

Fact Sheet for State Waste Discharge Permit ST0009236
Puget Sound Energy
Goldendale Generation Station
December 14, 2021

Purpose of this fact sheet

This fact sheet explains and documents the decisions the Department of Ecology (Ecology) made in drafting the proposed State Waste Discharge permit for Puget Sound Energy Goldendale Generation Station (PSE Goldendale) that will allow discharge of wastewater to the City of Goldendale POTW.

State law requires any commercial or industrial facility to obtain a permit before discharging waste or chemicals to municipal sanitary sewer collection and treatment systems.

Ecology makes the draft permit and fact sheet available for public review and comment at least thirty (30) days before it issues the final permit to the facility operator. Copies of the fact sheet and draft permit for PSE Goldendale, State Waste Discharge permit ST0009236, are available for public review and comment from December 22, 2021 until January 224, 2022. For more details on preparing and filing comments about these documents, please see **Appendix A - Public Involvement Information**.

PSE Goldendale reviewed the draft permit and fact sheet for factual accuracy. Ecology corrected any errors or omissions about the facility's location, history, product type, production rate, or discharges prior to publishing this draft fact sheet for public notice.

After the public comment period closes, Ecology will summarize substantive comments and our responses to them. Ecology will include our summary and responses to comments to this fact sheet as **Appendix E - Response to Comments**, and publish it when we issue the final State Waste Discharge permit. Ecology generally will not revise the rest of the fact sheet. The full document will become part of the legal history contained in the facility's permit file.

Summary

The Puget Sound Energy Goldendale Generation Station (PSE Goldendale) generates electrical energy. The facility was constructed in 2003 and became fully operational in September of 2004.

The use of a modern combined cycle combustion turbine technology allows PSE Goldendale to generate electricity using both a natural gas cycle and, from the exhaust heat of its power-generating turbines, a steam cycle. The two-stage process boosts operating efficiency, lowers fuel costs, and cuts air emissions. The PSE Goldendale is

capable of producing 297 megawatts of electricity at maximum capacity, enough electricity to power 200,000 homes.

The facility is permitted under two sets of limitations. One is the existing Federal categorical limitations, under 40 CFR Part 423.16 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES). The second set of limitations comes from a Water and Wastewater Utility Services Agreement between the City of Goldendale and PSE Goldendale initiated December 3, 2001 and modified September 07, 2021.

The proposed permit limits remain unchanged except for those limits based on local limits. The changes to limits based on the modified Utility Services Agreement include:

- An increase to allowable Industrial pre-treated sewer effluent Flow (Millions of Gallons per Day)
- Modified pH range

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I. Introduction

The legislature defined Ecology's authority and obligations for the wastewater discharge permit program in the Water Pollution Control law, chapter 90.48 RCW (Revised Code of Washington).

Ecology adopted rules describing how it exercises its authority:

- State waste discharge program (chapter 173-216 WAC)
- Submission of plans and reports for construction of wastewater facilities (chapter 173-240 WAC)

These rules require any industrial facility owner/operator to obtain a State Waste Discharge permit before discharging wastewater to state waters. This rule includes commercial or industrial discharges to sewerage systems operated by municipalities or public entities which discharge into public waters of the state. They also help define the basis for limits on each discharge and for other performance requirements imposed by the permit.

Under the State Waste Discharge permit program and in response to a complete and accepted permit application, Ecology generally prepares a draft permit and accompanying fact sheet, and makes it available for public review before final issuance. If the volume of the discharge has not changed or if the characteristics of the discharge have not changed Ecology may choose not to issue a public notice. When Ecology publishes an announcement (public notice); it tells people where they can read the draft permit, and where to send their comments, during a period of thirty days. (See **Appendix A-Public Involvement Information** for more detail about the public notice and comment procedures). After the public comment period ends, Ecology may make changes to the draft State Waste Discharge permit in response to comment(s). Ecology will summarize the responses to comments and any changes to the permit in **Appendix E**.

II. Background Information

Table 1 - General Facility Information

Facility Information	
Applicant	PSE Goldendale Generating Station
Facility Name and Address	PSE Goldendale Generating Station 600 Industrial Way Goldendale, WA 98620
Contact at Facility	Name: Ruth Juris Telephone #: (509) 773-7919
Responsible Official	Name: Gerald Klug Title: Plant Manager Address: 600 Industrial Way, Goldendale, WA 98620 Telephone #: (509) 773-7913
Industrial User Type	Categorical Industrial User
Industry Type	Gas and Steam Electric Power Generation
Categorical Industry:	40 CFR Part 423
SIC Codes	4911
NAIC Codes	221112
Facility Location (NAD83/WGS84 reference datum)	Latitude: 45.81112 Longitude: -120.83264
Treatment Plant Receiving Discharge	Goldendale POTW
Discharge Location (NAD83/WGS84 reference datum)	Latitude: 45.81138 Longitude: -120.83437
Permit Status	
Issuance Date of Previous Permit	2/16/2011
Application for Permit Renewal Submittal Date	3/31/2015

Permit Status	
Date of Ecology Acceptance of Application	11/17/15

Inspection Status	
Date of Last Non-sampling Inspection Date	7/27/2017

Figure 1 - Facility Location Map



A. Facility description

History

The Puget Sound Energy Generating Station (PSE Goldendale) consists of a 297 megawatt (MW) gas fired combined-cycle turbine system. The facility was constructed in 2003. The plant became fully operational in September of 2004 and in 2007 was purchased by PSE Goldendale. In 2017 Ecology's Air Quality Program issued NOC Approval Order No. 01AQCR-2037 Sixth Revision to the facility. The revision approved the full utilization of a combustion turbine uprate package (297 MW), including the physical-hardware update installed in 2016.

Production Processes

PSE Goldendale produces electrical energy. The project consists of one combustion gas turbine driver generator and one steam turbine driven generator, including a

duct burner. The exhaust heat from the combustion turbine flows to a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG) to produce steam. Steam from the HRSG then flows to the steam turbine, producing electric energy. The steam exhausted by the steam turbine flows to the combination water and air-cooled condenser system where it is condensed and returned to the HRSG.

Treatment Processes/Wastewater Pretreatment

There are five wastewater streams sent to the main wastewater collection header that flows to the City of Goldendale POTW. Four streams are process wastewater and three of those are either pH neutralized, chilled, or oil/water separated prior to discharge to the collection header. The fourth stream is a small non-oily water stream from miscellaneous plant drains. The fifth stream is domestic wastewater which is not treated prior to discharge.

Water used in the plant undergoes an ion exchange process using anionic and cationic resin beds that generate the desilicized water or service water. The desilicized water is primarily used for cooling tower make-up water. The desilicized water is further treated through a mixed anion and cation bed and stored as demineralized water. The demineralized water is make-up water for the heat recovery steam generator (HRSG).

When the facility is online at steady state, producing MW, there is a constant wastewater flow from the cooling tower of about 20 GPM. All wastewater discharges occur by batch, at approximately 65-70 GPM and last for approximately six hours.

Cooling Tower Blow Down

The cooling water loop is controlled with a pH range of 6.5 to 8.5 as a process control parameter monitored by the automated distributed control system, (DCS). The discharge temperature limit is 26.7°C (80°F) and the temperature of the blowdown would, without further treatment, exceed this during the summer months. The discharge is alarmed and controlled through the DCS. The facility has a chiller online that cools the effluent prior to discharge to the POTW. PSE Goldendale wastewater operations and maintenance manual last revised by the facility on August 2, 2017, explains that the heat load design is based on the peak flow conditions of 60 gpm at an inlet temperature of 91.5°F with a subsequent outlet temperature of 75.5°F. This design load for the 40-ton chiller is sufficient for meeting the 26.7°C (80°F) temperature limit.

Demineralizer Waste

The demineralization equipment requires the use of acids and caustics in the regeneration process. Wastewaters are either acidic or alkaline depending on the resin type regenerated. The regeneration and rinse streams flow to the neutralization tank where the pH is corrected. A pump recirculates the tank volume with acid or base added to maintain the pH in the range of 6.5 to 8.5.

Oily Water

Plant water sources that are potentially contaminated with oil are collected and flow to the oil/water separator, (OWS). The clean water from the separator is discharged to the plant sump. The oil is skimmed to a separate oil storage tank with a level monitor linked to the DCS with appropriate alarm points to allow for oil removal. The oil water separator is an industry standard 150 gpm capacity coalescing plate type separator with a separate oil storage tank. The design flow is typically 5-10 gpm. Flows are small with a typical 1 gpm peak. The oversized unit has not presented any operational or compliance problems.

Non-Oily Water

The non-oily wastewater from the Heat Recovery Steam Generator/Steam Cycle area meets the discharge criteria from temperature, pH, and oil and grease using the processes described previously.

Sanitary Wastewater

Sanitary wastewater from the various site buildings also discharge into the effluent flow. The system is equipped with various drains from the lavatories, urinals, water closets, and building floor drains. This waste stream is not covered under this permit.

Stormwater

PSE Goldendale holds stormwater permit #WAR004405. They maintain 2 ponds plumbed in series that are approximately 100 feet in diameter.

B. Discharge location to the City of Goldendale POTW

A series of sumps collect wastewater from the various locations within the plant. All waste streams including sanitary waste are combined prior to discharge to the City of Goldendale sanitary sewer collection system. Wastewater leaving PSE

Goldendale flows into the City’s collection system and is conveyed to the Goldendale Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW).

C. Wastewater characterization

PSE Goldendale reported the concentration of pollutants permitted and submitted in discharge monitoring reports. The tabulated single sample data represents the quality of the effluent discharged from November 1, 2018 to October 31, 2021. The effluent is characterized as follows:

Table 2 - Wastewater Characterization

Parameter	Units	Permit Limit	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Flow	MGD	0.150	0.001	0.118	0.062
Temperature	°C	26.7	3.4	33.7	18.0
Copper	mg/L	1	0.01	0.037	0.014
Chromium	mg/L	1	0.003	0.01	0.006
Zinc	mg/L	1	0.008	0.075	0.031

Parameter	Units	Permitted pH Range (Min-Max)	Minimum Reported Value	Maximum Reported Value
pH	Standard Units	5.5-10	5.7	9.12

D. Summary of compliance with previous permit issued.

The previous permit placed effluent limits on flow, temperature, pH, copper, chromium, and zinc.

PSE Goldendale has not consistently complied with the effluent limits and permit conditions throughout the duration of the permit issued on February 16, 2011. Ecology assessed compliance based on its review of the facility’s information in the Ecology Permitting and Reporting Information System (PARIS), discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) and on inspections conducted by Ecology.

The following table summarizes the violations that occurred during the permit term.

Table 3 - Violations/Permit Triggers

Date	Violation	Parameter	Unit	Value	Limit
7/1/2011	Numeric Effluent Violation	pH	Standard Units	4.4	5.5
7/1/2011	Numeric Effluent Violation	pH	Standard Units	10.6	10.0
7/30/2011	Numeric Effluent Violation	pH	Standard Units	4.4	5.5
8/1/2011	Numeric Effluent Violation	Temperature	°C	39.6	26.7
11/1/2011	Numeric Effluent Violation	Temperature	°C	36.8	26.7
3/1/2012	Numeric Effluent Violation	Temperature	°C	40.6	26.7
4/1/2012	Numeric Effluent Violation	Temperature	°C	28.5	26.7
5/1/2012	Numeric Effluent Violation	Temperature	°C	28.1	26.7
6/1/2012	Numeric Effluent Violation	Temperature	°C	41.8	26.7
10/1/2013	Numeric Effluent Violation	Temperature	°C	30.3	26.7
12/1/0013	Numeric Effluent Violation	Temperature	°C	28	26.7
10/6/2016	Numeric Effluent Violation	Oil & Grease	mg/L	Not Reported	Monthly
11/1/2016	Numeric Effluent Violation	Flow	MGD	0.165	0.150
7/1/2019	Numeric Effluent Violation	Temperature	°C	27.0	26.7
11/1/2020	Numeric Effluent Violation	Temperature	°C	33.7	26.7

The following table summarizes compliance with report submittal requirements over the permit term.

Table 4 - Permit Submittals

Permit Section	Submittal	Submittal Due Date	Submittal Date
S8.	Application for Permit Renewal	3/31/2015	3/31/2015
S10.	TSS Report Scope of Work	5/1/2011	8/2/2011
S10.	TSS Final Report	5/1/2012	8/8/2011

Permit Section	Submittal	Submittal Due Date	Submittal Date
S10.	Schedule of Implementation	7/15/2012	7/1/2012

E. State environmental policy act (SEPA) compliance

State law exempts the issuance, reissuance or modification of any wastewater discharge permit from the SEPA process as long as the permit contains conditions that are no less stringent than federal and state rules and regulations (RCW 43.21C.0383). The exemption applies only to existing discharges, not to new discharges.

III. Proposed Permit Limits

State regulations require that Ecology base limits in a State Waste Discharge permit on the:

- Technology and treatment methods available to treat specific pollutants (technology-based). Technology-based limits are set by the EPA and published as a regulation (40 CFR 400 - 471), or Ecology develops limits on a case-by-case basis (40 CFR 125.3, and RCW 90.48). Dischargers must treat wastewater using all known, available, reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART).
- Effects of the pollutants on the publicly-owned treatment works (POTW). Wastewater must not interfere with the operation of the POTW. Ecology considers local limits in developing permit limits.
- Applicable requirements of other local, state and federal laws.

Ecology applies the most stringent of these limits to each parameter of concern and further describes the proposed limits below.

The limits in this permit reflect information received in the application and from supporting reports (engineering, hydrogeology, monitoring, etc.). Ecology evaluated the permit application and determined the limits needed to comply with the rules adopted by the state of Washington. Ecology does not develop effluent limits for all reported pollutants. Some pollutants are not treatable at the concentrations reported, are not controllable at the source, and are not listed in regulation.

Ecology does not usually develop permit limits for pollutants not reported in the permit application but may be present in the discharge. The permit does not authorize the discharge of the non-reported pollutants. During the five-year permit term, the facility's

effluent discharge conditions may change from those conditions reported in the permit application. The facility must notify Ecology if significant changes occur in any constituent. Until Ecology modifies the permit to reflect additional discharge of pollutants, a permitted facility could be violating its permit.

A. Design criteria

Under WAC 173-216-110 (4), neither flows nor waste loadings may exceed approved design criteria. Ecology obtained approved design criteria for this facility's treatment plant from page three of the Operations and Maintenance Manual dated August 2, 2017, prepared by PSE Goldendale .

Table 5 - Design Criteria

Waste Stream	Design Estimated Peak
Cooling Tower Blowdown	60 gpm
Demineralizer Waste	28 gpm
Oily Water Waste	1 gpm
Nonoily Water	3 pgm

B. Technology-based effluent limits

Waste discharge permits issued by Ecology specify conditions requiring all available and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART) of discharges to waters of the state (RCW 90.48).

Existing federal categorical limits for this facility are found under 40 CFR Part 423- Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category. More specifically found in 40 CFR Part 423.16 Pretreatment standards for existing sources (PSES).

Table 6 contains the 40 CFR Part 423.16 Pretreatment standards applicable to PSE Goldendale. Fly ash transport water and poly-chlorinated bi-phenyls (PCB) from transformer oil are listed in the categorical limits but they are not an issue with the discharge at PSE Goldendale . A gas fired power plant does not generate fly ash. All transformers are located away from the facility and do not contain PCBs in the transformer oil.

The state waste discharge permit regulations include restrictions and prohibitions to protect publicly-owned sewerage systems. A facility may not discharge any

wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 or greater than 11.0 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel unless the:

- System is specifically designed to accommodate such discharge.
- Discharge is authorized by a permit (WAC 173-216-060).

Federal regulations (40 CFR 403.5b) also prohibits the discharge of pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the collection and treatment system is designed to accommodate such discharges.

The following proposed permit limits based on 40 CFR 23.16 (b), (c) are necessary to satisfy the requirement of AKART:

Table 6 -Technology-based effluent limits

Parameter	Limit
Copper (Maximum Daily)	1.0 mg/L
Chromium (Maximum Daily)	0.2 mg/L
Zinc (Maximum Daily)	1.0 mg/L

C. Effluent limits based on local limits

To protect Goldendale POTW from pass-through, interference, concentrations of toxic chemicals that would impair beneficial or designated uses of sludge, or potentially hazardous exposure levels, Ecology believes it necessary to impose limits for certain parameters. Ecology based these limits on local limits established by the Goldendale POTW and codified in ordinance. Ecology's pretreatment program delegation agreement with EPA includes language in which Ecology agreed to enforce limits adopted by non-delegated programs (local limits).

The City of Goldendale entered into a Water and Wastewater Utility Services Agreement with PSE Goldendale on December 3, 2001. On September 07, 2021, the City of Goldendale provided the facility with an addendum to the December 2001 agreement. The addendum included modified limits criteria related to flow rate and pH of discharged final effluent. Temperature criteria remained unchanged.

Applicable effluent limits based on the utility services agreement with modified date September 7, 2021 are tabulated in the following table.

Table 7 - Limits Based on Local Limits

Parameter	Limit
Flow (Millions of Gallons per Day)	0.288 MGD ^a
Temperature (Maximum Daily)	26.7 °C

Parameter	Daily minimum	Daily Maximum
pH	6.0 Standard Units (SU)	10.0 SU
a	Limit calculated using the formula: (gallons per minute (GPM *) x 60 minutes x 24 hours) / 1,000,000 = million gallons per day (MGD) *GPM value provided in Water and Wastewater Utility Services Agreement.	

D. Comparison of effluent limits with the previous permit issued on February 16, 2011.

Table 8 - Comparison of Effluent Limits

		Previous Effluent Limits: Outfall # 001	Proposed Effluent Limits: Outfall # 001
Parameter	Basis of Limit	Maximum Daily	Maximum Daily
Flow	Local	0.150 MGD	0.288 MGD
Temperature	Local	26.7 °C	26.7 °C
Copper	Categorical	1 mg/L	1 mg/L
Chromium	Categorical	0.2 mg/L	0.2 mg/L
Zinc	Categorical	1 mg/L	1 mg/L
Parameter	Basis of Limit	Daily Minimum/Maximum	Daily Minimum/Maximum
pH	Local	5.5/9.0 SU (up to 10.0 for a duration of one hour or less)	6.0/10.0 SU

IV. Monitoring Requirements

Ecology requires monitoring, recording, and reporting (WAC 173-216-110) to verify that the treatment process functions correctly and that the discharge complies with the permit's effluent limits.

If a facility uses a contract laboratory to monitor wastewater, it must ensure that the laboratory uses the methods and meets or exceeds the method detection levels required by the permit. The permit describes when facilities may use alternative methods. It also describes what to do in certain situations when the laboratory encounters matrix effects. When a facility uses an alternative method as allowed by the permit, it must report the test method, detection level (DL), and quantitation level (QL) on the discharge monitoring report or in the required report.

A. Lab accreditation

Ecology requires that facilities must use a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of chapter 173-50 WAC, Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories, to prepare all monitoring data (with the exception of certain parameters).

B. Wastewater monitoring

Ecology details the proposed monitoring schedule under Special Condition S2 and S3. Specified monitoring frequencies take into account the quantity and variability of the discharge, the treatment method, past compliance, significance of pollutants, and cost of monitoring.

V. Other Permit Conditions

A. Reporting and recordkeeping

Ecology based Special Condition S3 on its authority to specify any appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements to prevent and control waste discharges [WAC 173-216-110 and CFR 403.12 (e), (g), and (h)].

B. Operations and maintenance

Ecology requires dischargers to take all reasonable steps to properly operate and maintain their wastewater treatment system in accordance with state regulations (WAC 173-240-080 and WAC 173-216-110). The facility prepared and submitted an updated of an operation and maintenance (O&M) manual as required by state regulation for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities (WAC 173-240-150)

during the previous permit issuance. Implementation of the procedures in the operation and maintenance manual ensures the facility's compliance with the terms and limits in the permit.

C. Prohibited discharges

Ecology prohibits certain pollutants from being discharged to the POTW. These include substances which cause pass-through or interference, pollutants which may cause damage to the POTW or harm to the POTW workers (chapter 173-216 WAC) and the discharge of designated dangerous wastes not authorized by this permit (chapter 173-303 WAC).

D. Dilution prohibited

Ecology prohibits the facility from diluting its effluent as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with permit limits.

E. Spill plan

This facility stores a quantity of chemicals on-site that have the potential to cause water pollution and/or interference or pass through at the receiving POTW if accidentally released. Ecology can require a facility to develop best management plans to prevent this accidental release [Section 402(a) (1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) and RCW 90.48.080].

A "Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan" developed by GeoEngineers in 2010 was submitted to Ecology in 2017. The plan was developed for preventing the accidental release of pollutants to state waters, to the receiving treatment plant, and for minimizing damages if such a spill occurs. The proposed permit requires the facility to update this plan and submit it to Ecology.

F. Slug discharge plan

Ecology determined that PSE Goldendale has the potential for a batch discharge or a spill that could adversely affect the treatment plant, therefore the proposed permit requires a slug discharge control plan [(40 CFR 403.8 (f)(I) (iii)(B)(6) and (f) (2)(vi)].

VI. Public Notification of Noncompliance

Ecology may annually publish a list of all industrial users in significant noncompliance with Pretreatment Standards or Requirements during any of the previous four quarters

in a local newspaper. Accordingly, this permit Special Condition informs the Facility that noncompliance with this permit may result in publication of the noncompliance.

VII. Permit Issuance Procedures

A. Permit modifications

Ecology may modify this permit to impose or change the numerical limits, if necessary to comply with changes in the pretreatment requirements, conditions in local sewer ordinances, or based on new information from sources such as inspections and effluent monitoring. It may also modify this permit to comply with new or amended state or federal regulations.

B. Proposed permit issuance

This proposed permit meets all statutory requirements for authorizing a wastewater discharge, including those limits and conditions believed necessary to control toxics. Ecology proposes that the permit be issued for 5 years.

VIII. References for Text and Appendices

Washington State Department of Ecology.

Laws and Regulations (<https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Laws-rules-rulemaking>)

Permit and Wastewater Related Information (<https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance>)

January 2015. *Permit Writer's Manual*, Publication Number 92-109 (<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/92109.html>)

February 2007. *Focus Sheet on Solid Waste Control Plan, Developing a Solid Waste Control Plan for Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permittees*, Publication Number 07-10-024. <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/0710024.html>

November 2017. Goldendale Generating Station – NOC Approval Order No. 01AQCR-2037 Sixth Revision.

City of Goldendale.

September 2021. Addendum to Modify Water and Wastewater Utility Services Agreement.

Appendix A—Public Involvement Information

Ecology proposes to reissue a permit to PSE Goldendale. The permit includes wastewater discharge limits and other conditions. This fact sheet describes the facility and Ecology's reasons for requiring permit conditions.

Ecology will place a Public Notice of Draft on December 22, 2021 in the Goldendale Sentential to inform the public and to invite comment on the proposed draft State Waste Discharge permit and fact sheet.

The notice:

- Tells where copies of the draft Permit and Fact Sheet are available for public evaluation (a local public library, the closest Regional or Field Office, posted on our website).
- Offers to provide the documents in an alternate format to accommodate special needs.
- Urges people to submit their comments, in writing, before the end of the Comment Period
- Tells how to request a public hearing of comments about the proposed state waste discharge permit.
- Explains the next step(s) in the permitting process.

[attach printed copy of the Public Notice mail-out]

Ecology has published a document entitled *Frequently Asked Questions about Effective Public Commenting*, which is available on our website at <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/0307023.html>.

You may obtain further information from Ecology by telephone, 509/731-0513 or by writing to the address listed below.

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Central Regional Office
1250 W. Alder St.
Union Gap, WA 98903

The primary author of this permit and fact sheet is Erik Van Doren and Traci Gefre.

Appendix B—Your Right to Appeal

You have a right to appeal this permit to the Pollution Control Hearing Board (PCHB) within 30 days of the date of receipt of the final permit. The appeal process is governed by chapter 43.21B RCW and chapter 371-08 WAC. “Date of receipt” is defined in RCW 43.21B.001 (2) (see glossary).

To appeal you must do the following within 30 days of the date of receipt of this permit:

- File your appeal and a copy of this permit with the PCHB (see addresses below). Filing means actual receipt by the PCHB during regular business hours.
- Serve a copy of your appeal and this permit on Ecology in paper form - by mail or in person. (See addresses below.) E-mail is not accepted.

You must also comply with other applicable requirements in chapter 43.21B RCW and chapter 371-08 WAC.

ADDRESS AND LOCATION INFORMATION

Street Addresses	Mailing Addresses
<p>Department of Ecology Attn: Appeals Processing Desk 300 Desmond Drive SE Lacey, WA 98503</p>	<p>Department of Ecology Attn: Appeals Processing Desk PO Box 47608 Olympia, WA 98504-7608</p>
<p>Pollution Control Hearings Board 1111 Israel RD SW STE 301 Tumwater, WA 98501</p>	<p>Pollution Control Hearings Board PO Box 40903 Olympia, WA 98504-0903</p>

Appendix C—Glossary

1-DMax or 1-day maximum temperature -- The highest water temperature reached on any given day. This measure can be obtained using calibrated maximum/minimum thermometers or continuous monitoring probes having sampling intervals of thirty minutes or less.

7-DADMax or 7-day average of the daily maximum temperatures -- The arithmetic average of seven consecutive measures of daily maximum temperatures. The 7-DADMax for any individual day is calculated by averaging that day's daily maximum temperature with the daily maximum temperatures of the three days prior and the three days after that date.

Acute toxicity --The lethal effect of a compound on an organism that occurs in a short time period, usually 48 to 96 hours.

AKART -- The acronym for “all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment.” AKART is a technology-based approach to limiting pollutants from wastewater discharges, which requires an engineering judgment and an economic judgment. AKART must be applied to all wastes and contaminants prior to entry into waters of the state in accordance with RCW 90.48.010 and 520, WAC 173-200-030(2)(c)(ii), and WAC 173-216-110(1)(a).

Alternate point of compliance -- An alternative location in the groundwater from the point of compliance where compliance with the groundwater standards is measured. It may be established in the groundwater at locations some distance from the discharge source, up to, but not exceeding the property boundary and is determined on a site specific basis following an AKART analysis. An “early warning value” must be used when an alternate point is established. An alternate point of compliance must be determined and approved in accordance with WAC 173-200-060(2).

Ambient water quality -- The existing environmental condition of the water in a receiving water body.

Ammonia -- Ammonia is produced by the breakdown of nitrogenous materials in wastewater. Ammonia is toxic to aquatic organisms, exerts an oxygen demand, and contributes to eutrophication. It also increases the amount of chlorine needed to disinfect wastewater.

Annual average design flow (AADF -- average of the daily flow volumes anticipated to occur over a calendar year.

Average monthly (intermittent) discharge limit-- The average of the measured values obtained over a calendar month's time taking into account zero discharge days.

Average monthly discharge limit -- The average of the measured values obtained over a calendar month's time.

Background water quality -- The concentrations of chemical, physical, biological or radiological constituents or other characteristics in or of groundwater at a particular point in time upgradient of an activity that has not been affected by that activity, [WAC 173-200-020(3)]. Background water quality for any parameter is statistically defined as the 95% upper tolerance interval with a 95% confidence based on at least eight hydraulically upgradient water quality samples. The eight samples are collected over a period of at least one year, with no more than one sample collected during any month in a single calendar year.

Best management practices (BMPs) -- Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural and/or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. BMPs include treatment systems, operating procedures, and practices to control: plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. BMPs may be further categorized as operational, source control, erosion and sediment control, and treatment BMPs.

BOD5 -- Determining the five-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand of an effluent is an indirect way of measuring the quantity of organic material present in an effluent that is utilized by bacteria. The BOD5 is used in modeling to measure the reduction of dissolved oxygen in receiving waters after effluent is discharged. Stress caused by reduced dissolved oxygen levels makes organisms less competitive and less able to sustain their species in the aquatic environment. Although BOD₅ is not a specific compound, it is defined as a conventional pollutant under the federal Clean Water Act.

Bypass -- The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

Categorical pretreatment standards -- National pretreatment standards specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties, which may be discharged to a POTW by existing or new industrial users in specific industrial subcategories.

Chlorine -- A chemical used to disinfect wastewaters of pathogens harmful to human health. It is also extremely toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic toxicity -- The effect of a compound on an organism over a relatively long time, often 1/10 of an organism's lifespan or more. Chronic toxicity can measure survival, reproduction or growth rates, or other parameters to measure the toxic effects of a compound or combination of compounds.

Clean water act (CWA) -- The federal Water Pollution Control Act enacted by Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Laws 95-217, 95-576, 96-483, 97-117; USC 1251 et seq.

Compliance inspection-without sampling -- A site visit for the purpose of determining the compliance of a facility with the terms and conditions of its permit or with applicable statutes and regulations.

Compliance inspection-with sampling -- A site visit for the purpose of determining the compliance of a facility with the terms and conditions of its permit or with applicable statutes and regulations. In addition it includes as a minimum, sampling and analysis for all parameters with limits in the permit to ascertain compliance with those limits; and, for municipal facilities, sampling of influent to ascertain compliance with the 85 percent removal requirement. Ecology may conduct additional sampling.

Composite sample -- A mixture of grab samples collected at the same sampling point at different times, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. May be "time-composite" (collected at constant time intervals) or "flow-proportional" (collected either as a constant sample volume at time intervals proportional to stream flow, or collected by increasing the volume of each aliquot as the flow increased while maintaining a constant time interval between the aliquots).

Construction activity -- Clearing, grading, excavation, and any other activity, which disturbs the surface of the land. Such activities may include road building; construction of residential houses, office buildings, or industrial buildings; and demolition activity.

Continuous monitoring -- Uninterrupted, unless otherwise noted in the permit.

Critical condition -- The time during which the combination of receiving water and waste discharge conditions have the highest potential for causing toxicity in the receiving water environment. This situation usually occurs when the flow within a water body is low, thus, its ability to dilute effluent is reduced.

Date of receipt -- This is defined in RCW 43.21B.001(2) as five business days after the date of mailing; or the date of actual receipt, when the actual receipt date can be proven by a preponderance of the evidence. The recipient's sworn affidavit or declaration indicating the date of receipt, which is unchallenged by the agency, constitutes sufficient evidence of actual receipt. The date of actual receipt, however, may not exceed forty-five days from the date of mailing.

Detection limit -- The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the pollutant concentration is above zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the pollutant.

Dilution factor (DF) -- A measure of the amount of mixing of effluent and receiving water that occurs at the boundary of the mixing zone. Expressed as the inverse of the percent effluent fraction, for example, a dilution factor of 10 means the effluent comprises 10% by volume and the receiving water 90%.

Distribution uniformity -- The uniformity of infiltration (or application in the case of sprinkle or trickle irrigation) throughout the field expressed as a percent relating to the average depth infiltrated in the lowest one-quarter of the area to the average depth of water infiltrated.

Early warning value -- The concentration of a pollutant set in accordance with WAC 173-200-070 that is a percentage of an enforcement limit. It may be established in the effluent, groundwater, surface water, the vadose zone or within the treatment process. This value acts as a trigger to detect and respond to increasing contaminant concentrations prior to the degradation of a beneficial use.

Enforcement limit -- The concentration assigned to a contaminant in the groundwater at the point of compliance for the purpose of regulation, [WAC 173-200-020(11)]. This limit assures that a groundwater criterion will not be exceeded and that background water quality will be protected.

Engineering report -- A document that thoroughly examines the engineering and administrative aspects of a particular domestic or industrial wastewater facility. The report must contain the appropriate information required in WAC 173-240-060 or 173-240-130.

Fecal coliform bacteria -- Fecal coliform bacteria are used as indicators of pathogenic bacteria in the effluent that are harmful to humans. Pathogenic bacteria in wastewater discharges are controlled by disinfecting the wastewater. The presence of high numbers of fecal coliform bacteria in a water body can indicate the recent release of untreated wastewater and/or the presence of animal feces.

Grab sample -- A single sample or measurement taken at a specific time or over as short a period of time as is feasible.

Groundwater -- Water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or below a surface water body.

Industrial user -- A discharger of wastewater to the sanitary sewer that is not sanitary wastewater or is not equivalent to sanitary wastewater in character.

Industrial wastewater -- Water or liquid-carried waste from industrial or commercial processes, as distinct from domestic wastewater. These wastes may result from any process or activity of industry, manufacture, trade or business; from the development of any natural resource; or from animal operations such as feed lots, poultry houses, or dairies. The term includes contaminated stormwater and, also, leachate from solid waste facilities.

Interference -- A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

- Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and

- Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), sludge regulations appearing in 40 CFR Part 507, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

Local limits -- Specific prohibitions or limits on pollutants or pollutant parameters developed by a POTW.

Major facility -- A facility discharging to surface water with an EPA rating score of > 80 points based on such factors as flow volume, toxic pollutant potential, and public health impact.

Maximum daily discharge limit -- The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. The daily discharge is the maximum discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day.

Maximum day design flow (MDDF) -- The largest volume of flow anticipated to occur during a one-day period, expressed as a daily average.

Maximum month design flow (MMDF) -- The largest volume of flow anticipated to occur during a continuous 30-day period, expressed as a daily average.

Maximum week design flow (MWDF) -- The largest volume of flow anticipated to occur during a continuous 7-day period, expressed as a daily average.

Method detection level (MDL) -- See Detection Limit.

Minor facility -- A facility discharging to surface water with an EPA rating score of < 80 points based on such factors as flow volume, toxic pollutant potential, and public health impact.

Mixing zone -- An area that surrounds an effluent discharge within which water quality criteria may be exceeded. The permit specifies the area of the authorized mixing zone that Ecology defines following procedures outlined in state regulations (chapter 173-201A WAC).

National pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) -- The NPDES (Section 402 of the Clean Water Act) is the federal wastewater permitting system for discharges to navigable waters of the United States. Many states, including the state of Washington, have been delegated the authority to issue these permits.

NPDES permits issued by Washington State permit writers are joint NPDES/State permits issued under both state and federal laws.

pH -- The pH of a liquid measures its acidity or alkalinity. It is the negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration. A pH of 7 is defined as neutral and large variations above or below this value are considered harmful to most aquatic life.

Pass-through -- A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the State in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation), or which is a cause of a violation of State water quality standards.

Peak hour design flow (PHDF) -- The largest volume of flow anticipated to occur during a one-hour period, expressed as a daily or hourly average.

Peak instantaneous design flow (PIDF) -- The maximum anticipated instantaneous flow.

Point of compliance -- The location in the groundwater where the enforcement limit must not be exceeded and a facility must comply with the Ground Water Quality Standards. Ecology determines this limit on a site-specific basis. Ecology locates the point of compliance in the groundwater as near and directly downgradient from the pollutant source as technically, hydrogeologically, and geographically feasible, unless it approves an alternative point of compliance.

Potential significant industrial user (PSIU) --A potential significant industrial user is defined as an Industrial User that does not meet the criteria for a Significant Industrial User, but which discharges wastewater meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- a. Exceeds 0.5 % of treatment plant design capacity criteria and discharges <25,000 gallons per day or;
- b. Is a member of a group of similar industrial users which, taken together, have the potential to cause pass through or interference at the POTW (e.g. facilities which develop photographic film or paper, and car washes).
Ecology may determine that a discharger initially classified as a potential significant industrial user should be managed as a significant industrial user.

Quantitation level (QL) -- Also known as Minimum Level of Quantitation (ML) – The lowest level at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for the analyte. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard, assuming that the lab has used all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures. The QL is calculated by multiplying the MDL by 3.18 and rounding the result to the number nearest to (1,

2, or 5) x 10ⁿ, where n is an integer. (64 FR 30417).

ALSO GIVEN AS:

The smallest detectable concentration of analyte greater than the Detection Limit (DL) where the accuracy (precision & bias) achieves the objectives of the intended purpose. (Report of the Federal Advisory Committee on Detection and Quantitation Approaches and Uses in Clean Water Act Programs Submitted to the US Environmental Protection Agency December 2007).

Reasonable potential -- A reasonable potential to cause a water quality violation, or loss of sensitive and/or important habitat.

Responsible corporate officer -- 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 employing more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures (40 CFR 122.22).

Sample Maximum -- No sample may exceed this value.

Significant industrial user (SIU) --

- 1) All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N and;
- 2) Any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blow-down wastewater); contributes a process wastestream that makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the Control Authority* on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement [in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)].

Upon finding that the industrial user meeting the criteria in paragraph 2, above, has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the Control Authority* may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an industrial user or POTW, and in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such industrial user is not a significant industrial user.

*The term "Control Authority" refers to the Washington State Department of Ecology in the case of non-delegated POTWs or to the POTW in the case of delegated POTWs.

Slug discharge -- Any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge to the POTW. This may include any pollutant released at a flow rate that may cause interference or pass through with the POTW or in any way violate the permit conditions or the POTW's regulations and local limits.

Soil scientist -- An individual who is registered as a Certified or Registered Professional Soil Scientist or as a Certified Professional Soil Specialist by the American Registry of Certified Professionals in Agronomy, Crops, and Soils or by the National Society of Consulting Scientists or who has the credentials for membership. Minimum requirements for eligibility are: possession of a baccalaureate, masters, or doctorate degree from a U.S. or Canadian institution with a minimum of 30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours professional core courses in agronomy, crops or soils, and have 5,3, or 1 years, respectively, of professional experience working in the area of agronomy, crops, or soils.

Solid waste -- All putrescible and non-putrescible solid and semisolid wastes including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, sewage sludge, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, contaminated soils and contaminated dredged material, and recyclable materials.

Soluble BOD₅ -- Determining the soluble fraction of Biochemical Oxygen Demand of an effluent is an indirect way of measuring the quantity of soluble organic material present in an effluent that is utilized by bacteria. Although the soluble BOD₅ test is not specifically described in Standard Methods, filtering the raw sample through at least a 1.2 um filter prior to running the standard BOD₅ test is sufficient to remove the particulate organic fraction.

State waters -- Lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington.

Stormwater--That portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes, and other features of a stormwater drainage system into a defined surface water body, or a constructed infiltration facility.

Technology-based effluent limit -- A permit limit based on the ability of a treatment method to reduce the pollutant.

Total coliform bacteria--A microbiological test, which detects and enumerates the total coliform group of bacteria in water samples.

Total dissolved solids--That portion of total solids in water or wastewater that passes through a specific filter.

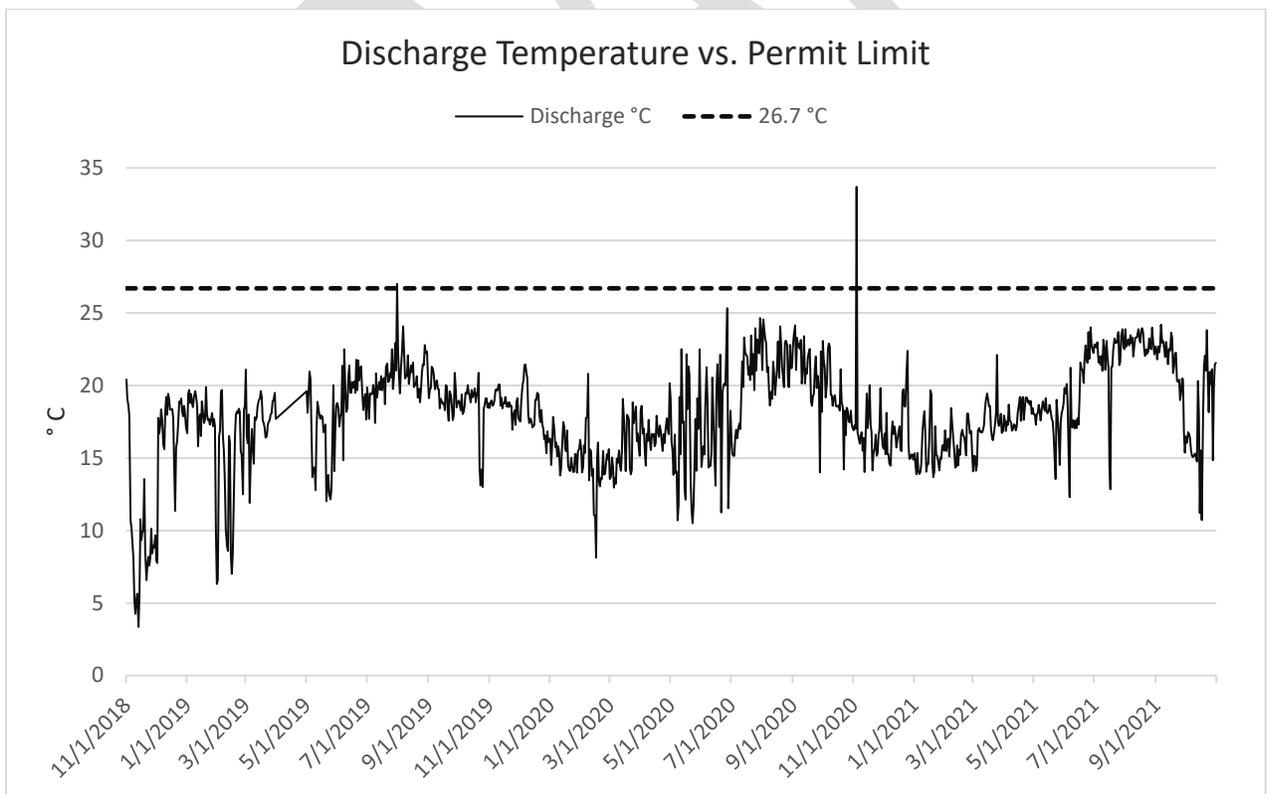
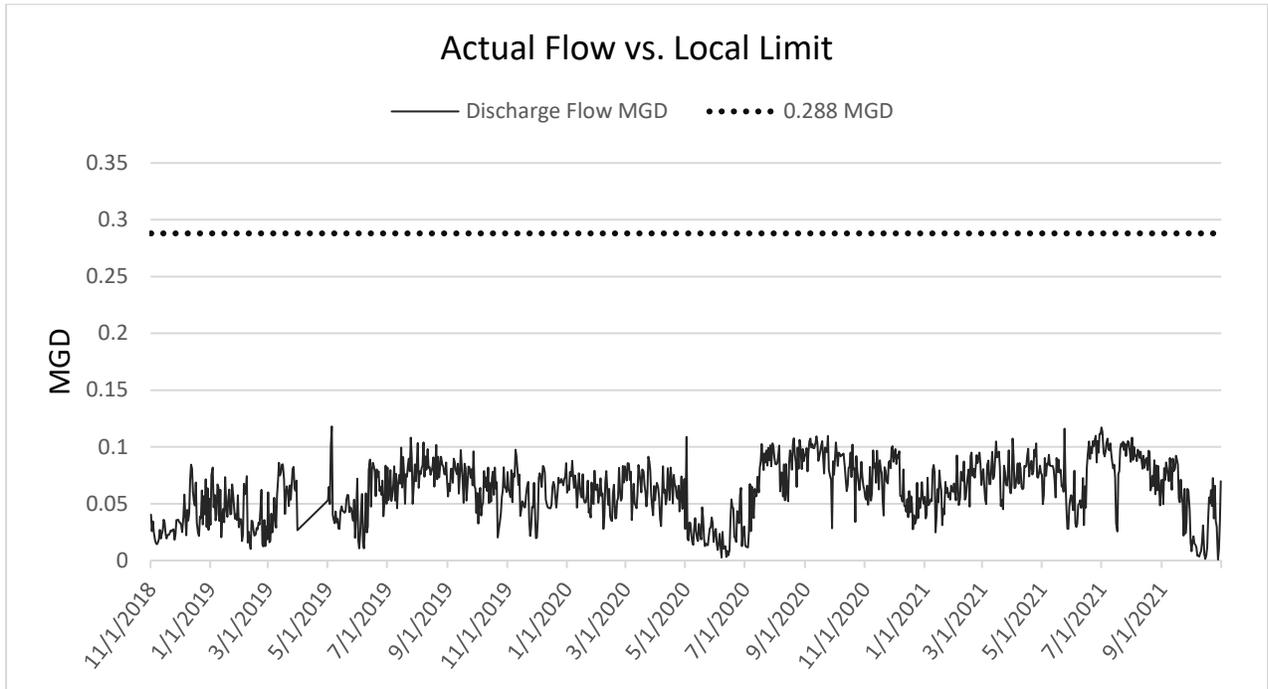
Total maximum daily load (TMDL) --A determination of the amount of pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards.

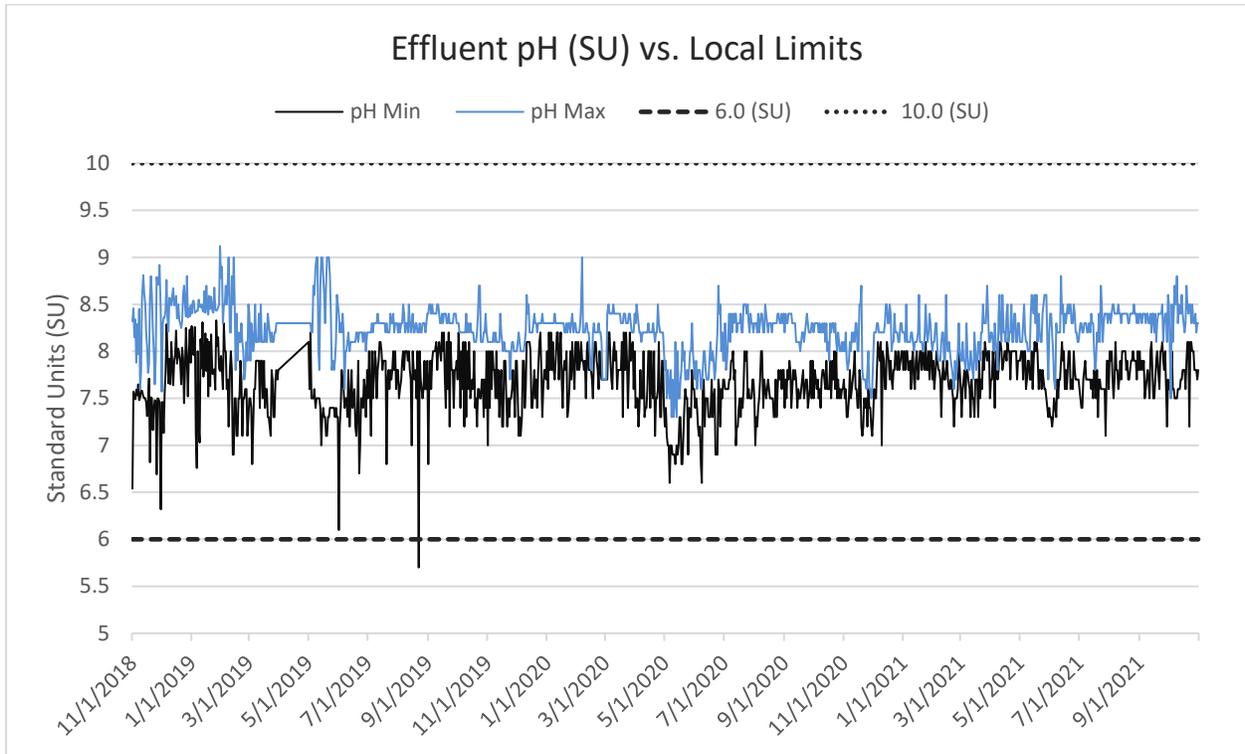
Total suspended solids (TSS) -- Total suspended solids is the particulate material in an effluent. Large quantities of TSS discharged to a receiving water may result in solids accumulation. Apart from any toxic effects attributable to substances leached out by water, suspended solids may kill fish, shellfish, and other aquatic organisms by causing abrasive injuries and by clogging the gills and respiratory passages of various aquatic fauna. Indirectly, suspended solids can screen out light and can promote and maintain the development of noxious conditions through oxygen depletion.

Upset -- 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, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

Water quality-based effluent limit -- A limit imposed on the concentration of an effluent parameter to prevent the concentration of that parameter from exceeding its water quality criterion after discharge into receiving waters.

Appendix D—Technical Data: Graphs





Fact Sheet for State Permit ST0009236

XX/XX/XXXX (Insert permit effective date upon issuance of the permit)

Puget Sound Energy – Goldendale Generating Station

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Appendix E—Response to Comments

[Ecology will complete this section after the public notice of draft period.]

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