) on the discharge monitoring report or in the required report. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required DL and QL in its effluent due to matrix effects, the

Permittee must submit a matrix-specific detection limit (MDL) and a QL to Ecology with appropriate laboratory documentation.

Parameter	Units	Laboratory Method	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
(1) Wastewater Influent				
Wastewater Influent means the raw sewage flow from the collection system into the treatment facility. Sample the wastewater entering the headworks of the treatment plant excluding any side-stream returns from inside the plant.				
Flow	Million gallons per day (MGD)	Not Applicable (NA)	Continuous ^a	Measurement
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	SM 5210 B	1/week	24-hr composite ^b
	lbs/day	NA		Calculated ^c
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	SM 2540 D	1/week	24-hr composite ^b
	lbs/day	NA		Calculated ^c
(2) Final Wastewater Effluent				
Final Wastewater Effluent means wastewater which is stored in the storage tank prior to its discharge to Port Susan. The Permittee must dechlorinate and reseed the sample for BOD ₅ analysis if chlorine is present in the final effluent. The Permittee may collect Final Wastewater Effluent samples for fecal coliform and pH immediately downstream of the pre-filtration process.				
Flow Rate	Gallons per minute (gpm)	NA	When discharging	Pumping Rate
Flow	MGD	NA	When discharging	Calculated
BOD ₅	mg/L	SM 5210 B	1/week when discharging	Grab ^d or composite ^e
	lbs/day	NA		Calculated ^c
	% removal	NA	1/month when discharging	Calculated ^f
TSS	mg/L	SM 2540 D	1/week when discharging	Grab ^d or composite ^e
	lbs/day	NA		Calculated ^c
	% removal	NA	1/month when discharging	Calculated ^f
Total Residual Chlorine	µg/L	SM 4500 Cl G	Daily when discharging	Grab ^d
Fecal Coliform ^g	CFU	SM 9222	1/week when discharging	Grab ^d
pH ^h	Standard units	SM 4500-H ⁺ B	Daily when discharging	Grab ^d
(3) Permit Renewal Application Requirements – Final Wastewater Effluent				
Temperature	Degrees Celsius	NA	4/permit cycle (2 in the winter and 2 in the summer)	Grab ^d
Total Ammonia	mg/L as N	SM4500-NH3-B/C/D/E/F/G/H	3/permit cycle	Grab ^d or composite ^e
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L as N	SM4500-N _{org} -B/C, and SM4500-NH3-B/C/D/E/F/G/H		
Nitrate plus Nitrite Nitrogen	mg/L as N	SM4500-NO3-E/F/H		

Parameter	Units	Laboratory Method	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Phosphorus (Total)	mg/L as P	SM 4500 PB followed by SM4500-PE/PF	3/permit cycle	Grab ^d
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	SM2540 C		
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	SM4500-OC/OG		
Oil and Grease	mg/L	1664 A or B		
^a	Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, for power failure, or for unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance.			
^b	24-hour composite means a series of individual samples collected over a 24-hour period into a single container, and analyzed as one sample.			
^c	Calculation means figured concurrently with the respective sample, using the following formula: Concentration (in mg/L) X Flow (in MGD) X Conversion Factor (8.34) = lbs/day			
^d	Grab means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period.			
^e	Composite means a series of individual samples collected over a discharge cycle into a single container, and analyzed as one sample.			
^f	$\% \text{ removal} = \frac{\text{Influent concentration (mg/L)} - \text{Effluent concentration (mg/L)}}{\text{Influent concentration (mg/L)}} \times 100$ Calculate the percent (%) removal of BOD ₅ and TSS using the above equation.			
^g	Report a numerical value for fecal coliforms following the procedures in Ecology's <i>Information Manual for Wastewater Treatment Plant Operators</i> , Publication Number 04-10-020 available at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/guidance.html . Do not report a result as too numerous to count (TNTC).			
^h	Report the daily pH and the minimum and maximum for the monitoring period.			

S2.B. Sampling and Analytical Procedures

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this permit must represent the volume and nature of the monitored parameters. The Permittee must conduct representative sampling of any unusual discharge or discharge condition, including bypasses, upsets, and maintenance-related conditions that may affect effluent quality.

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 CFR Part 136 (or as applicable in 40 CFR subchapters N [Parts 400–471] or O [Parts 501-503]) unless otherwise specified in this permit . Ecology may only specify alternative methods for parameters without permit limits and for those parameters without an EPA approved test method in 40 CFR Part 136.

S2.C. Flow Measurement Devices

The Permittee must:

1. Select and use appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices.
2. Install and maintain these devices to ensure the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted industry standard and the manufacturer's recommendation for that type of device.

3. Calibrate these devices at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer and at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year.
4. Maintain calibration records for at least three years.

S2.D. Laboratory Accreditation

1. The Permittee must ensure that all monitoring data required by Ecology for permit specified parameters is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of Chapter 173-50 WAC, *Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories*. Flow, temperature, pH, and internal process control parameters are exempt from this requirement. The Permittee must obtain accreditation for pH if it must receive accreditation or registration for other parameters.

S3. Reporting and Recording Requirements

The Permittee must monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions. Falsification of information submitted to Ecology is a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

S3.A. Reporting

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the permit. The Permittee must:

1. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form provided by Ecology within WQWebDMR. Include data for each of the parameters tabulated in Special Condition S2.A (1) and (2), and as required by the form. Report a value for each day sampling occurred and for the summary values (when applicable) included on the electronic form.

To find out more information and to sign up for WQWebDMR go to:
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/paris/webdmr.html>
2. Enter the “no discharge” reporting code for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or for a specific parameter as appropriate, if the Permittee did not discharge wastewater or a specific pollutant during a given monitoring period.
3. Report single analytical values below detection as “less than the detection level (DL)” by entering < followed by the numeric value of the detection level (e.g. < 2.0) on the DMR. If the method used did not meet the minimum DL and quantitation level (QL) identified in the table in Condition S2.A, report the actual QL and DL in the comments or in the location provided.
4. Report the test method used for analysis in the comments if the laboratory used an alternative method not specified in the table in Special Condition S2.A.
5. Calculate average values using:
 - a. The reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the agency-required detection value and the agency-required quantitation value.

- b. One-half the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.
 - c. Zero (for values reported below detection) if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.
3. Ensure that DMRs are electronically submitted no later than the dates specified below.
4. Submit DMRs for parameters with the monitoring frequencies specified in S2.A. at the reporting schedule identified below. The Permittee must:
 - a. Submit **monthly** DMRs by the 15th day of the following month.
 - b. Submit permit renewal application monitoring data (parameters in Condition S2.A (3)) in Part B6 of the next permit renewal application.
5. Submit reports to Ecology online using Ecology's electronic WQWebDMR submittal forms (electronic DMRs) as required above. Send paper reports to Ecology at:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Northwest Regional Office
3190 160th Avenue SE
Bellevue, WA 98008-5452

S3.B. Records Retention

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of three (3) years. Such information must include all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. The Permittee must extend this period of retention during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by Ecology.

S3.C. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee must record the following information:

1. The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling or measurement.
2. The individual who performed the sampling or measurement.
3. The dates the analyses were performed.
4. The individual who performed the analyses.
5. The analytical techniques or methods used.
6. The results of all analyses.

S3.D. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by Special Condition S2.A of this permit, then the Permittee must include the results of such monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's DMR.

S3.E. Reporting Permit Violations

The Permittee must take the following actions when it violates or is unable to comply with any permit condition:

1. Immediately take action to stop, contain, and cleanup unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem.
2. If applicable, immediately repeat sampling and analysis. Submit the results of any repeat sampling to Ecology within thirty (30) days of sampling.

a. Immediate Reporting

The Permittee must immediately report to Ecology and the Department of Health, Shellfish Program, and the Local Health Jurisdiction (at the numbers listed below), all:

- Failures of the disinfection system.
- Collection system overflows.
- Plant bypasses discharging to marine surface waters.
- Any other failures of the sewage system (pipe breaks, etc.)

Northwest Regional Office	425-649-7000
Department of Health,	360-236-3330 (business hours)
Shellfish Program	360-789-8962 (after business hours)
Snohomish Health District,	425-339-5200 (Business Hours)
Environmental Health Division	

b. Twenty-four-hour Reporting

The Permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone, to Ecology at the telephone number listed above, within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of any of the following circumstances:

1. Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under immediate reporting requirements.
2. Any unanticipated bypass that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the permit (See Part S5.F, "Bypass Procedures").
3. Any upset that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the permit (See G.15, "Upset").
4. Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants specified in Section S1.A of this permit.

5. Any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limit in the permit.

c. Report within Five Days

The Permittee must also submit a written report within five days of the time that the Permittee becomes aware of any reportable event under subparts a or b, above. The report must contain:

1. A description of the noncompliance and its cause.
2. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times.
3. The estimated time the Permittee expects the noncompliance to continue if not yet corrected.
4. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
5. If the noncompliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works, an estimate of the quantity (in gallons) of untreated overflow.

d. Waiver of Written Reports

Ecology may waive the written report required in subpart c, above, on a case-by-case basis upon request if the Permittee has submitted a timely oral report.

e. All Other Permit Violation Reporting

The Permittee must report all permit violations, which do not require immediate or within 24 hours reporting, when it submits monitoring reports for S3.A ("Reporting"). The reports must contain the information listed in subpart c, above. Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

f. Report Submittal

The Permittee must submit reports to the address listed in S3.A(8).

S3.F. Other Reporting

a. Spills of Oil or Hazardous Materials

The Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of RCW 90.56.280 and chapter 173-303-145. You can obtain further instructions at the following website:
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/other/reportaspill.htm> .

b. Failure to Submit Relevant or Correct Facts

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 Ecology, it must submit such facts or information promptly.

S3.G. Maintaining a Copy of this Permit

The Permittee must keep a copy of this permit at the facility and make it available upon request to Ecology inspectors.

S4. Facility Loading

S4.A. Design Criteria

The flows or waste loads for the permitted facility must not exceed the following design criteria:

Maximum Month Design Flow (MMDF)	0.15 MGD
BOD ₅ Influent Loading for Maximum Month	380 lb/day

S4.B. Plans for Maintaining Adequate Capacity

a. Conditions Triggering Plan Submittal

The Permittee must submit a plan and a schedule for continuing to maintain capacity to Ecology when:

1. The actual flow or waste load reaches 85 percent of any one of the design criteria in S4.A for three consecutive months.
2. The projected plant flow or loading would reach design capacity within five years.

b. Plan and Schedule Content

The plan and schedule must identify the actions necessary to maintain adequate capacity for the expected population growth and to meet the limits and requirements of the permit. The Permittee must consider the following topics and actions in its plan.

1. Analysis of the present design and proposed process modifications
2. Reduction or elimination of excessive infiltration and inflow of uncontaminated ground and surface water into the sewer system
3. Limits on future sewer extensions or connections or additional waste loads
4. Modification or expansion of facilities

Engineering documents associated with the plan must meet the requirements of WAC 173-240-060, "Engineering Report," and be approved by Ecology prior to any construction.

S4.C. Duty to Mitigate

The Permittee must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

S4.D. Notification of New or Altered Sources

1. The Permittee must submit written notice to Ecology whenever any new discharge or a substantial change in volume or character of an existing discharge into the wastewater treatment plant is proposed which:
 - a. Would interfere with the operation of, or exceed the design capacity of, any portion of the wastewater treatment plant.
 - b. Is not part of approved plans and specifications.
 - c. Is subject to pretreatment standards under 40 CFR Part 403 and Section 307(b) of the Clean Water Act.
2. This notice must include an evaluation of the wastewater treatment plant's ability to adequately transport and treat the added flow and/or waste load, the quality and volume of effluent to be discharged to the treatment plant, and the anticipated impact on the Permittee's effluent [40 CFR 122.42(b)].

S5. Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances), which are installed to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes keeping a daily operation logbook (paper or electronic), adequate laboratory controls, and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision of the permit requires the Permittee to operate backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

S5.A. Certified Operator

This permitted facility must be operated by an operator certified by the state of Washington for at least a Class II plant. This operator must be in responsible charge of the day-to-day operation of the wastewater treatment plant. An operator certified for at least a Class I plant must be in charge during all regularly scheduled shifts.

S5.B. Operation and Maintenance Program

The Permittee must:

1. Institute an adequate operation and maintenance program for the entire sewage system.
2. Keep maintenance records on all major electrical and mechanical components of the treatment plant, as well as the sewage system and pumping stations. Such records must clearly specify the frequency and type of maintenance recommended by the manufacturer and must show the frequency and type of maintenance performed.
3. Make maintenance records available for inspection at all times.

S5.C. Short-term Reduction

The Permittee must schedule any facility maintenance, which might require interruption of wastewater treatment and degrade effluent quality, during non-critical water quality periods and carry this maintenance out in a manner approved by Ecology.

If a Permittee contemplates a reduction in the level of treatment that would cause a violation of permit discharge limits on a short-term basis for any reason, and such reduction cannot be avoided, the Permittee must:

1. Give written notification to Ecology, if possible, thirty (30) days prior to such activities.
2. Detail the reasons for, length of time of, and the potential effects of the reduced level of treatment.

This notification does not relieve the Permittee of its obligations under this permit.

S5.D. Electrical Power Failure

The Permittee must ensure that adequate safeguards prevent the discharge of untreated wastes or wastes not treated in accordance with the requirements of this permit during electrical power failure at the treatment plant and/or sewage lift stations. Adequate safeguards include, but are not limited to, alternate power sources, standby generator(s), or retention of inadequately treated wastes.

The Permittee must cease effluent discharge into Port Susan immediately after and throughout the period of electrical power failure at the treatment facility.

S5.E. Prevent Connection of Inflow

The Permittee must not allow the connection of inflow (roof drains, foundation drains, etc.) to the sanitary sewer system.

S5.F. Bypass Procedures

This permit prohibits a bypass, which is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. Ecology may take enforcement action against a Permittee for a bypass unless one of the following circumstances (1, 2, or 3) applies.

1. Bypass for essential maintenance without the potential to cause violation of permit limits or conditions.

This permit authorizes a bypass if it allows for essential maintenance and does not have the potential to cause violations of limits or other conditions of this permit, or adversely impact public health as determined by Ecology prior to the bypass. The Permittee must submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass.

2. Bypass which is unavoidable, unanticipated, and results in noncompliance of this permit.

This permit authorizes such a bypass only if:

- a. Bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause 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.
 - b. No feasible alternatives to the bypass exist, such as:
 - The use of auxiliary treatment facilities.
 - Retention of untreated wastes.
 - Maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime, but not if the Permittee should have installed adequate backup equipment in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass.
 - Transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility or preventative maintenance.
 - c. Ecology is properly notified of the bypass as required in Special Condition S3.E of this permit.
3. If bypass is anticipated and has the potential to result in noncompliance of this permit.
- a. The Permittee must notify Ecology at least thirty (30) days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain:
 - A description of the bypass and its cause.
 - An analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce or mitigate the need for bypassing.
 - A cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment.
 - The minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative.
 - A recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass.
 - The projected date of bypass initiation.
 - A statement of compliance with SEPA.
 - A request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-410, if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated.
 - Details of the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

- b. For probable construction bypasses, the Permittee must notify Ecology of the need to bypass as early in the planning process as possible. The Permittee must consider the analysis required above during preparation of the engineering report or facilities plan and plans and specifications and must include these to the extent practical. In cases where the Permittee determines the probable need to bypass early, the Permittee must continue to analyze conditions up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.
- c. Ecology will consider the following prior to issuing an administrative order for this type of bypass:
 - If the bypass is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of this permit.
 - If feasible alternatives to bypass exist, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
 - If the Permittee planned and scheduled the bypass to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.

After consideration of the above and the adverse effects of the proposed bypass and any other relevant factors, Ecology will approve or deny the request. Ecology will give the public an opportunity to comment on bypass incidents of significant duration, to the extent feasible. Ecology will approve a request to bypass by issuing an administrative order under RCW 90.48.120.

S5.G. Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual

a. O&M Manual Submittal and Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Review the O&M Manual at least annually.
2. Submit to Ecology for review and approval substantial changes or updates to the O&M Manual whenever it incorporates them into the manual. The Permittee must submit an electronic copy (preferably as a PDF).
3. Keep the approved O&M Manual at the permitted facility.
4. Follow the instructions and procedures of this manual.

b. O&M Manual Components

When the Permittee updates the O&M manual for the permitted facility, the updated manual must meet the content requirements of WAC 173-240-080 (4) and be consistent with the guidance in Table G1-3 in the *Criteria for Sewage Works Design* (Orange Book), 2008 Version. The O&M Manual must include:

1. Emergency procedures for cleanup in the event of wastewater system upset or failure.
2. A review of system components which if failed could pollute surface water or could impact human health. Provide a procedure for a routine schedule of checking the function of these components.
3. Wastewater system maintenance procedures that contribute to the generation of process wastewater.
4. Reporting protocols for submitting reports to Ecology to comply with the reporting requirements in the discharge permit.
5. Any directions to maintenance staff when cleaning or maintaining other equipment or performing other tasks which are necessary to protect the operation of the wastewater system (for example, defining maximum allowable discharge rate for draining a tank, blocking all floor drains before beginning the overhaul of a stationary engine).
6. The treatment plant process control monitoring schedule.
7. Minimum staffing adequate to operate and maintain the treatment processes and carry out compliance monitoring required by the permit.
8. Specify other items on case-by-case basis such as O&M for collection systems pump stations, lagoon liners, etc.

S6. Pretreatment

S6.A. General Requirements

In accordance with 40 CFR 403.5(a), nondomestic discharge containing any pollutant(s) that cause pass-through or interference with the sewage treatment system may not be introduced into the Permittee's sewerage system.

S6.B. Duty to Enforce Discharge Prohibitions

In accordance with 40 CFR 403.5(b), the following nondomestic discharges must not be discharged into the Permittee's sewage conveyance or treatment system.

1. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the sewage conveyance or treatment system (including, but not limited to waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21).
2. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the sewage conveyance or treatment system, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, or greater than 11.0 standard units, unless the works are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges.
3. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts that could cause obstruction to the flow in sewers or otherwise interfere with the operation of the sewage treatment system.

4. Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants, (BOD₅, etc.) released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference with the sewage treatment system.
5. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
6. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the sewage treatment system in a quantity which may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
7. Heat in amounts that will inhibit biological activity in the sewage treatment system resulting in interference but in no case heat in such quantities such that the temperature at the sewage treatment system headworks exceeds 40 degrees Centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit) unless Ecology, upon request of the Permittee, approves, in writing, alternate temperature limits.
8. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the Permittee.
9. Wastewaters prohibited to be discharged to the sewage treatment system by the Dangerous Waste Regulations (chapter 173-303 WAC), unless authorized under the Domestic Sewage Exclusion (WAC 173-303-071).
10. The Permittee must also not allow the following discharges to the sewage treatment system unless approved in writing by Ecology:
 - a. Noncontact cooling water in significant volumes.
 - b. Stormwater and other direct inflow sources.
 - c. Wastewaters significantly affecting system hydraulic loading, which do not require treatment, or would not be afforded a significant degree of treatment by the system.

S7. Solid Wastes

S7.A. Solid Waste Handling

The Permittee must handle and dispose of all solid waste material in such a manner as to prevent its entry into state ground or surface water.

S7.B. Leachate

The Permittee must not allow leachate from its solid waste material to enter state waters without providing all known, available, and reasonable methods of treatment, nor allow such leachate to cause violations of the State Surface Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-201A WAC, or the State Ground Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-200 WAC. The Permittee must apply for a permit or permit modification as may be required for such discharges to state ground or surface waters.

S8. Application for Permit Renewal or Modification for Facility Changes

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit by July 31, 2018. The Permittee must submit a paper copy and an electronic copy (preferably as a PDF).

The Permittee must also submit a new application or supplement at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to commencement of discharges, resulting from the activities listed below, which may result in permit violations. These activities include any facility expansions, production increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility.

Reclaimed Water Conditions

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through its expiration date, all water produced by the Permittee for reclamation and distribution under this permit must comply with the Special Conditions (S.) and General Conditions (G.) as well as the Reclaimed Water Conditions (R.) of this permit.

R1. Reclaimed Water Limits

All reclaimed water distribution and activities authorized by this permit must be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The distribution of reclaimed water containing any of the following constituents more frequently than, or at a concentration in excess of, that authorized by this permit constitutes a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

The Permittee must not distribute the reclaimed water from the water reclamation facility until after the approval of the O&M Manual by Ecology as required under Permit Condition R4.D.a.2.

After Ecology's approval of the O&M Manual and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to produce, and use Class A reclaimed water for irrigation at the site located on the Permittee's land as listed in Special Condition R5.A of this permit. The production and use of reclaimed water must comply with all specific conditions and requirements of the Washington State Water Reclamation and Reuse Standards, 1997, and is subject to the limits listed in Table 1. The Permittee must operate the system in accordance with the permit conditions to ensure statutory requirements are met including protecting the existing and future beneficial uses of waters of the State.

Table 1. Reclaimed Water Limits

Class A Reclaimed Water Limits – Outfall #002		
Class A Reclaimed Water Prior to Distribution		
Flow Rate through Membrane Filters	Maximum Rate: 50 gallons per minute ^a	
BOD ₅	Average Monthly ^b : 30 mg/L	Average Weekly ^c : 45 mg/L
TSS	Average Monthly ^b : 30 mg/L	Average Weekly ^c : 45 mg/L
Turbidity	Average Monthly: 0.2 NTU ^d	Instantaneous Maximum: 0.5 NTU ^e
Total Coliform	7-day Median ^f : 2.2 / 100 ml	Sample Maximum ^g : 23/100 ml
pH	Minimum: 6.0 standard units	Maximum: 9.0 standard units
Total Chlorine Residual (for disinfection purposes)	Minimum: 1 mg/L for a minimum contact time of 30 minutes	
Distribution System		
^a	The flow rate through the membrane filters must not exceed 50 gallons per minute (gpm) when producing reclaimed water for distribution to ensure a minimum contact time of 30 minutes with 1 mg/L chlorine residual.	
^b	Average monthly effluent limit is defined as the highest allowable (arithmetic) average of daily discharges over a calendar month.	
^c	Average weekly effluent limit is defined as the highest allowable (arithmetic) average of weekly discharges over a calendar week.	
^d	Compliance with the average operating turbidity limit of 0.2 NTU is based on arithmetic mean of all measurements read during the month.	
^e	The instantaneous maximum turbidity (NTU) is defined as the value not to be exceeded by a continuous measurement. Turbidity excursions lasting less than 5 minutes are allowed and not considered a permit violation.	

^f	The median number of total coliform organisms in the reclaimed water after disinfection must not exceed 2.2 per 100 milliliters, as determined from the bacteriological results of the last 7 days for which reclaimed water was distributed. This value is NOT an arithmetic average or geometric average. Median is defined as the middle number of a group of numbers; that is, half the numbers have values that are greater than the median, and half the numbers have values that are less than the median. The 7-day median must include all the analytical results from samples collected the previous 7 days. If there is an even number of values over the 7 days, the Permittee must report the larger of the two median values.
^g	The number of total coliform organisms must not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters in any single sample.

The Class A reclaimed water must contain dissolved oxygen.

All Class A reclaimed water must at all times be oxidized, filtered via membranes, and disinfected. Therefore, the reclaimed water to be distributed for beneficial uses must not be combined with the effluent from the aerated lagoons/wetlands treatment system without filtration at the Permittee's wastewater treatment plant. If the reclaimed water is discharged to Port Susan through the NPDES permitted outfall, it may be combined with the effluent from the aerated lagoons/wetlands treatment system at the Permittee's wastewater treatment plant.

R2. Monitoring Requirements

R2.A. Class A Reclaimed Water Monitoring

The Permittee must monitor the reclaimed water (RW) that will be used for irrigation on the Permittee's land in accordance with the schedule in Table 2.

Table 2. Monitoring Schedule

Parameter	Units	Laboratory Method	Sample Location Point	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Distributed Flow	gpd	NA	Reclaimed Water (RW) Storage Tank	1/day	Calculated
BOD ₅	mg/L	SM 5210 B	RW Storage Tank	1/week	Grab ^c or composite ^a
TSS	mg/L	SM 2540 D	RW Storage Tank	1/week	Grab ^c or composite ^a
Turbidity	NTU	NA	Membrane Filter (MF) Effluent	Continuous ^b	On-line analyzer with recorder
Total Coliform	CFU	SM 9221B, 9222B, or 9223B	MF Effluent	1/day	Grab ^c
pH ^e	Standard Units	SM 4500-H ⁺ B	MF Effluent	1/day	Grab ^c
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	SM4500-OC/OG	MF Effluent	1/day	Grab ^c
Total Nitrogen	mg/L as N	SM4500-N _{org} -B/C, and SM4500-NH ₃ -B/C/D/E	RW Storage Tank	1/month	Grab ^c or composite ^a
Total Phosphorus	mg/L as P	SM4500 PB followed by SM4500-PE/PF	RW Storage Tank	1/month	Grab ^c or composite ^a
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	SM 4500 Cl G	MF Effluent	Continuous ^d	On-line analyzer with recorder
^a	Composite sample means a series of individual samples collected during RW distribution period, into a single container, and analyzed as one sample.				
^b	Effluent turbidity analysis must be performed by a continuous recording turbidimeter. "Continuous" means uninterrupted except for brief periods of time for calibration, for power failure, or for unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The Permittee must report the maximum value that exceeds five minutes during times of RW production. The Permittee must sample every four hours when continuous monitoring is not possible.				

Parameter	Units	Laboratory Method	Sample Location Point	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
^c	Grab means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period.				
^d	Continuous monitoring for total chlorine residual is required when the Permittee is producing and distributing reclaimed water.				
^e	Report the daily pH and the minimum and maximum for the monitoring period.				

R2.B. Sampling and Analytical Procedures

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this permit must represent the volume and nature of the monitored parameters. The Permittee must conduct representative sampling of any unusual discharge or discharge condition, including bypasses, upsets, and maintenance-related conditions that may affect effluent quality.

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 CFR Part 136 (or as applicable in 40 CFR subchapters N [Parts 400–471] or O [Parts 501-503]) unless otherwise specified in this permit. Ecology may only specify alternative methods for parameters without permit limits and for those parameters without an EPA approved test method in 40 CFR Part 136.

R2.C. Flow Measurement, Field Measurement and Continuous Monitoring Devices

The Permittee must:

1. Select and use appropriate flow measurement, field measurement, and continuous monitoring devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices.
2. Install, calibrate, and maintain these devices to ensure the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted industry standard and the manufacturer's recommendation for that type of device.
3. Calibrate flow metering devices at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer and at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year.
4. Use field measurement devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.
5. Maintain calibration records for at least three years.
6. Verify the accuracy of turbidimeters and chlorine analyzers at least once every two weeks during times of reclaimed water production.

R2.D. Laboratory Accreditation

The Permittee must ensure that all monitoring data required by Ecology is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of chapter 173-50 WAC, *Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories*. Flow, pH, dissolved oxygen, chlorine residual and internal process control parameters are exempt from this requirement.

The Permittee must obtain accreditation for pH if it must receive accreditation or registration for other parameters.

R3. Reporting and Record Keeping Requirements

The Permittee must monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions. The falsification of information submitted to Ecology constitutes a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

R3.A. Reporting

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the permit. The Permittee must:

- a. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form provided by Ecology within WQWebDMR. Include data for each of the parameters tabulated in Special Condition R2.A and as required by the form. Report a value for each day sampling occurred and for the summary values (when applicable) included on the electronic form.

To find out more information and to sign up for WQWebDMR go to:
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/paris/webdmr.html>

- b. Enter the “no discharge” reporting code for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or for a specific parameter as appropriate, if the Permittee did not discharge wastewater or a specific pollutant during a given monitoring period.
- c. Report single analytical values below detection as “less than the detection level (DL)” by entering < followed by the numeric value of the detection level (e.g. < 2.0) on the DMR. If the method used did not meet the minimum DL and quantitation level (QL) identified in the permit, report the actual QL and DL in the comments or in the location provided.
- d. Report the test method used for analysis in the comments if the laboratory used an alternative method not specified in Table 3 in Condition R2.A.
- e. Calculate average values using:
 - a. The reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the agency-required detection value and the agency-required quantitation value.
 - b. One-half the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.
 - c. Zero (for values reported below detection) if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.
- f. Ensure that DMRs for the parameters tabulated in Special Condition R2.A are electronically submitted no later than the 15th day of the following month.

- g. Submit reports to Ecology online using Ecology's electronic DMR submittal forms or send reports to Ecology at:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Northwest Regional Office
3190 160th Avenue SE
Bellevue, WA 98008-5452

R3.B. Records Retention

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of three (3) years. Such information must include all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. The Permittee must extend this period of retention during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by Ecology.

R3.C. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee must record the following information:

1. The date, exact place and time of sampling;
2. The individual who performed the sampling or measurement;
3. The dates the analyses were performed;
4. The individual who performed the analyses;
5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
6. The results of all analyses.

R3.D. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by Condition R2.A of this permit, then the Permittee must include the results of such monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's DMR.

R3.E. Reporting Permit Violations

1. The Permittee must take the following actions when it violates or is unable to comply with any permit condition:
 - a. Immediately take action to stop, contain, and cleanup unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem.
 - b. If applicable, immediately repeat sampling and analysis. Submit the results of any repeat sampling to Ecology within thirty (30) days of sampling.

2. Follow the established protocols for managing the system regarding sampling and wasting of reclaimed water.
3. Within 24 hours of discovering the noncompliance condition, notify the Department of Ecology (Ecology) of the failure to comply, by calling Ecology's ERTS (Environmental Reporting and Tracking System) at 425-649-7000.
4. Submit a detailed, written report to Ecology with that month's DMR submittal, unless requested earlier by Ecology, describing the nature of the violation, corrective action taken and/or planned, steps to be taken to prevent a recurrence, results of the resampling, and any other pertinent information.

Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

R3.F. Other Reporting

The Permittee must report all instances of noncompliance, not required to be reported immediately or within 24 hours, at the time that monitoring reports under R3.A ("Reporting") are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in Condition R3.E.4, above.

R3.G. Reclaimed Water Operational Records

The Permittee must:

1. Keep maintenance records for a minimum of three (3) years, on all major electrical and mechanical components of the water reclamation facility, distribution, and use areas. Records must clearly specify the frequency and type of maintenance recommended by the manufacturer and must show the frequency and type of maintenance performed. These maintenance records must be available for inspection at all times.
2. Maintain operating records at the water reclamation facility or within a central depository within the Permittee's operating agency for a minimum of three (3) years. These records must include records of all analyses performed, records of operational problems, unit process and equipment breakdowns, and diversions to emergency storage or disposal; and all corrective or preventative action taken.
3. Record and maintain separate record files of process or equipment failures triggering an alarm that is key to maintaining reliability of reclaimed water quality. The recorded information must include the time and cause of failure and corrective action taken.

4. Cross Connection Control Coordination: The Permittee must comply with the cross connection control requirements of the Washington State Department of Health.

R3.H. Maintaining a Copy of this Permit

The Permittee must keep a copy of this permit at the facility and make it available upon request to Ecology inspectors.

R4. Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee must, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities or systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes keeping a daily operation logbook (paper or electronic), adequate laboratory controls, and appropriate quality assurance procedures.

R4.A. Certified Operator

This permitted reclaimed water facility must be operated by an operator certified by the state of Washington for at least a Class III plant when the facility is producing and/or distributing reclaimed water. This operator must be in responsible charge of the day-to-day operation of the reclaimed water facility. An operator certified for at least a Class II plant must be in charge during all regularly scheduled shifts.

R4.B. O & M Program

The Permittee must:

1. Institute an adequate operation and maintenance program for the entire water reclamation system.
2. Keep maintenance records on all major electrical and mechanical components of the reclaimed water facility. Such records must clearly specify the frequency and type of maintenance recommended by the manufacturer and must show the frequency and type of maintenance performed.
3. Make maintenance records available for inspection at all times.
4. Maintain, at all times, the water reclamation facility, Permittee-owned distribution system, and keep all equipment in a reliable operating condition.
5. Maintain a chlorine residual for disinfection of at least 1.0 mg/L for a minimum contact time of 30 minutes in the RW water.
6. Immediately divert the membrane filter effluent that does not comply with the reclaimed water turbidity and disinfection requirements specified in Table 1 in Condition R1, to wetland cell number 1 of the Permittee's wastewater treatment facility. Alternatively, the membrane filter effluent that does not comply with the reclaimed water turbidity and disinfection requirements may be discharged through the Permittee's approved NPDES outfall.

R4.C. Electrical Power Failure

The Permittee is responsible for maintaining adequate safeguards to prevent the discharge of untreated wastes or wastes not treated in accordance with the requirements of this permit during electrical power failure at the water reclamation facility.

The Permittee must cease production and distribution of reclaimed water immediately after and throughout the period of electrical power failure at the water reclamation facility.

R4.D. Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual

a. O&M Manual Submittal and Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Prepare the O&M Manual that meets the requirements of WAC 173-240-150, and submit it to Ecology for review and approval, prior to production and distribution reclaimed water. The Permittee must submit an electronic copy (draft copy preferably as a WORD document, and final copy preferably as a PDF).
2. Not distribute the reclaimed water from the water reclamation facility until after the approval of the O&M Manual by Ecology.
3. Review the O&M Manual at least annually.
4. Submit to Ecology for review and approval substantial changes or updates to the O&M Manual whenever it incorporates them into the manual. The Permittee must submit an electronic copy (preferably as a PDF).
5. Keep the approved O&M Manual at the permitted facility.
6. Follow the instructions and procedures of this manual.

b. O&M Manual Components

The O&M manual for the permitted facility must meet the content requirements of WAC 173-240-080 (4) and be consistent with the guidance in Table G1-3 in the *Criteria for Sewage Works Design* (Orange Book), 2008 Version. The O&M Manual must include:

1. Cleaning and operational procedure for converting from Port Susan discharge to reclaimed water use.
2. Emergency procedures for plant shutdown and cleanup in event of reclaimed water system upset or failure.
3. Reclaimed water system maintenance procedures and the proper handling of any associated wastewater as a result of these procedures.
4. Reclaimed water system maintenance procedures that generate wastewater.
5. Procedures to maintenance staff when cleaning, or maintaining other equipment or performing other tasks which are necessary to protect the operation of the reclaimed water system.

6. Reclaimed water facility process control monitoring schedule.
7. Reclaimed water sampling protocols and procedures for compliance with the sampling and reporting requirements in the reclaimed water permit.
8. Adequate staffing levels to operate and maintain the treatment processes and carry out compliance monitoring required by the permit.
9. Alarm condition response plan to ensure that no untreated or inadequately treated wastewater will be delivered to reclaimed water use areas.
10. Discussion of the cross-connection control and inspection program, including who will be responsible for compliance and testing of the cross connection control devices.
11. Operational Control Strategies for reclaimed water use.
12. Maintenance of flow rate through the filtration systems to provide a minimum disinfection contact time of 30 minutes with a chlorine residual of 1 mg/L or greater.
13. Discussion of setbacks, signs, and other controls in order to use Class A RW per the Water Reclamation and Reuse Standards.

R5. Reclaimed Water Distribution and Use

R5.A. Authorized Uses and Locations

After Ecology's approval of the O&M Manual and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to distribute reclaimed water in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit for authorized uses.

The distribution of reclaimed water by the Permittee that does not meet the treatment, water quality and monitoring requirements established in this permit or the use of reclaimed water other than for the authorized uses listed in this permit is a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

The Permittee may produce and distribute Class A reclaimed water for irrigation uses at agronomic rates on the Permittee's land listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Reclaimed Water Uses and Locations

Customer	Use	Location
Warm Beach Camps and Conference Center	Irrigation of a horse pasture on the Permittee's land	Latitude: 48.190278° Longitude: -122.353611°

R5.B. Reclaimed Water Use Summary Plan

The Permittee must prepare a Water Use Summary Plan, which contains a summary description of the reclaimed water distribution system. The Permittee must review and update the plan annually and submit updates to Ecology. The annual updates are due March 31st of each year, and cover the previous calendar year. The first submittal is due on March 31, 2015.

The plan must, at a minimum, provide for the reuse site listed in Table 3 above: estimated volume of reclaimed water use at the site, means of application, purpose of application (e.g., irrigation), the application rates, water and nutrient balances (for agronomic uptake analysis), and assure reclaimed water is not discharged to any ground water or surface water.

R5.C. Use Area Responsibilities

1. The Permittee must develop general language, symbols, and colors to be used for notification signs. The signs must be used in all reclaimed water use areas, consistent with the *Water Reclamation and Reuse Standards*.
2. All reclaimed water valves, storage facilities, and outlets must be tagged or labeled to warn the public or employees that the water is not intended for drinking. The signage or advisory notification must be colored purple with white or black lettering.
3. Reclaimed water use, including runoff and spray, must be confined to the designated and approved use area.
4. Precautions must be taken to assure that reclaimed water will not be sprayed on people or any facility or area not designated for reuse, including but not limited to buildings, passing vehicles, and drinking water fountains.
5. There must be no hose bibs on reclaimed irrigation lines unless approved by Ecology.
6. The Permittee must maintain control and be responsible for all facilities and activities inherent to the production, distribution, and use of the reclaimed water. The Permittee must ensure that the reuse system operates as approved by the Departments of Health and Ecology.
7. The Permittee must assure that all authorized employees producing and distributing reclaimed water have completed training in the requirements for appropriate use of the water, including signage, cross connection control requirements, public health, and environmental protection.

R5.D. Irrigation Uses

1. For any irrigation use of reclaimed water, the hydraulic loading rate of reclaimed water must be applied at agronomic rates based on the WDOH approved water balance analysis.
2. There must be no runoff of reclaimed water applied to land by spray irrigation to any surface waters of the state.
3. There must be no application of reclaimed water for irrigation purposes when the ground is saturated or frozen.
4. The reclaimed water must not be applied to the irrigation lands in quantities that:
 - a. Significantly reduce or destroy the long-term infiltration rate of the soil.
 - b. Cause long-term anaerobic conditions in the soil.

- c. Cause ponding of reclaimed water and produce objectionable odors or support insects or vectors.

R5.E. Other Uses of Reclaimed Water

Water reclamation facility effluent used for sewage treatment purposes within the bounds of the wastewater treatment facility and other Permittee-owned facilities (not subject to public exposure) is not required to meet the state Water Reclamation and Reuse Standards for Class A reclaimed water, except in areas where there is potential public exposure as determined by Ecology.

R5.F. Reliability

The Permittee must maintain the highest reliability class as described in the Water Reclamation and Reuse Standards, which require one of the following features for turbidity and disinfection:

1. Alarms and standby power source.
2. Alarms and automatically actuated diversion or disposal provisions.

R5.G. Bypass Prohibited

The Permittee must not bypass untreated or partially treated wastewater from the water reclamation facility or any intermediate unit processes to the distribution system or point of use at any time. All reclaimed water distributed for beneficial use must meet Class A requirements at all times. For membrane filter effluent not meeting Class A Reclaimed Water Standards, the Permittee must provide additional treatment by diverting it to the aerated lagoons/wetlands treatment system or headworks, or discharge it to Port Susan through the permitted NPDES outfall.

The Permittee must notify Ecology by telephone within 24 hours of any discharge not meeting Class A entering the reclaimed water distribution system. The Permittee must not discharge substandard reclaimed water to the reclaimed water use areas.

R5.H. Revocation of Authorization

Ecology may revoke authorization to provide service if the Permittee fails to comply with any requirement in this permit. Ecology will base its determination to revoke authorization on the risk to public health and safety or threat to waters of the state. Ecology may revoke the authorization for any or all reclamation facilities and use areas located within a specific geographic area if, due to a geologic or hydrologic condition, the cumulative effect of the water reclamation facilities and use areas causes the violation of state water quality standards. Before revoking the authorization, Ecology will notify the Permittee in writing and provide a reasonable opportunity and time frame to correct the noncompliance.

General Conditions

G1. Signatory Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to Ecology must be signed and certified.
 - a. In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
 - 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
 - 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.
 - b. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner.
 - c. In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.
 - d. In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

Applications for permits for domestic wastewater facilities that are either owned or operated by, or under contract to, a public entity shall be submitted by the public entity.

2. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to Ecology.
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph G1.2, above, is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph G1.2, above, must be submitted to Ecology prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:

“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 gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering 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.”

G2. Right of Inspection and Entry

The Permittee must allow an authorized representative of Ecology, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law:

1. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records must be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
2. To have access to and copy, at reasonable times and at reasonable cost, any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
3. To inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations regulated or required under this permit.
4. To sample or monitor, at reasonable times, any substances or parameters at any location for purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act.

G3. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated either at the request of any interested person (including the Permittee) or upon Ecology's initiative. However, the permit may only be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 40 CFR 122.64 or WAC 173-220-150 according to the procedures of 40 CFR 124.5.

1. The following are causes for terminating this permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:
 - a. Violation of any permit term or condition.
 - b. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts.

- c. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.
 - d. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment, or contributes to water quality standards violations and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination.
 - e. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction, or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit.
 - f. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.
 - g. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.
2. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance except when the Permittee requests or agrees:
- a. A material change in the condition of the waters of the state.
 - b. New information not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions.
 - c. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activities which occurred after this permit issuance.
 - d. Promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations having a direct bearing upon permit conditions, or requiring permit revision.
 - e. The Permittee has requested a modification based on other rationale meeting the criteria of 40 CFR Part 122.62.
 - f. Ecology has determined that good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, and the modification will not violate statutory deadlines.
 - g. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program into a municipality's permit.
3. The following are causes for modification or alternatively revocation and reissuance:
- a. When cause exists for termination for reasons listed in 1.a through 1.g of this section, and Ecology determines that modification or revocation and reissuance is appropriate.
 - b. When Ecology has received notification of a proposed transfer of the permit. A permit may also be modified to reflect a transfer after the effective date of an automatic transfer (General Condition G7) but will not be revoked and reissued after the effective date of the transfer except upon the request of the new Permittee.

G4. Reporting Planned Changes

The Permittee must, as soon as possible, but no later than one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the proposed changes, give notice to Ecology of planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, production increases, or process modification which will result in:

- 1. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b)
- 2. A significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged.

3. A significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices. Following such notice, and the submittal of a new application or supplement to the existing application, along with required engineering plans and reports, this permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

G5. Plan Review Required

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, an engineering report and detailed plans and specifications must be submitted to Ecology for approval in accordance with chapter 173-240 WAC. Engineering reports, plans, and specifications must be submitted at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the planned start of construction unless a shorter time is approved by Ecology. Facilities must be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plans.

G6. Compliance with other Laws and Statutes

Nothing in this permit excuses the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

G7. Transfer of this Permit

In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanate, the Permittee must notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit by letter, a copy of which must be forwarded to Ecology.

1. Transfers by Modification

Except as provided in paragraph (2) below, this permit may be transferred by the Permittee to a new owner or operator only if this 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 such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

2. Automatic Transfers

This permit may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee if:

- a. The Permittee notifies Ecology at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer date.
- b. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them.
- c. Ecology does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit. A modification under this subparagraph may also be minor modification under 40 CFR 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement.

G8. Reduced Production for Compliance

The Permittee, in order to maintain compliance with its permit, must control production and/or all discharges upon reduction, loss, failure, or bypass of the treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

G9. Removed Substances

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters must not be resuspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for discharge to state waters.

G10. Duty to Provide Information

The Permittee must submit to Ecology, within a reasonable time, all information which Ecology 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 must also submit to Ecology upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

G11. Other Requirements of 40 CFR

All other requirements of 40 CFR 122.41 and 122.42 are incorporated in this permit by reference.

G12. Additional Monitoring

Ecology may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by administrative order or permit modification.

G13. Payment of Fees

The Permittee must submit payment of fees associated with this permit as assessed by Ecology.

G14. Penalties for Violating Permit Conditions

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit is deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each day upon which a willful violation occurs may be deemed a separate and additional violation.

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit may incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for every such violation. Each and every such violation is a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance is deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

G15. Upset

Definition – “Upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limits because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the 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.

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limits if the requirements of the following paragraph are met.

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must 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 being properly operated at the time of the upset.
3. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Special Condition S3.E.
4. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under S3.E of this permit.

In any enforcement action the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

G16. Property Rights

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

G17. Duty to Comply

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

G18. Toxic Pollutants

The Permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

G19. Penalties for Tampering

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this 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 (2) years per violation, or by both.

If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this condition, punishment shall be a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four (4) years, or by both.

G20. 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 must be submitted no later than fourteen (14) days following each schedule date.

G21. Service Agreement Review

The Permittee must submit to Ecology any proposed service agreements and proposed revisions or updates to existing agreements for the operation of any wastewater treatment facility covered by this permit. The review is to ensure consistency with chapters 90.46 and 90.48 RCW as required by RCW 70.150.040(9). In the event that Ecology does not comment within a thirty-day (30) period, the Permittee may assume consistency and proceed with the service agreement or the revised/updated service agreement.