



State of Washington Department of Ecology
**WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
 COMPLIANCE INSPECTION REPORT**

Central Regional Office
 1250 W Alder ST
 Union Gap, WA 98903
 ph: (509) 575-2490
 fax: (509) 575-2809
 (rev. 7-17-18)

Section A: General Information

Report Version	PERMIT #	mm/dd/yy	Inspection Type	Inspector Code	Facility Type
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Changed <input type="checkbox"/> Deleted	WA0023183	3/27/2019	C	S	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipal <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private

Remarks

Compliance Inspection

Inspection work days 1	Facility Self-Monitoring 3	Photos Taken <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Samples Taken <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	BI N	QA N
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Lead Ecology Inspector(s)
 Erik Van Doren

Section B: Facility Data

Name, Location, and Phone of Facility Inspected Cashmere POTW 2 Riverfront DR, Cashmere, WA 98815 509-782-3513	Entry Time 9:05	Permit Effective Date 12/1/2010
	Exit Time 16:00	Permit Expiration Date 11/30/2015
Name(s)/Title(s) of On-Site Representative(s) Bruce Germain, Lead Tony Griese, Wastewater Operator Randy Low, Wastewater Operator Steve Croci, Public Works Director	Ecology Staff On-Site Donna Smith Erik Van Doren Heather Simmons	
Name, Address, Title, Phone, and Fax Number of Responsible Official Jim Fletcher City of Cashmere, Mayor 101 Woodring St, Cashmere, WA 98815	Other Facility Data None	
Phone Number 509-782-3513 Fax 509-782-2840 Contacted? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

Section C: Areas Evaluated During Inspection (Check only those areas evaluated)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Permit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flow Measurement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operations & Maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/> CSO/SSO (Sewer Overflow)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records/Reports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Effluent Receiving Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sludge Handling/Disposal	<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution Prevention
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Facility Site Review	<input type="checkbox"/> Compliance Schedules	<input type="checkbox"/> Pretreatment	<input type="checkbox"/> Multimedia
<input type="checkbox"/> Self-Monitoring Program	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Laboratory	<input type="checkbox"/> Storm Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Section D: Summary of Findings/Comments

The City of Cashmere's Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) facility was due for an inspection. The purpose of this inspection was to evaluate the treatment processes, operations and maintenance, and gather information to aid in the permit drafting process. Ecology published the Wenatchee River Watershed Dissolved Oxygen and pH Total Maximum Daily Load Water Quality Improvement Report (Publication # 08-10-062) that sets forth waste loading allocations during the critical period (March-May and July-October) to improve the Wenatchee River watershed. The Cashmere POTW is required to meet an effluent phosphorus concentration of 90 micrograms per liter by 2019. The Cashmere POTW is an activated sludge process designed to accomplish enhanced biological phosphorus removal (EBPR). The Cashmere POTW models that of a Modified Bardenpho configuration.

Ecology staff and City of Cashmere staff met in the operations building at the Cashmere POTW for a preconference meeting before the inspection. Below are notes of observations made during the inspection:

Laboratory

- Clean and orderly
- Bench sheets: Operators purchased NCL BOD bench sheets. The Cashmere POTW lab is accredited for BOD. Although they take BOD samples to Cascade Analytical for weekly analysis. Randy mentioned he plans to do BOD's in-house again when time allows. The DO probe used for measuring dissolved oxygen looked dirty. Additionally, the LDO membrane cap appeared scratched. The BOD bottle, used for storing the probe, had algal growth in it. I recommended replacing the dirty BOD bottle with a clean one with clean DI water too.
- The operators stated they were working on SOP's for all laboratory procedures but had not finished them.
- TSS analysis is performed at the Cashmere POTW lab. I noted an empty NCL TSS standard vial next to the scale. I asked Randy if he was still using the NCL TSS standard. Randy stated they do order TSS from NCL but did not have any more in the lab. I recommended they purchase TSS standard for their weekly analysis and if needed, send their samples to Cascade until they obtained new standard.
- The water bath used for fecal coliform analysis was observed to be 44.9 degrees C. The standard methods temperature range is 44.5 +/- 0.2 degrees C. The operators were informed to check their thermometer against a certified thermometer and record the values. An adjustment would likely need to be made to keep within temp range.
- I suggested to date and initial laboratory supplies.

Headworks

- All participants observed the MCC room, mechanical room, screenings room, and upper level of headworks building.
- A 300 gal tote approximately 1/2 full with product previously used in the treatment process was stored in the mechanical room. Ecology recommended putting a camlock cap on it to prevent a spill.
- The screenings room was clean, orderly and equipment functioning properly.
- The influent sampler was located prior to any screening. It may be better to have the sampler located post screening. The sampler did not have a certified thermometer inside. It is important to ensure samples collected are preserved at the proper temperature (4 degrees C).

Aeration Basin (AB) and Equalization Basin (EQ)

- There are two AB's at the Cashmere POTW. The east AB was online. Activated sludge looked good in color, odor, and a uniform aeration pattern on the surface. The operators perform maintenance on the AB equipment (gear box oil changes, greasing, etc) when they take one AB offline and put the other online.
- The EQ basin is located between the two AB's. The EQ is broken into three cells. It is to be utilized during high influent flow rates which are likely to occur during large storm events. Most equalization will only require the use of one cell.

Secondary Clarification

- There are two secondary 40ft diameter clarifier tanks. Only of the two clarifiers were online during our visit. The water secondary effluent looked a bit hazy but the operators informed us that the water quality was within permit limits and likely a bit hazy due to seasonal change.

UV Disinfection

- The UV system was operational and the area looked mostly clean. A composite sampler was located post UV disinfection. The sampler was without a certified thermometer. The operators informed me that they would be purchasing one for each of the composite samplers. The tubing was similar to the influent tubing.

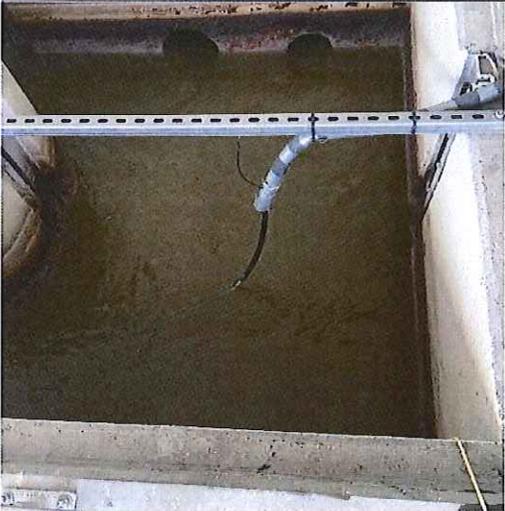
Sludge Wasting and Dewatering Equipment

- We observed the surface wasting from the AB, the Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF), and belt filter press. All equipment appeared to be functioning properly. The operators explained that recent citizen complaints regarding the odors of biosolids is preventing them from turning solids during the hot summer months. The idea is that by not turning solids it will limit the biosolids odor. In reality, not turning biosolids during the summer can create unfavorable odors, especially after sitting for long periods. The odors would be most unpleasant when contract haulers have to load the biosolids. Additionally, solids that are not turned and dried limit biosolids storage capacity due to a lack of evaporation, can attract vectors, and can be costly hauling wet.

Support Systems

- The power supply (backup generator), non-potable water supply system, in-plant pump station and SCADA system were also observed/reported to be fully functional. The SCADA system functionality allows the operators to closely monitor the wastewater treatment system, track data trends, and integrated alarm features help them troubleshoot systems when needed. The local fruit packing facility, Crunch-Pak, currently uses two wastewater holding tanks to provide a constant waste flow to the Cashmere POTW. The constant waste flow was necessary to prevent slug loads of high nutrient content to the Cashmere POTW that would affect the overall treatment process. The SCADA system

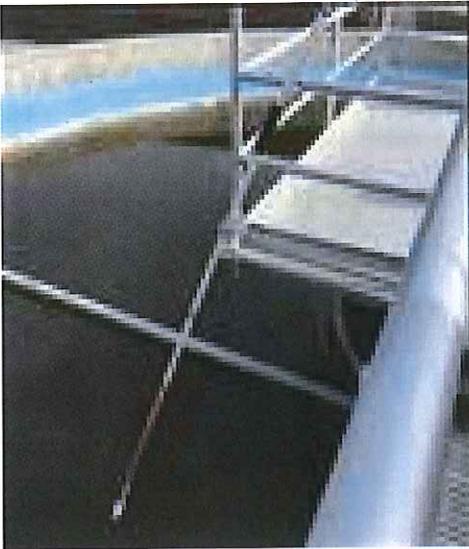
Influent Sampler, Inside Sampler, Sampler Hose



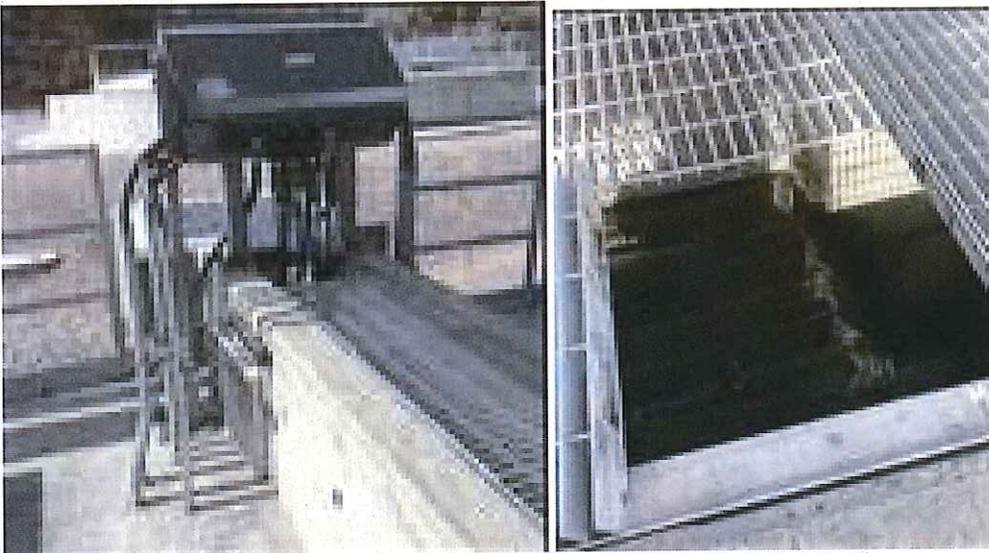
Basin



Secondary Clarifier



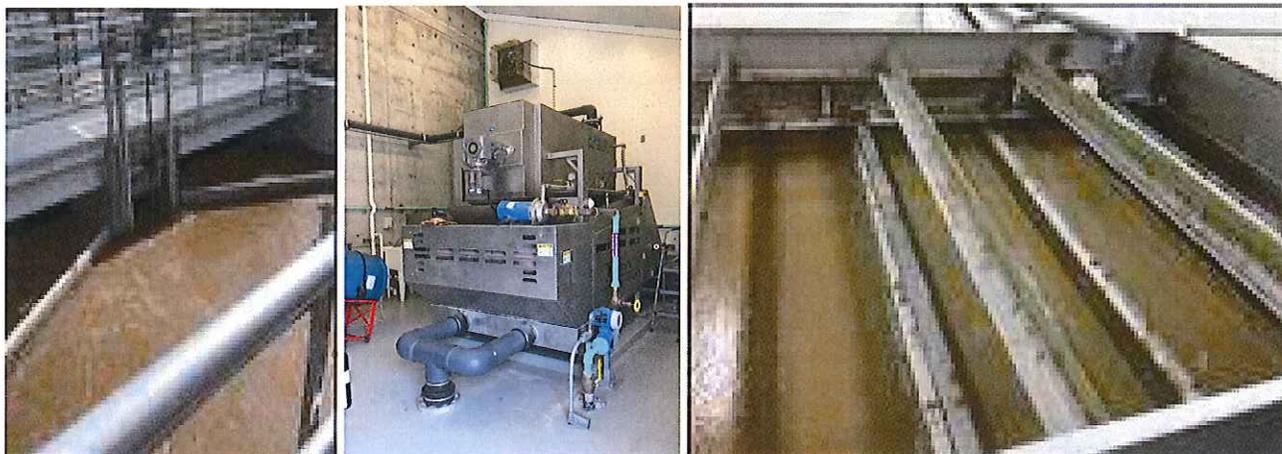
UV disinfection, Effluent Post UV



Tertiary Filter



Surface Wasting, Belt Filter Press (BFP), Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF)



Laboratory



ANNOUNCED Inspection