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Effective Date: January 1, 2022  
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Expiration Date: December 31, 2026

# FRESH FRUIT PACKING GENERAL PERMIT

## A NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM AND STATE WASTE DISCHARGE GENERAL PERMIT

**State of Washington**  
**Department of Ecology**  
Olympia, Washington

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 1251 et seq.

Until this permit expires, is modified, or revoked, Permittees that have properly obtained coverage under this general permit are authorized to discharge in accordance with the special and general conditions, which follow.



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Vincent McGowan, P.E.  
Water Quality Program Manager  
Washington State Department of Ecology

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### COMMON ACRONYMS USED IN THIS PERMIT

**AKART**---All known, available and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment

**ADMR**---Annual Discharge Monitoring Report; submitted annually for the previous calendar year

**BOD or BOD<sub>5</sub>**---Biochemical Oxygen Demand (subscript 5 indicates the length of incubation period, in days, at 20 degrees Celsius)

**BMP**---Best Management Practices

**CFR**---Code of Federal Regulations

**DMR**---Discharge Monitoring Report

**ECp**---Environmental Compliance Plan

**EPA**---Environmental Protection Agency

**FCWA**---Federal Clean Water Act

**g/d**---Gallons per Day

**HDPE**---High density polyethylene

**ISWGP**---Industrial Stormwater General Permit

**Geomembrane**---Generic term for a lagoon or holding tank liner

**MDL**---Method Detection Level

**MGD**---Million Gallons per Day

**µg/L**---micrograms per liter

**mg/L**---milligrams per liter

**NCCW**---Non-Contact Cooling Water

**NOI**---Notice of Intent (to discharge); or also known as an application for coverage

**NPDES**---National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

**NTU**---Nephelometric Turbidity Units

**O & M**---Operation and Maintenance

**PAA**---Peracetic Acid

**PARIS**---Permit and Reporting Information System

**POTW**---Publicly Owned Treatment Works

**QL**---Quantitation Level

**RED**---Reregistration Eligibility Decision

**RCW**---Revised Code of Washington

**RMP**---Road Management Plan

**SEPA**---State Environmental Protection Act

**SM**---Standard Methods

**SPP**---Spill Prevention Plan

**SWMP**---Solid Waste Management Plan

**SWPPP**---Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

**TDM**---Treatment or Disposal Method

**TDS**---Total Dissolved Solids

**TMDL**---Total Maximum Daily Load

**TSS**---Total Suspended Solids

**UV**---Ultra Violet

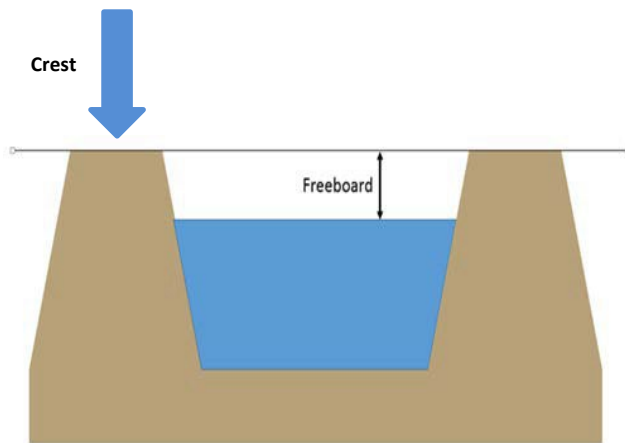
**WAC**---Washington Administrative Code

**WET**---Whole Effluent Toxicity

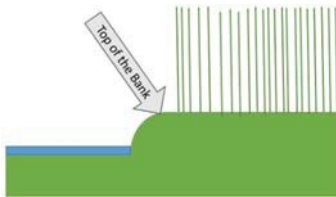
**WLA**---Wasteload Allocation

## MEASURING DESCRIPTIONS TO ASSIST IN FULFILLING PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

**FREEBOARD**---The vertical distance from the storage level of a lagoon to the lowest point on the lagoon *crest*.



**SET-BACK MEASUREMENTS**---Measured from the top of bank, back to the point of discharge and/or crest of lagoon.



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## SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORTS &amp; SUBMITTALS

Table 1 – Items to be Submitted to Ecology

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	Due Date(s)
<a href="#">S7</a>	Annual Discharge Monitoring Reports	1/year	January 31 <sup>st</sup> of the year following monitoring period
<a href="#">S7</a>	Monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (pack line discharge water to surface water only)	1/month	15 <sup>th</sup> of the month following the monitoring period.
<a href="#">S2.A</a>	Application for Permit Coverage	As necessary	As necessary
<a href="#">S2.B</a>	Renewal Application for Permit Coverage for existing permittees	1/permit cycle	July 6, 2026
<a href="#">S2.E</a>	Request Modification of Permit Coverage (Modification Forms can be found at: <a href="https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Fresh-fruit-packing-general-permit">https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Fresh-fruit-packing-general-permit</a> )	As necessary	As necessary
<a href="#">S2.E.1</a>	Request Transfer of Coverage (Transfer Forms can be found at: <a href="https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Fresh-fruit-packing-general-permit">https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Fresh-fruit-packing-general-permit</a> )	As necessary	As necessary
<a href="#">S11.A</a>	O&M Manual for previous permit term installation of wastewater treatment systems	Once	March 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2022
<a href="#">S11.A</a>	O&M Manual for new installation of wastewater treatment systems	As necessary	90 days prior to construction begin date
<a href="#">S5.Table 8</a>	Groundwater Monitoring well sampling results for permittees with lined lagoons that require groundwater monitoring wells.	1/quarter As Necessary	February 15 <sup>th</sup> May 15 <sup>th</sup> August 15 <sup>th</sup> November 15 <sup>th</sup>
<a href="#">S5.F.7</a>	WET Monitoring Results	Permittees discharging NCCW with additives to surface water	Existing Permittees: Must pass WET following a change of additives used. New Facilities: Must pass WET within one year of coverage issued.
<a href="#">S7.A.3-4</a>	Noncompliance Notification	As necessary	As Necessary

## SUMMARY OF NONSUBMITTAL DOCUMENTS TO BE KEPT ON SITE AND AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

**Table 2 – Documents to be Kept On-Site**

Permit Section	Document Type	Completed By	Update/Revision Frequency Requirements
<a href="#">S5.B.2.d</a>	Five (5) year lagoon liner examination/inspection results	All permittees with Lined Lagoons	<b>Existing Lagoons at effective date of this permit:</b> once per permit cycle. <b>New Lagoons:</b> After five (5) years of service and once per permit cycle thereafter.
<a href="#">S5.B.2.b. or C.3.b</a>	Batch Mix Records (A batch mix record meeting the requirements of this permit is included in Appendix E)	All Permittees that discharge pack line, pear float tank, or drencher wastewater to dust abatement or land application.	Document every batch discharged throughout the entire year or season of use.
<a href="#">S11</a>	Environmental Compliance Plan (ECP)  (An ECP template is available at: <a href="https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Fresh-fruit-packing-general-permit">https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Fresh-fruit-packing-general-permit</a> )	All Permittees	<b>Existing Permittees:</b> As necessary or when reapplying for coverage. <b>New Facilities:</b> Develop plan no later than one year after effective date of facility coverage
<a href="#">S5.B.2.b</a>	Road Management Plan (RMP) (A RMP template is available at: <a href="https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Fresh-fruit-packing-general-permit">https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Fresh-fruit-packing-general-permit</a> )	All Permittees that discharge any wastewater to a dust abatement site.	<b>Existing Permittees:</b> As necessary or when reapplying for coverage. <b>New Facilities:</b> Develop plan no later than one year after effective date of facility coverage.

## SPECIAL CONDITIONS

All discharges and activities authorized by this general permit must comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit. In order to comply with this general permit, the Permittee must comply with all effluent limitations, monitoring schedules, and best management practices (BMP's), specified in ***Permit Special Condition S5***. Permittees must comply fully with all of the reporting, recording, sampling and testing requirements as specified in ***Permit Special Conditions S5 and S7***. Permittees must also monitor and report all significant process changes that occur at the Permittee's facility as specified in ***Permit Special Condition S2.E***.

### S1. CRITERIA FOR PERMIT COVERAGE

#### A. Types of Facilities and Activities Requiring Permit Coverage

1. Every existing or new fresh fruit packing facility which receives, packs, stores, and/or ships either hard or soft fresh fruit and discharges wastewater (with the exception of discharges of only domestic wastewater or discharges only to a delegated pretreatment Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)), must apply for and obtain coverage under this general permit or an individual NPDES or State Waste Discharge Permit.
  - a. To be covered under this general permit, all packing fruit must be whole, uncut, unpeeled, unprocessed, and ready to be consumed. This requirement does not prevent the process of removing culled or rotten ("rot") from the commit to pack line.
  - b. Refrigeration/storage of any unprocessed product that falls under the following NAICS Group codes may be covered under this permit for non-contact cooling water discharges (this may include hops for storage only, excludes any processing of hops that generates wastewater).

**Table 3— Activities that may Require Permit Coverage and the Associated NAICS Group**

<b>Fruit Packing Activity</b>	<b>NAICS Group</b>
Postharvest Crop Activities	115114
Fruit Precooling	115114
Fruit Sorting, Grading, and Packing	115114
Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage	493120

**B. Geographical Area Covered**

Although the fresh fruit packing industry in Washington State, is primarily located in the state's centralized fruit growing region along the Yakima, Columbia, Wenatchee, and Okanogan River corridors, this general permit covers the entire state of Washington, with the exception of the following areas:

1. Facilities located on "Indian Country" as defined in 18 U.S.C. §1151, except portions of the Puyallup Reservation as noted below.

Indian Country includes:

- a. All land within any Indian Reservation notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation. This includes all federal, tribal, and Indian and non-Indian privately owned land within the reservation.
- b. All off-reservation Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.
- c. All off-reservation federal trust lands held for Native American Tribes.

**Puyallup Exception:** Following the "Puyallup Tribes of Indians Land Settlement Act of 1989," 25 U.S.C. §1773; the permit does apply to land within the Puyallup Reservation except for discharges to surface water on land held in trust by the federal government.

Additionally, any facility located on the Colville Reservation, may apply for coverage of only non-surface water discharges under this general permit.

**C. Facilities Exempt from Coverage Under this General Permit**

1. Fresh fruit or berries packed that cause no water to be discharged in the packing ("dry packing") are not required to receive coverage under this general permit.
2. Conditionally Authorized Non-Contact Cooling Water Discharges
  - a. Permit coverage may not be required for very small (six rooms or less) storage only facilities meeting the following criteria:
    - i. No more than one engine room
    - ii. Utilize non-chlorinated feed water
    - iii. Do not use any chemical additives.

- iv. Are not part of a larger complex of facilities with other discharges (e.g. must be “stand-alone” facilities)
- v. Apply discharge water only to land application sites, dust abatement sites, percolation ponds, or evaporative storage lagoons; any of which meet the standards included in the general permit.
- b. Facilities currently holding coverages that meet Conditionally Authorized status in C.2.a, are encouraged to contact the statewide Permit Manager/Permit Writer for this General Permit, at the Ecology Central Regional Office in Union Gap, WA. The following is required before permit coverage is cancelled:
  - i. A signed and submitted affidavit form affirming that the facility meets the requirements of sub-part C.2.a, and
  - ii. A permit coverage cancellation inspection of the facility.
  - iii. Until a signed letter confirming the coverage cancellation is received from Ecology, the facility is required to comply with all requirements of this general permit.

#### **D. Facilities Prohibited from Coverage Under this General Permit**

- 1. Facilities that cut, peel, pit, core, or otherwise process fruit for anything beyond packaging, shipping, or storing.
  - a. This exemption does not prohibit the normal selection process during fresh fruit packaging and storing, of removing culls (juicer quality fruit) or rot fruit for final destination elsewhere.
- 2. New Discharges OR Existing Facilities with Expansions, Production Increases, or Process Modifications to Category 5 Impaired Waters or Waterbodies with Applicable TMDL
  - Facilities that meet the definition of a new discharger and have selected a TDM of surface water discharge (see S3.6 and S5.F) to a 303(d)-listed waterbody (category 5), or an impaired waterbody with an applicable TMDL (category 4A), OR
  - Existing facilities with expansions, production increases, or process modifications which will result in new or substantially increased discharges, that discharge to an impaired water body or with an applicable TMDL are not eligible for coverage under this permit unless the *facility*:
    - a. Documents that the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired is not present at the facility and retains such documentation as part of the Environmental Compliance Plan (ECP) (**see S11.A**); or

- b. Has specific limits for the 303(d) listed parameters that apply to the receiving water; **or**
  - c. For discharges to waters without an *EPA* approved or established *TMDL*, that the *discharge or increased discharge* of the *pollutant* for which the water is impaired will meet instream water quality criteria at the point of discharge to the waterbody; or
  - d. For discharges to waters with an *EPA* approved or established *TMDL*, that there are sufficient remaining *wasteload allocations* in the *TMDL* to allow new discharges or increased discharges at existing facilities.
- 3. Facilities may also become eligible for coverage under this permit by selecting a different TDM that does not discharge to an impaired waterbody or waterbody with an issued TMDL.
  - 4. **See S5.F.6** for a list of waste load allocations from issued TMDL's affecting existing fruit packing facilities covered under this General Permit.

## **S2. APPLICATION FOR PERMIT COVERAGE & MODIFICATION OF PERMIT COVERAGE**

### **A. Obtaining Permit Coverage**

- 1. Unpermitted facilities that require coverage under this permit shall submit to Ecology, a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) using Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal (when available on line):

#### **a. Existing Facilities**

- i. Unpermitted existing facilities that require coverage under this permit shall submit a complete and accurate permit application (NOI) to Ecology.
- ii. Existing facilities are facilities in operation prior to the effective date of this permit, **January 1, 2022**.

#### **b. New Facilities**

New facilities are facilities that begin operation on or after the effective date of this permit, **January 1, 2022**. All unpermitted new facilities shall:

- i. Submit a complete and accurate permit application (NOI) using Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal to Ecology (if available) at least 120 days before the commencement of any fresh fruit packing discharges from the facility.
- ii. An Engineering report completed in accordance with WAC 173-240, if the permit applicant plans to construct a wastewater treatment system (i.e., lined lagoon, filtration, etc.). Engineering documents must be submitted at least 90 days before construction of the component requiring the documentation to be submitted.
- iii. The NOI shall include certification that the facility has met the applicable public notice and State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requirements in WAC 173-226-200(f).
- iv. A certification in the form of an original notarized Affidavit of Publication, which shows the permit applicant has met the public notice requirements of *chapter 173-226-130 (5) WAC*.
- v. All new facilities applying for coverage after the effective date of this permit that anticipate packing 100,000 or more bins per year, are required to install flow metering on the pack line discharge when planning on utilizing Land Application, POTW, or Surface Water TDM.

**c. Electronic Submittal**

Use the Water Quality Permitting Portal (WQWebPortal) (when available) to submit a complete NOI for coverage to Ecology.

To access the WQWebPortal, you must first register for Secure Access Washington (SAW). For additional information about SAW, visit:

<https://secureaccess.wa.gov/myAccess/saw/select.do>

**B. When to Reapply for Permit Coverage**

Facilities must submit a complete and accurate application for coverage (NOI) to Ecology 180 days prior to the expiration date of this general permit. Application for renewal must be made through Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal (when available).

**C. Failure to Apply for Coverage**

If a facility is required to obtain coverage under either this general permit or an individual NPDES/State Waste Discharge Permit within the time limits given above and has failed to do so, Ecology will consider the facility in violation of the State Water Pollution Control Act and/or the Federal Clean Water Act (FCWA). That facility will then be subject to enforcement for unlawfully discharging wastewater without a permit.

**D. When Permit Coverage is Effective**

Unless Ecology responds in writing to any Permittee's application for coverage (NOI) obtains relevant written public comment against coverage, a facility's coverage under this general permit will commence on whichever date below occurs last:

1. The 31<sup>st</sup> day following receipt by Ecology of a complete, accurate, and approved application for coverage (NOI).
2. The 31<sup>st</sup> day following the end of a 30-day public comment period (if a coverage public comment is required).
3. The effective date of this general permit (for renewal applications).
4. If Ecology responds in writing to any Permittee's NOI, or obtains relevant written public comment against coverage, a facility's coverage under this general permit will not commence until Ecology is satisfied with the results obtained from written correspondence or with the public commenter. Permittees will be notified of any public comments received.

Upon receiving coverage, all Permittees must comply fully with the terms and conditions of this general permit. The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) will consider any noncompliant Permittee in violation of the terms and conditions of this general permit.

**E. Modification of Permit Coverage**

Prior to the implementation of any operational or managerial change which would result in a change in permit status, the permittee must submit an application for coverage modification. For example, but not limited to, chemical usage changes, changes of treatment/disposal method, sale of a facility.



Additionally, the commencement of a new discharge or a change in the volume or characteristics of any existing discharge(s), one of the following modification submittals must be submitted to Ecology. Modifications must be submitted electronically, unless the permittee obtains an electronic reporting waiver. If Ecology has not yet made electronic submission available (e.g., if Ecology has not created a form in the WQWebPortal to submit modifications), paper submittal is acceptable.

**1. Modification Due to a Change in Facility Status**

Permittee must notify Ecology prior to any changes in facility status which would result in a name change, ownership change, transfer of permit coverage, or cancellation of permit coverage.

**2. Modification Due to a Change in Operations**

Permittee must notify Ecology prior to any change in operations which will result in a substantial change in wastewater volume or characteristics or a change in the Treatment/Disposal Methods (TDMs) used.

**3. Modifications Due to any Installation of Water Pollution Control Technologies**

- Includes settling basins, mixers, or tanks for using polymers.
- Includes innovative technologies (drop in treatment units).
- Includes water electrolyzation treatment or production methods or unit.

Any existing facility constructing new wastewater handling component or installing manufacturer ready built wastewater treatment units, must submit a modification due to a change in operations application at least 90 days prior to the first date construction are proposed to begin. After reviewing the modification application, Ecology will determine if documents complying with WAC 173-240-110 through WAC 173-240-140 are required. All such installations will require a submission of an operation and maintenance (O & M) manual that complies with WAC 173-240-150.

Modifications at existing facilities packing 100,000 or more bins per year AND the modification results in a twenty-five percent (or more) increase in pack line wastewater discharges to Land Application, POTW, or Surface Water TDM, when the installation occurs after the effective date of this permit, are required to install flow meters on the discharge.

**4. One of the above submittals may require any of the following. If one of the following is required Ecology will notify you and why:**

- a. Satisfying SEPA requirements.
- b. The submission of a new complete and accurate application for permit coverage (NOI).
- c. The submission of engineering reports.
- d. A certification in the form of an original notarized Affidavit of Publication, which shows the permit applicant has met the public notice requirements of *chapter 173-226-130 (5) WAC*

**5. Unpermitted TDMs and Discharges**

The use of TDMs, chemicals, or the discharge of wastewater from sources or processes not specified in the original application or approved through the permit coverage modification process is a violation of this general permit.

**S3. SELECTION OF TREATMENT/DISPOSAL METHODS (TDMs)**

The Permittee must select one or more of the following six approved TDMs for the treatment and disposal of wastewater discharged from its facility. The Permittee must select only from these six approved TDMs based upon the definitions below and the criteria specified in **Tables 4 and 5**.

- 1. Lined Evaporative Lagoons** - Lagoon geomembrane liners constructed after September 1, 2016 must meet or exceed the performance specifications of a 60 mil synthetic HDPE liner. For the purposes of this general permit, clay liners are not acceptable.
- 2. Dust Abatement** - This TDM is intended primarily for the discharge of drencher wastewater and pear float tank wastewater. Batch mix records may be reviewed at random during the site inspection visit by Ecology; see **S5.B.2** for more information. See **Tables 4 and 5** for more information regarding types of discharges and chemical use levels allowed for dust abatement.
- 3. Land Application** - This TDM consists of the vegetated land application site, a distribution system (i.e., sprinklers, pipes) and an Ecology-approved, self-contained storage system (i.e., lined lagoon) for storing wastewater during periods when the Permittee cannot apply it to the land (i.e., frozen ground, saturated ground). Batch mix records may be reviewed at random during the site inspection visit by Ecology, see **S5.C.2** for more information. See **Tables 4 and 5** for more information regarding types of discharges and chemical use levels allowed for land application.

4. **Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)** - Prior to any discharge of wastewater to a POTW, the Permittee must obtain written permission from the POTW (see **S5.D.3**). Permittees must meet any more stringent limitations or other conditions that may be required by the POTW. See **Tables 4 and 5** for more information regarding types of discharges and chemical use levels allowed for discharge to POTW.
5. **Percolation Systems** - These systems are designed to account for hydraulic and nutrient loading rates, wet and dry cycles, uniform wastewater distribution, and other relevant design parameters. See **Tables 4 and 5** for more information regarding types of discharges and chemical use levels allowed for percolation systems.
6. **Surface Water** - The discharge of wastewater to a surface water of the state. See **Table 4** for more information regarding types of discharges allowed to a surface water.

**Table 4 – Selection of Treatment/Disposal Methods (TDMs) and Allowed Discharges for Each TDM**  
 Chemical/Product glossary available in [Appendix D](#) (*glossary does not include restrictions or TDM's*)

Chemical/Product Used <sup>a</sup>	Discharge Source	Restrictions	ONLY ALLOWED TDM'S
DPA, TBZ, fludioxonil, pyrimethanil, Captan <sup>®</sup> calcium chloride & ethoxyquin (Industry common names: Captan <sup>®</sup> Pyrimethanil—Penbotec <sup>®</sup> Fludioxonil—Scholar <sup>®</sup> , Academy <sup>®</sup> ) **	Dip or Drench	-Limit treatment to the lowest effective concentration -Do not exceed <b>Table 5</b> levels	-Lined Lagoon -Dust Abatement -Land Application
Difenoconazole (academy <sup>®</sup> )	Dip or Drench  Apple and Stone Fruit Packing	-Limit treatment to the lowest effective concentration -Do not exceed <b>Table 5</b> levels -More stringent setbacks (Table 7)	-Lined Lagoon -Dust Abatement
No post-harvest fungicides, chlorine-based products only, washing/waxing products with or w/out chlorine-based products (may include PAA, buffers, and non-chlorine based sanitizers)	Apple and Stone Fruit Packing	-Limit treatment to the lowest effective concentration -Do not exceed label levels -Washing/Waxing products must receive secondary treatment before discharge to surface waters	-Lined Lagoon -Dust Abatement -Land Application -POTW -Percolation Systems -Surface Water
Citric Acid	Apple and Stone Fruit Packing  Pear Packing	-Limit treatment to the lowest effective concentration -Do not exceed label levels -No discharges to Dust Abatement	-Lined Lagoon -Land Application -POTW -Percolation Systems -Surface Water
TBZ	Apple and Stone Fruit Packing	-Limit treatment to the lowest effective concentration -Do not exceed <b>Table 5</b> levels -No discharges to surface waters -POTW levels restricted to 50 mg/l -Percolation system levels restricted to 10 mg/l	-Lined Lagoon -Dust Abatement -Land Application -POTW -Percolation Systems

Chemical/Product Used <sup>a</sup>	Discharge Source	Restrictions	ONLY ALLOWED TDM'S
Captan®, pyrimethanil (penbotec®), fludioxonil (scholar®, <del>Academy®</del> )**	Apple and Stone Fruit Packing	-Limit treatment to the lowest effective concentration -Do not exceed <b>Table 5</b> levels	-Lined Lagoon -Dust Abatement -Land Application
Natamycin	Apple and Stone Fruit Packing	-Limit treatment to the lowest effective concentration -Do not exceed <b>Table 5</b> levels -POTW must approve receiving wastewater with residuals of Natamycin	-Lined Lagoon -Dust Abatement -Land Application -POTW
Lignosulfonate with or without SOPP	Pear Packing	-Limit treatment to the lowest effective concentration -Do not exceed <b>Table 5</b> levels -Additional monitoring requirements may be applicable ( <b>see Table 9</b> ) -Discharge not allowed to POTW that use UV Disinfection	Float— -Dust abatement only Rinse— -Lined Lagoon -Dust Abatement -Land Application -POTW
Potassium carbonate with or without SOPP or chlorine-based or other sanitizers	Pear Packing	-Limit treatment to the lowest effective concentration -Do not exceed <b>Table 5</b> levels -pH adjustments may be needed before discharge	Float— -Lined Lagoon -Dust Abatement -Land Application -Percolation System Rinse— -Lined Lagoon -Dust Abatement -Land Application -POTW -Percolation System
Potassium phosphate with or without SOPP or chlorine-based products or other sanitizers	Pear Packing	-Limit treatment to the lowest effective concentration -Do not exceed <b>Table 5</b> levels	Float— -Lined Lagoon -Land Application Rinse— -Lined Lagoon -Dust Abatement -Land Application
Sodium silicate with or without SOPP or chlorine-based products	Pear Packing (Float OR Rinse)	-Limit treatment to the lowest effective concentration -Do not exceed <b>Table 5</b> levels -pH adjustments may be needed before discharge	-Lined Lagoon -Dust Abatement -Land Application

Chemical/Product Used <sup>a</sup>	Discharge Source	Restrictions	ONLY ALLOWED TDM'S
Sodium sulfate with or without SOPP or chlorine-based products	Pear Packing	-Limit treatment to the lowest effective concentration -Do not exceed <b>Table 5</b> levels - In order to meet sulfate limitations, pretreatment may be needed	Float— -Lined Lagoon -Land Application Rinse— -Lined Lagoon -Dust Abatement -Land Application -POTW -Percolation System
Ethoxyquin and/or Floatless Dumper with SOPP	Pear Packing	-Limit treatment to the lowest effective concentration -Do not exceed <b>Table 5</b> levels -Discharge to POTW with Ethoxyquin restricted to 50 mg/l	-Lined Lagoon -Dust Abatement -Land Application -POTW -Percolation System
Floatless dumper with or without chlorine-based products	Pear Packing	-Limit treatment to the lowest effective concentration -Do not exceed <b>Table 5</b> levels	-Lined Lagoon -Dust Abatement -Land Application -POTW -Percolation Systems -Surface Water
Electrolyzed Water Processes <sup>b</sup>	The use of bi-products (hypochlorous acid and sodium hydroxide) from electrolyzed water processes are approved for pack line use	-Limit treatment to the lowest effective concentration -Follow operation and maintenance recommendations from supplier -pH adjustments or dechlorination processes may be required before discharge. -Due to potential corrosivity of water POTW must certify acceptance of wastewater at the time of equipment installation	-Lined Lagoon -Land Application -POTW -Percolation Systems -Surface Water
Brine	From any Electrolyzed Water Process	-No Disposal except lined evaporative lagoon.	-Lined Lagoon
Non-Priority Pollutants, dangerous waste, or toxics in	Non-Contact Cooling Water	-Limit treatment to the lowest effective concentration	-Lined Lagoon -Dust Abatement

Chemical/Product Used <sup>a</sup>	Discharge Source	Restrictions	ONLY ALLOWED TDM'S
toxic amounts	with or without additives	-Do not exceed recommended label concentrations -Discharges of NCCW with or without additives to POTW requires approval by Ecology before discharges begin -Discharges of NCCW with additives to surface waters require whole effluent toxicity testing under certain conditions, contact Ecology for more information.	-Land Application -POTW -Percolation Systems -Surface Water
With priority pollutants, dangerous wastes or toxics in toxic amounts	Non-Contact Cooling Water with or without additives	-Limit treatment with additives to the lowest effective concentration -Do not exceed recommended label concentrations.	-Lined Lagoon
SNF, Inc. FLOPAM™, EM 533 GR, AQUAMARK, Inc. Aquamark 702**	Water Treatment Chemicals from any processes	-Limit treatment with additives to the lowest effective concentration -Do not exceed recommended label concentrations.	-Lined Lagoon -Dust Abatement -Land Application -POTW

<sup>a</sup> The recommended analytical methods are listed in **Appendix A**.

<sup>b</sup> This process has several “trade” names including but not limited to, Acidic Oxidizing Water, Acidic Electrolyzed Water, Electrochemically Activated Water, Functional Water, Redox Water, SterilOx Water, Super Oxide Water, plus many others. Requirements and restrictions apply to any or all.

**\*\* Common names of products, even if a registered trademark, often become industry terminology. Those names are included as a matter of convenience. Ecology does not recommend or endorse any product or company. Facilities are responsible to conduct their own research and determine the best product that contains the needed active ingredient, and that will enable the facility to meet the requirements of this general permit.**

Table 5 – Chemical Additive Maximum Use Rates

CHEMICAL TYPES	CHEMICAL NAME	MAXIMUM USE CONCENTRATION RATES <sup>a,b</sup>
Pear float tank gravity enhancers	Lignosulfonate	120,000 mg/L or 12% solids
	Sodium sulfate	30,000 mg/L or 3% solids
	Sodium silicate	30,000 mg/L or 3% solids
	Potassium carbonate	27,000 mg/L
Drencher/Dip Tank chemicals and other chemicals and additives	DPA	2,200 mg/L
	TBZ	615 mg/L
	Ethoxyquin	2,700 mg/L
	Calcium chloride	2,200 mg/L
	Captan <sup>®</sup> **	1,200 mg/L
	Fludioxonil (Industry common name: scholar <sup>®</sup> , <del>academy<sup>®</sup></del> ) **	300 mg/L
	Difenoconazole (academy <sup>®</sup> ) **	300 mg/L
	Pyrimethanil (Industry common name: penbotec <sup>®</sup> ) **	See Table 9
Packing line chemicals	SOPP	6,000 mg/L – See Table 9
	TBZ	2,000 mg/L
	Fludioxonil (scholar <sup>®</sup> ) **	300 mg/L
	Difenoconazole (academy <sup>®</sup> ) **	300 mg/L
	Pyrimethanil (penbotec <sup>®</sup> ) **	2,000 mg/L
	SOPP	6,000 mg/L – See Table 9
	Ethoxyquin	2,700 mg/L
	Natamycin	1,000 mg/L

<sup>a</sup> Maximum use concentration rates are not the same as discharge rates – see the discharge rates in the tables contained throughout *Permit Special Condition 55*.

<sup>b</sup> Concentration of specific product used must not exceed the concentration defined in the table.

**\*\* Common names of products, even if a registered trademark, often become industry terminology. Those names are included as a matter of convenience. Ecology does not recommend or endorse any product or company. Facilities are responsible to conduct their own research and determine the best product that contains the needed active ingredient, and that will enable the facility to meet the requirements of this general permit.**



**S4. WHEN TDM's MUST BE OPERATIONAL AND OTHER PERMIT REQUIREMENTS****A. When TDM's Must be Operational**

Prior to discharging any wastewater, **all existing Permittees**, and any new facilities (applying for coverage), must properly install, operate and maintain one or a combination of the TDMs listed in **Permit Special Condition S3** and detailed in **Permit Special Condition S5** for all of its regulated wastewater discharges. The appropriate TDM's are to have been reported to Ecology, and the Permittee have received the coverage sheet listing all TDM's prior to any discharge from the TDM. Prior to any discharges, all TDM's applicable to the facility must be included on the facility coverage page.

**B. Flow Meter Installation Schedule**

All facilities listed in **Appendix B** must have flow meters installed and operational by **December 31, 2023** (24 months from the effective date of this permit). After the effective date of this permit, upgraded facilities that pack greater than 100,000 bins per year and increase the discharge flow by greater than twenty five percent (25%) of existing flows, and discharge to Land Application, POTW, or Surface Water discharges are required to put in flow meters on the pack line process wastewater line. After the effective date of this permit, new facilities that are designed to pack greater than 100,000 bins per year and plan pack line process wastewater to Land Application, POTW, or Surface Water discharges are required to install flow meters.

**C. TMDL's Applicable to this Permit**

Monitoring and reporting requirements go into effect on **January 1, 2022** (the effective date of this permit) for the Wenatchee River Watershed Dissolved Oxygen and pH Total Maximum Daily Load, the Mid-Yakima River Basin Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load, and for the Columbia and Lower Snake Rivers Temperature Total Maximum Daily Load. See **Tables 20-22** for Permittees with wasteload allocations in these three TMDL's.

After the effective date of this permit, new discharges to Surface Waters in the reach where a TMDL exists, must be issued a wasteload allocation before discharges begin. If no excess wasteload allocations in a TMDL are available for the new discharge, a different TDM must be selected.

**S5. TDMs – DEFINITIONS, EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, MONITORING & BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)**

Beginning on the effective date of this general permit, the Permittee is authorized to use and discharge to any of the TDMs listed in ***Special Conditions S3*** and as allowed in **Tables 4 and 5**; in accordance with the requirements pertaining to each TDM as specified in ***Permit Special Condition S5*** and **Table 4**. Any chemical, product, pollutant or parameter not listed in ***Permit Special Condition S5*** or specified in **Tables 4 and 5** of this general permit, will be prohibited from discharge with the exception of the use of ozone for disinfection, NCCW additives, pH buffers, non-chlorine based sanitizers, or others as approved by Ecology. Compliance with the conditions contained in ***Permit Special Condition S5***, will not relieve the Permittee from the responsibility to comply with any other limitation, term or condition described elsewhere in this general permit or in any state or federal laws and regulations.

**A. TDM 1 – Lined Lagoons****1. Definition of Lined Evaporative Lagoons (Lined Lagoons)**

Lagoon geomembrane liners constructed after **September 1, 2016** must meet or exceed the performance specifications of a 60 mil synthetic HDPE liner.

Double lined lagoons with a leak detection system may be used as an alternative to a single 60 mil geomembrane. If used, each geomembrane liner must have a minimum 40 mil thickness.

**Table 6 – Effluent Limits & Monitoring of Discharges to Lined Lagoons**

PARAMETER	MINIMUM	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Freeboard (reported in feet)	2 feet	quarterly	measurement

**2. Best Management Practices and Other Requirements for Lined Lagoons**

Pollutant/parameters are limited by full compliance with the following required Best Management Practices (BMPs). No chemical testing will be required for discharges **to** lined lagoons. Chemical monitoring and reporting will be required for discharges to other TDM's **from** the lined lagoon.

- a. Locate, design, and manage all impoundments to control odors and insects.
- b. Do not commingle drencher discharges containing DPA with any other process waste streams that contain chlorine-based chemicals.
- c. Maintain a minimum of two feet of freeboard at all times.
- d. Make regular inspections of the lagoon at a frequency sufficient to maintain proper operation.
- e. Complete at minimum, weekly inspections when discharging to the lined lagoon.
- f. Maintain inspection records describing abnormalities and any actions taken to correct the problem. Examples of such abnormalities include, but are not limited to, high liquid levels, rapid changes in liquid levels, holes, washouts, liner deterioration, berm wall deterioration, and over flows.
- g. Take immediate corrective actions and report to Ecology within 48 hours of the discovery of any significant abnormality (significant abnormalities include, but are not limited to holes, washouts, liner separation, berm wall deterioration, overflows, etc.).
- h. Completely empty and examine the lagoon liner at least once every five (5) years. Permittees operating a double lined lagoon with a leak detection system may submit a leak detection plan and detection results in lieu of the requirement to empty the lagoon.
- i. Replace or repair the liner if repair or reconstruction as needed beyond what would be considered routine or periodic maintenance deterioration is found.
- j. Report results of the liner inspection in the *Application for Renewal of Coverage*.
- k. Treat and dispose of any sludge or solid wastes produced during any sedimentation process in accordance with the terms of the Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) in the Permittee's Environmental Compliance Plan (ECP) (see S.11.A). The Permittee must also comply with all state and county health department regulations.
- l. The Permittee must ensure that the design and construction of any lagoon be managed by certified geomembrane specialist or a licensed professional engineer, unless this requirement is waived by Ecology in accordance with chapter 173-240 WAC.
- m. The Permittee must obtain a dam safety permit if the above-ground storage capacity exceeds ten (10) acre-feet.
- n. The Permittee must construct geomembrane liners that:
  - 1. Are specifically engineered to withstand internal and external pressure gradients, physical contact with wastes, climatic conditions, and stresses of installation and daily operation.

2. Meet or exceed the performance specifications of a 60 mil synthetic geomembrane liner for lagoons constructed after September 1, 2016.
3. Continuously cover the entire inner bottom and sides of the structure that are likely to contact the wastewater.
4. Are placed on a base of sand or similar material thick enough to prevent failure due to settlement, compression, stretching or uplift.
5. Prevent the movement of wastewater chemicals through its structure to waters of the state, or to contact any adjacent ground or soil.
6. Have a life expectancy which must extend at a minimum, through the entire general permit term.
7. Are surrounded by a minimum six foot high fence with a locked gate. Signage on the fencing in areas with the potential for public contact is required.
8. Maintain the minimum setback distances in **Table 7**.

**Table 7 – Minimum Setback Distances (feet) for Lined Lagoons<sup>a</sup>**

	Surface Waters Of The State	Potable Water Wells
Lined lagoons with DPA and/or Difenoconazole	250 feet	250 feet
Lined lagoons without DPA or Difenoconazole	50 feet	100 feet

<sup>a</sup> No chemical testing is required for discharges **to** lined lagoons. Please note that removing wastewater from a lined evaporative lagoon to another TDM (land application or dust abatement for example), requires monitoring of wastewater **removed**.

### 3. Alternatives to Geomembrane Lined Lagoons

The Permittee may alternatively use an above ground, pre-manufactured fiberglass, fiberglass-lined, or metal tank in lieu of the geomembrane lined evaporative lagoon. In this case, the Permittee must still fully comply with all of the applicable BMPs and prohibitions listed above. As long as the containers are under cover, have a lid, or are enclosed, no freeboard measurement is required. Secondary containment of above ground storage tanks may be required on a case-by-case basis.

The Following Tables are Applicable to both Dust Abatement Discharges (Part B below) and Land Application Discharges (Part C below)

**Table 8 – Required Soil & Groundwater Monitoring For Discharges with Lignosulfonate**

DISCHARGE/APPLICATION FREQUENCY	REQUIRED MONITORING	TESTING FREQUENCY
Once every 30 or more Days	None	N/A
Once every 14 to 29 Days	Test subsoil with dipyrldyl for the presence of Fe <sup>+2</sup> ions at 12-inch depth within the lowest part of the application site where ponding may occur.	Quarterly
Once every 7 to 13 Days	Install a down gradient monitoring well to test groundwater for BOD5 and with dipyrldyl test for the presence of Fe <sup>+2</sup> ions.	Monthly

<sup>a</sup>The max use rate of lignosulfonate is 12% solids or 120,000 mg/L, the max application rate is 4840 gal/acre and the max application frequency is no more than once every 7 days.

**Table 9 – Application/Discharge Rates & Frequencies for Dust Abatement and Land Application Discharges**

WASTEWATER DESCRIPTION		MAXIMUM APPLICATION <sup>a</sup>	
		RATE	FREQUENCY
LAND APPLICATION ONLY: Any permitted wastewater (see table 3) with BOD <sub>5</sub> or TSS levels of: (Excluding any drencher wastewater, NCCW, pear float tank wastewater, wastewater containing fludioxonil (scholar <sup>®</sup> , <b>academy<sup>®</sup></b> ) and/or pyrimethanil (penbotec <sup>®</sup> ))**	0 to 200	6000 gal/acre/day	Every other day
	201 to 400	3000 gal/acre/day	Every other day
	401 to 600	2000 gal/acre/day	Every other day
	More than 600	Discharge Not Allowed	
Any permitted wastewater (see Table 3) <u>except the following</u> : Any drencher wastewater, NCCW, pear float tank wastewater, wastewater containing fludioxonil (scholar <sup>®</sup> , <b>academy<sup>®</sup></b> ), pyrimethanil (penbotec <sup>®</sup> ), DPA, or Difenconazole ( <b>academy<sup>®</sup></b> )**		1800 gal/acre/day	180 applications/year every day
Any drencher wastewater – <u>NOT</u> containing calcium chloride, fludioxonil (scholar <sup>®</sup> , <b>academy<sup>®</sup></b> ) and/or pyrimethanil (penbotec <sup>®</sup> )**		1800 gal/acre/day	30 applications/year every other day
Drencher wastewater – <u>containing</u> calcium chloride		1800 gal/acre/day	ONE (1) application/year
Any wastewater containing Fludioxonil (scholar <sup>®</sup> , <b>academy<sup>®</sup></b> )** with a concentration in mg/L of:	Maximum of 300	1800 gal/acre/day	30 applications/year every other day
Any wastewater containing pyrimethanil (penbotec <sup>®</sup> )** with a concentration in mg/L of:	0 to 500	1800 gal/acre/day	30 applications/year every other day
	500 to 1000	1800 gal/acre/day	15 applications/year every other day
	more than 1000	discharge not allowed	
Any pear float tank wastewater <sup>b</sup> with an SOPP (or other fungicide) concentration in mg/L of:	0 to 1000	4840 gal/acre/day	Once per Week
	1001 to 2000	2420 gal/acre/day	Once per Week
	2001 to 3000	1613 gal/acre/day	Once per Week
	3001 to 4000	1210 gal/acre/day	Once per Week
	4001 to 5001	968 gal/acre/day	Once per Week
	5001 to 6000	807 gal/acre/day	Once per Week
	More than 6000	Discharge Not Allowed	

<sup>a</sup> Application rates are valid only if chemical concentrations are in compliance with the maximum use rates specified in **Table 5**. The discharge of wastewater containing chemicals in concentrations greater than those specified in Tables 11-12 is not allowed.

<sup>b</sup> Pear float tank wastewater containing: lignosulfonate, sodium sulfate, sodium, silicate and potassium carbonate is allowed to be discharged via dust abatement. Rinse wastewater containing potassium phosphate is only allowed to be discharged via dust abatement.

**\*\* Common names of products, even if a registered trademark, often become industry terminology. Those names are included as a matter of convenience. Ecology does not recommend or endorse any product or company. Facilities are responsible to conduct their own research and determine the best product that contains the needed active ingredient, and that will enable the facility to meet the requirements of this general permit.**

## B. TDM 2 – Dust Abatement

### 1. Definition of Dust Abatement

Dust abatement is the discharge of wastewater to unpaved bin storage lots, unpaved roads (i.e., orchard roads) or unpaved driveways/parking lots for the purpose of dust suppression. This TDM is primarily intended for the discharge of drencher wastewater and pear float tank wastewater. Permittees may discharge other wastewater sources via dust abatement; see **Tables 4 and 5** for more information.

### 2. BMPs & Other Requirements for Dust Abatement Discharges

- a. Do not commingle or apply to the same discharge site any wastewater containing:
  - DPA [and/or Difenconazole](#)
  - Lignosulfonate
  - Chlorine-based products
  - Natamycin
  - ~~Difenconazole~~
- b. **Batch Mix Records** – Maintain accurate Batch Mix Records to verify that chemical additives are at or below the use rate concentrations specified in **Table 5** and to ensure that the discharge of wastewater to each dust abatement site complies with the required maximum permit limits, application rates, BMPs and other permit conditions. Every batch discharged needs to be documented for Ecology review.

The following information must be kept for all Batch Mix Records:

- i. Batch ID number
- ii. Date batch was mixed
- iii. Person responsible for mix
- iv. Total batch volume (gallons)

- v. Name and amount of all chemicals (active ingredient) added to batch, mg/L.
  - vi. Date spent solution was discharged
  - vii. Volume of spent solution discharged (gallons)
  - viii. Discharge site identification (used to track applications to prevent over application or improper mixing of wastewater)
  - ix. Application area (acres)
  - x. Inspection results and comments regarding any conditions such as ponding, runoff, overland flow, and so forth.
- c. The following information must be kept in a daily log for other type of wastewater disposal to dust abatement (not drencher or pear float)
- i. Date of each disposal
  - ii. Gallons of each load of wastewater discharge to dust
  - iii. Location of disposal
  - iv. Driver
  - v. Source of wastewater
  - vi. Active ingredients (e.g. fungicide, PAA, other disinfectant used)
- d. **Road Management Plan (RMP)** – Prior to any dust abatement discharge and for dust abatement discharge areas, the Permittee must develop and retain on-site, an RMP.

The following wastewater types must have separate application sites and each site must be addressed in the RMP:

- Wastewater containing Lignosulfonate
- Wastewater containing DPA and/or Difenoconazole
- Wastewater containing Chlorine-based products
- Wastewater containing Natamycin
- ~~Wastewater containing Difenoconazole~~

RMP must, at a minimum, include:

- A copy of proof of ownership of the application sites, or a legally binding written agreement with the legal owner to use the sites for wastewater discharges
- All discharge site descriptions including, at a minimum:
  - The location of the discharge site
  - A map indicating the site boundaries



- A brief description of the geology and topography of the discharge sites and the immediate surrounding areas
- The surface material and composition of the discharge sites (i.e., dirt orchard road or dirt/gravel bin lot)
- The total surface area of the discharge sites

e. **An operational plan including**, at a minimum:

- The proposed total maximum daily annual discharge rates expressed as gallons/acre/day and the gallons/acre/year
- The maximum use concentration of the active ingredients (i.e., DPA, ethoxyquin, lignosulfonate, etc.) in the wastewaters to be applied
- The proposed discharge schedule and operational methodology to be followed throughout the duration of this general permit
  - a. Do not commingle process wastewater with sanitary sewage.
  - b. Do not dispose of brine from treatment processes.
  - c. Do not use chemicals in excess of those use rate limits given in **Table 5** and must comply with allowed discharges in **Table 4**.
  - d. Do not discharge beyond those maximum permit limits and application rates given in **Tables 11 and 12**.
  - e. Do not discharge priority pollutants, dangerous wastes, or products with toxic properties.
  - f. Do not discharge at a rate that may result in ponding or runoff.
  - g. Do not discharge to sites where the groundwater table is located within five feet of the soil surface at time of application.
  - h. Conduct the required soil and groundwater monitoring for discharges with lignosulfonate as given in **Table 8**.
  - i. Do not discharge onto sites which are frozen, snow-covered, saturated, flooded or when anaerobic conditions exist.
  - j. Provide sufficient self-contained storage capacity for all wastewater during any time period when discharge cannot be properly achieved (i.e., site is flooded or frozen). This self-contained storage must meet the requirements in the lined lagoon TDM.
  - k. Treat and dispose of any sludge or solid wastes produced during any sedimentation process in accordance with the terms of the Solid Waste Management Plan within the ECP (see **S11.A**) and in compliance with all state and county health department regulations.
  - l. Do not discharge onto sites within wellhead protection boundaries.

- m. Use a discharge system which provides even distribution of the wastewater over the discharge area at the specified discharge rates, frequency of application, and consideration of minimum of wind drift.
- n. Follow label guidelines for worker re-entry after disposing drencher fluids for dust abatement, posting signs when product label recommends signage.
- o. **Inspections** - The Permittee must conduct and record inspections of the discharge site immediately after each discharge. The inspection record must include a description of any abnormalities observed and the actions taken to correct any problems. Such abnormalities include, but are not limited to, ponding, runoff or overland flow. Discovery of any significant abnormality will be cause for taking immediate corrective action and must be reported to Ecology within 48 hours of discovery.
- p. Maintain the minimum setback distances given below in Table 10.

**Table 10 – Minimum Setback Distances (Feet) for Dust Abatement Discharge Sites**

	<b>SURFACE WATERS</b>	<b>POTABLE WATER SUPPLY WELLS</b>
Dust Abatement Setbacks with DPA and/or Difenconazole	250 feet	250 feet
Dust Abatement Setbacks without DPA and/or Difenconazole	50 feet	100 feet

### 3. Sampling Requirements

**Timing and Frequency** – Permittees must sample each discharge once a quarter for all NCCW and Other Allowed Wastewater Sources unless a discharge does not occur during a quarter. Drencher Wastewater Sources must be sampled once per drencher use (harvest) season, and Cherry Packing Wastewater Sources must be sampled once per cherry season. **Tables 11 and 12** outline the required sampling parameters and their limits. Sampling results must be maintained for a period of five (5) years.

**Table 11 – Effluent Limits & Monitoring for NCCW and Other Allowed Wastewater Sources to Dust Abatement**

**Analysis is Required for All of the Following Parameters Except When:  
(1) Chemical is Not Used or (2) Those Marked Not Required (NR)**

PARAMETER/ POLLUTANT <sup>b</sup>	DAILY MAXIMUM PERMIT LIMIT <sup>a</sup>		SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
	NCCW only	Other allowed wastewater sources <sup>c</sup>		
Flow (gallons/day)	Record Value	Record Value	Maximum Day Flow	Report Maximum Day Flow
Application Area	Record acres used	Record acres used	Quarterly	Record acres used
Application Loading Rate	<b>See Table 9</b>	<b>See Table 9</b>	Quarterly	Calculated
pH (standard units)	6.0 – 9.0	6.0 – 9.0	Quarterly	Grab
Total chloride (mg/L)	<b>NR</b>	250	Quarterly	Grab
Total dissolved solids (TDS) (mg/L)	record value	500	Quarterly	Grab
Total residual chlorine <sup>d</sup> (mg/L)	10	10	Quarterly	Grab
Total sulfate <sup>e</sup> (mg/L)	<b>NR</b>	250	Quarterly	Grab
Captan <sup>®</sup> (mg/L) **	<b>NR</b>	10	Quarterly	Grab
SOPP (mg/L)	<b>NR</b>	<b>See Table 9</b>	Quarterly	Grab
SOPP loading rate	<b>NR</b>	40.4 lbs./acre/day	Quarterly	Calculated
Fludioxonil (scholar <sup>®</sup> ) (mg/L) **	<b>NR</b>	300	Quarterly	Grab
Pyrimethanil (penbotec <sup>®</sup> ) (mg/L) **	<b>NR</b>	<b>See Table 9</b>	Quarterly	Grab

<sup>a</sup> Effluent limits & monitoring are valid only if all chemical concentrations & app. rates are in compliance with those specified in **Tables 5 and 9**.

<sup>b</sup> The recommended analytical methods are listed in **Appendix A**.

<sup>c</sup> This applies to all other wastewater sources except cherry packing and drencher wastewater see **Table 12** for discharge information.

<sup>d</sup> Required test only if chlorine-based products are used.

<sup>e</sup> Required test only if sodium sulfate is used.

**\*\* Common names of products, even if a registered trademark, often become industry terminology. Those names are included as a matter of convenience. Ecology does not recommend or endorse any product or company. Facilities are responsible to conduct their own research and determine the best product that contains the needed active ingredient, and that will enable the facility to meet the requirements of this general permit.**

**Table 12 – Effluent Limitations & Monitoring for Cherry Packing and Drencher (Bin or Truck)  
Wastewater Sources to Dust Abatement**

**Analysis is Required for All of the Following Parameters Except When:**

**(1) Chemical is Not Used or (2) Those Marked Not Required (NR)**

**\*Facilities with Multiple Drenchers Must Monitor each Drencher Separately\***

**\*Batch Mix Records for each Drencher are Required to be Available Upon Request\***

PARAMETER/ POLLUTANT <sup>b</sup>	DAILY MAXIMUM PERMIT LIMIT <sup>a</sup>		SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
	Cherry Packing Season	Drencher Harvest Season		
Flow (gallons/day)	Record Value	Record Value	Maximum Day Flow	Report Maximum Day Flow
Application Area	Record acres used	Record acres used	One Time Each Season	Record acres used
Application Loading Rate	<b>See Table 9</b>	<b>See Table 9</b>	One Time Each Season	Calculated
pH (standard units)	6.0 – 9.0	6.0 – 9.0	One Time Each Season	Grab
Total chloride (mg/L)	250	<b>NR</b>	One Time Each Season	Grab
Total dissolved solids (TDS) (mg/L)	500	<b>NR</b>	One Time Each Season	Grab
Total residual chlorine <sup>c</sup> (mg/L)	10	10	One Time Each Season	Grab
Captan® (mg/L)**	10	10	One Time Each Season	Grab
Ethoxyquin (mg/L)	<b>NR</b>	2700	One Time Each Season	Grab
TBZ (mg/L)	<b>NR</b>	615	One Time Each Season	Grab
Difenoconazole (academy®) (mg/L)	<b>NR</b>	300	One Time Each Season	Grab
Fludioxonil (scholar®) (mg/L)**	300	300	One Time Each Season	Grab
Pyrimethanil (penbotec®) (mg/L)**	<b>See Table 9</b>	<b>See Table 9</b>	One Time Each Season	Grab
Natamycin (mg/L)	500	<b>NR</b>	One Time Each Season	Grab

<sup>a</sup> Effluent limits & monitoring are valid only if all chemical concentrations & app. rates are in compliance with those specified in **Tables 5 and 9**.

<sup>b</sup> The recommended analytical methods are listed in **Appendix A**.

<sup>c</sup> Required test only if chlorine-based products are used.

**\*\* Common names of products, even if a registered trademark, often become industry terminology. Those names are included as a matter of convenience. Ecology does not recommend or endorse any product or company. Facilities are responsible to conduct their own research and determine the best product that contains the needed active ingredient, and that will enable the facility to meet the requirements of this general permit.**

## C. TDM 3 – Land Application

### 1. Definition of Land Application

The land application system must include an application site and distribution system for uniformly distributing the wastewater. An above ground storage tank or lined lagoon is required for holding the wastewater during periods when it cannot be land applied (i.e., frozen or flooded ground).

### 2. BMPs & Other Requirements for Land Application Discharges

- a. Do not commingle or apply to the same land application site any wastewater containing:
  - DPA
  - Lignosulfonate (rinse only)
  - Chlorine-based products
  - Natamycin
- b. **Batch Mix Records** – Maintain accurate Batch Mix Records to verify that chemical additives are at or below the use rate concentrations specified in **Table 5** and to ensure that the discharge of wastewater to each land application site complies with the required maximum permit limits, application rates, BMPs and other permit conditions. Every batch discharged needs to be documented. Records must be kept on site and available for random inspection by Ecology. Facilities will be chosen at random per year resulting in the inspection of all Permittee's records during the 5-year permit cycle.

**The following information must be kept for all Batch Mix Records:**

1. Batch ID number
2. Date batch was mixed
3. Person responsible for mix
4. Total batch volume (gallons)
5. Name and amount of all chemicals added to batch
6. Date spent solution was discharged
7. Volume of spent solution discharged (gallons)
8. Application site identification (used to track applications to prevent over application or improper mixing of wastewater)

9. Application area (acres)
10. Inspection results and comments regarding any abnormal conditions such as ponding, runoff, overland flow, and so forth.

**c. The Following applies to all land application discharges:**

1. Do not use chemicals in excess of those use rate limits given in **Table 5** and must comply with allowed discharges in **Table 4**.
2. Do not discharge beyond those maximum permit limits and application rates given in **Tables 14-15**.
3. Do not discharge priority pollutants, dangerous wastes or toxics in toxic amounts.
4. Use a discharge system which provides even distribution of the wastewater over the application site at the specified application rates and frequencies.
5. Do not discharge at a rate which results in ponding or runoff.
6. Do not discharge at a rate which causes long-term anaerobic conditions in the soil, and must implement measures to reduce odors from the land application area.
7. Do not discharge wastewater at rates which will exceed the published agronomic rates for the crop being applied to.
8. Do not discharge onto sites where the groundwater table is located within 10 feet of the soil surface at time of discharge.
9. Do not discharge onto sites which are frozen, snow-covered, saturated, flooded or when anaerobic conditions exist.
10. Do not discharge to sites that are within wellhead protection boundaries.
11. **Inspections** - The Permittee must conduct and record inspections of the discharge site immediately after each discharge. The inspection record must include a description of any abnormalities observed and the actions taken to correct any problems. Such abnormalities include, but are not limited to, ponding, runoff or overland flow. Discovery of any significant abnormality will be cause for taking immediate corrective action and must be reported to Ecology within 48 hours of discovery.
12. Provide sufficient self-contained storage capacity for all wastewater during any time period when discharge cannot be properly achieved (i.e., site is flooded or frozen). This self-contained storage must meet the requirements in the lined lagoon TDM.
13. Treat and dispose of any sludge or solid wastes produced during any sedimentation process in accordance with the terms of the Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) within the Environmental Compliance Plan (ECP) (see **S11.A**). Permittees must maintain compliance with all other state and county health department regulations.

14. Maintain, on site, a copy of proof of ownership of the discharge site or a written agreement with the legal owner to use the site for wastewater treatment/disposal.
15. Allowing livestock grazing on the discharge site and/or use of harvested crops must follow the product label requirement or the EPA Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) recommendations.
16. Apply wastewater containing DPA only to non-irrigated, non-crop lands. The discharge limit of DPA is the maximum use rate concentration of 2,200 mg/L with a daily maximum discharge rate of 1,800 gallons/acre, 30 times a year. This is equivalent to an annual discharge rate of 990 lbs. of DPA/acre. The use of non-irrigated, non-crop lands prevents the DPA from washing down into the groundwater before degradation occurs by the UV from the sun.
17. Maintain the minimum setback distances given below in **Table 13**.

**Table 13 – Minimum Setback Distances (Feet) for Land Application Discharge Sites**

	<b>SURFACE WATERS</b>	<b>POTABLE WATER SUPPLY WELLS</b>
Land Application Sites	50 feet	100 feet

### **3. Sampling Requirements**

**Timing and Frequency** – Permittees must sample each discharge once a quarter unless a discharge does not occur during a quarter. All Permittees with cherry packing operations and those with drencher operations are required to sample once per harvest season. **Tables 14 and 15** outline the required sampling parameters and their limits. Sampling results must be maintained for a period of five (5) years.

**Table 14 – Effluent Limits & Monitoring for Discharges to Land Application Sites**

**Analysis is Required for All of the Following Parameters Except When:**  
**(1) Chemical is Not Used or (2) Those Marked Not Required (NR)**

PARAMETER/ POLLUTANT <sup>b</sup>	DAILY MAXIMUM PERMIT LIMIT <sup>a</sup>		Sample Frequency	SAMPLE TYPE
	NCCW only	Other allowed wastewater sources <sup>c</sup>		
Flow (gallons/day)	Record Value	Record Value	Maximum Day Flow	Report Maximum Day Flow
BOD <sub>5</sub> (mg/L)	NR	See Table 9	quarterly	Grab
BOD <sub>5</sub> loading rate	NR	10 lbs./acre/day	quarterly	Calculated
pH (standard units)	6.0 - 9.0	6.0 - 9.0	quarterly	Grab
Total Chloride (mg/L)	NR	250	quarterly	Grab
Total Sulfate (mg/L)	NR	250	quarterly	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	record value	500	quarterly	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	NR	See Table 9	quarterly	Grab
TSS Loading Rate	NR	10 lbs./acre/day	quarterly	Calculated
Total Residual Chlorine <sup>d</sup> (mg/L)	10	10	quarterly	Grab
Captan® (mg/L)**	NR	10	quarterly	Grab
TBZ (mg/L)	NR	500	quarterly	Grab
SOPP (mg/L)	NR	See Table 9	quarterly	Grab
SOPP loading rate	NR	40.4 lbs./acre/day	quarterly	Calculated
Fludioxonil (scholar®, academy®) (mg/L)**	NR	300	quarterly	Grab
Pyrimethanil (penbotec®) (mg/L)**	NR	See Table 9	quarterly	Grab

<sup>a</sup> Effluent limits and monitoring valid only if all chemical concentrations & application rates are in compliance with those specified in **Tables 5 and 9**.

<sup>b</sup> The recommended analytical methods are listed in **Appendix A**.

<sup>c</sup> This table applies to all wastewater sources except drencher wastewater sources and cherry packing wastewater sources.

<sup>d</sup> Required test only if chlorine-based products are used.

**\*\* Common names of products, even if a registered trademark, often become industry terminology. Those names are included as a matter of convenience. Ecology does not recommend or endorse any product or company. Facilities are responsible to conduct their own research and determine the best product that contains the needed active ingredient, and that will enable the facility to meet the requirements of this general permit.**



**Table 15 – Effluent Limitations & Monitoring for Cherry Packing and Drencher (Bin or Truck)  
Wastewater Sources to Land Application**

**Analysis is Required for All of the Following Parameters Except When:**

**(1) Chemical is Not Used or (2) Those Marked Not Required (NR)**

**\*Facilities with Multiple Drenchers Must Monitor each Drencher Separately\***

**\*Batch Mix Records for each Drencher are Required to be Available Upon Request\***

PARAMETER/ POLLUTANT <sup>b</sup>	DAILY MAXIMUM PERMIT LIMIT <sup>a</sup>		SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
	Cherry Packing Season	Drencher Harvest Season		
Flow (gallons/day)	Record Value	Record Value	Maximum Day Flow	Report Maximum Day Flow
Application Area (acres)	Record Acres Used	Record Acres Used	Once Per Season	Record Acres Used
Application Loading Rate (gals/acre/day)	NR	See Table 9	Once Per Season	Calculated
BOD <sub>5</sub> (mg/L)	See Table 9	NR	Once Per Season	Grab
BOD <sub>5</sub> Loading Rate (lbs/acre/day)	10 lbs/acre/day	NR	Once Per Season	Calculated
pH (standard units)	6.0 – 9.0	6.0-9.0	Once Per Season	Grab
Total chloride (mg/L)	250	NR	Once Per Season	Grab
Total Sulfate (mg/L)	250	NR	Once Per Season	Grab
Total dissolved solids (TDS) (mg/L)	500	NR	Once Per Season	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	See Table 9	NR	Once Per Season	Grab
TSS Loading Rate (lbs/acre/day)	10 lbs/acre/day	NR	Once Per Season	Calculated
Total residual chlorine <sup>c</sup> (mg/L)	10	10	Once Per Season	Grab
Captan <sup>®</sup> (mg/L)**	NR	10	Once Per Season	Grab
Ethoxyquin (mg/L)	NR	2700	Once Per Season	Grab
TBZ (mg/L)	NR	615	Once Per Season	Grab
Fludioxonil (scholar <sup>®</sup> , academy <sup>®</sup> ) (mg/L)**	NR	300	Once Per Season	Grab
Pyrimethanil (penbotec <sup>®</sup> ) (mg/L)**	NR	See Table 9	Once Per Season	Grab
Natamycin (mg/L)	500	NR	Once Per Season	Grab

<sup>a</sup> Effluent limits & monitoring are valid only if all chemical concentrations & app. rates are in compliance with those specified in **Tables 5 and 9**.

<sup>b</sup> The recommended analytical methods are listed in **Appendix A**.

<sup>c</sup> Required test only if chlorine-based products are used.

**\*\* Common names of products, even if a registered trademark, often become industry terminology. Those names are included as a matter of convenience. Ecology does not recommend or endorse any product or company. Facilities are responsible to conduct their own research and determine the best product that contains the needed active ingredient, and that will enable the facility to meet the requirements of this general permit.**

## **D. TDM 4 – Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)**

### **1. Compliance with More Stringent Conditions Imposed by a POTW**

A POTW may impose more stringent conditions as they see fit. Compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit does not relieve the Permittee from the responsibility to comply with any local limits, contracts or agreements with the POTW, including responsibility for any contamination, pass-through, interference or upset of a POTW related to the discharge from a Permittee.

The discharge of significant amounts of non-contact cooling water (NCCW) to a POTW is prohibited except under extraordinary circumstances (i.e., lack of an alternative TDM). Permittees must not discharge NCCW to a POTW unless the discharge has been approved by both Ecology and the POTW.

### **2. Written Certification Required for Discharges to a POTW**

The Permittee must obtain written certification from the receiving POTW (and contributory collections system, if applicable) accepting the facility's wastewater. The certification must be included in the Application for Permit Coverage.

New wastewater management systems installed, changes in chemicals used, or upgrades in packing lines, that increases the quantity, or otherwise changes the quality of the wastewater discharge to the POTW, may require re-certification from the POTW (and the contributory collection systems, if applicable). Ecology will inform the permittee when this is required. Any new changes or installations such as listed above must be submitted to Ecology for review before any discharges to the POTW are allowed.

### **3. Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Other Requirements for Discharges to a POTW**

- a. The Permittee must comply fully with all the applicable pretreatment standards including, but not limited to the following:
  - 40 CFR, part 403 (General Pre-Treatment Regulations) for discharges to delegated POTWs.
  - Any more stringent local municipal sewer use ordinance
  - Any more stringent local health district regulations

- b. Do not use chemicals in excess of those use rate limits given in Table 5 and must comply with allowed discharges in **Table 4**.
- c. Do not discharge beyond those maximum permit limits in **Table 16**.
- d. Do not discharge priority pollutants, dangerous wastes or any other wastewater which is prohibited, toxic or otherwise detrimental to sewage treatment facilities or processes.
- e. Do not discharge pear packing rinse wastewater containing lignosulfonate to POTWs that use UV for disinfection.
- f. Do not discharge any drencher wastewater to POTWs.

#### 4. Sampling Requirements

**Timing and Frequency** –Current and New Permittees must sample each discharge once a quarter unless a discharge does not occur during an entire quarter. Cherry packing discharges must be sampled once per cherry season. **Table 16** outlines the required sampling parameters and their limits. Sampling results must be maintained for a period of five (5) years.

Table 16 – Effluent Limits &amp; Monitoring for Discharges to POTWs

Analysis is Required for All of the Following Parameters Except When:

(1) Chemical is Not Used or (2) Those Marked Not Required (NR)

PARAMETER/ POLLUTANT <sup>a</sup>	DAILY MAXIMUM PERMIT LIMIT		SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE FREQUENCY CHERRY PACKING SEASON <sup>b</sup> ONLY	SAMPLE TYPE
	NCCW only	Other allowed wastewater sources			
Flow (gallons/day)	Record Value	Record Value	Maximum Day Flow	Maximum Day Flow	Report Maximum Day Flow
BOD <sub>5</sub> (mg/L)	NR	500	Quarterly	Once Per Season	Grab
pH (standard units)	6.0 - 9.0	6.0 - 9.0	Quarterly	Once Per Season	Grab
Total Chloride (mg/L)	NR	250	Quarterly	Once Per Season	Grab
Total Sulfate (mg/L)	NR	250	Quarterly	Once Per Season	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	NR	500	Quarterly	Once Per Season	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine <sup>c</sup> (mg/L)	0.5	0.5	Quarterly	Once Per Season	Grab
Ethoxyquin (mg/L)	NR	50	Quarterly	NR	Grab
SOPP (mg/L)	NR	50	Quarterly	NR	Grab
TBZ (mg/L)	NR	50	Quarterly	NR	Grab
Natamycin (mg/L)	NR	500	Quarterly	Once Per Season	Grab

<sup>a</sup> The recommended analytical methods are listed in **Appendix A**.<sup>b</sup> The cherry packing season is the period of time when cherries are harvested and packed. Monitoring is required one time during actual packing and hydrocooling operations.<sup>c</sup> Required test only if chlorine-based products are used.

## E. TDM 5 – Percolation System

### 1. Definition of a Percolation System

Ecology will review design plans of percolation systems before permitting. One reference for the design of percolation systems is the rapid infiltration land treatment process in the *EPA Process Design Manual and Supplement for the Land Treatment of Municipal Wastewater* (EPA625/1-81- 013 and –013a). Ecology may require groundwater monitoring and possibly an individual permit, if engineering reports indicate an inability to adequately control potential groundwater contamination.

## 2. Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Discharges to Percolation Systems

- a. If needed, properly install, operate and maintain a self-contained Ecology-approved storage system. This storage system should be designed to pretreat wastewater to help prevent violations of TSS effluent limitations and to help prevent plugging of the percolation system. This storage system must meet the requirements of the lined lagoon TDM.
- b. Treat and dispose of any sludge or solid wastes produced during any sedimentation process in accordance with the terms of the Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) (see **S11.B**) and the Environmental Compliance Plan (ECP) (See **S11.A**). Compliance with all other state and county health department regulations must also be met.
- c. Do not use chemicals in excess of those use rate limits given in **Table 5** and must comply with allowed discharges in **Table 4**.
- d. Do not discharge beyond those maximum permit limits in **Table 18**.
- e. Do not discharge priority pollutants, dangerous wastes or toxics.
- f. Do not discharge to sites where the groundwater table is located within 10 ft. from the surface.
- g. Do not discharge to sites within wellhead protection boundaries.
- h. Use a discharge system that uniformly distributes the wastewater over the discharge area at the specified application rates and frequencies.
- i. **Inspections** - The Permittee must conduct and record inspections of the discharge at a frequency to maintain proper operations. The inspection record must include a description of any abnormalities observed and the actions taken to correct any problems. Such abnormalities include, but are not limited to, ponding, runoff or overland flow. Discovery of any abnormality will be cause for taking immediate corrective action and must be reported to Ecology within 48 hours of discovery.
- j. Maintain the minimum setback distances given below in **Table 17**.

**Table 17 - Minimum Setback Distances (Feet) for Percolation Systems**

	<b>SURFACE WATERS OF THE STATE</b>	<b>POTABLE WATER SUPPLY WELL</b>
<b>Percolation Systems</b>	50 feet	100 feet

### 3. Sampling Requirements

**Timing and Frequency** – Permittees must sample each discharge once a quarter unless a discharge does not occur during a quarter. **Table 18** outlines the required sampling parameters and their limits. Sampling results must be maintained for a period of five (5) years.

**Table 18 – Effluent Limits & Monitoring for Discharges to Percolation Systems**

**Analysis is Required for All of the Following Parameters Except When:**

**(1) Chemical is Not Used or (2) Those Marked Not Required (NR)**

PARAMETER/ POLLUTANT <sup>a</sup>	DAILY MAXIMUM PERMIT LIMIT		SAMPLE FREQUENCY	SAMPLE FREQUENCY CHERRY PACKING SEASON <sup>b</sup> ONLY	SAMPLE TYPE
	NCCW only	Other allowed wastewater sources			
Flow (gallons/day)	Record Value	Record Value	Maximum Day Flow	<b>Maximum Day Flow</b>	Report Maximum Day Flow
BOD <sub>5</sub> (mg/L)	<b>NR</b>	100	Quarterly	<b>Once Per Season</b>	Grab
pH (standard units)	6.0 - 9.0	6.0 - 9.0	Quarterly	<b>Once Per Season</b>	Grab
Total Chloride (mg/L)	<b>NR</b>	250	Quarterly	<b>Once Per Season</b>	Grab
Total Sulfate (mg/L)	<b>NR</b>	250	Quarterly	<b>Once Per Season</b>	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (mg/L)	<del>NR</del> Record Value	500	Quarterly	<b>Once Per Season</b>	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (mg/L)	<del>Record Value</del> - NR	100		<b>Once Per Season</b>	
Total Residual Chlorine <sup>c</sup> (mg/L)	5.0	5.0	Quarterly	<b>Once Per Season</b>	Grab
Ethoxyquin (mg/L)	<b>NR</b>	5	Quarterly	<b>NR</b>	Grab
SOPP (mg/L)	<b>NR</b>	5	Quarterly	<b>NR</b>	Grab
TBZ (mg/L)	<b>NR</b>	10	Quarterly	<b>NR</b>	Grab
Natamycin (mg/L)	<b>NR</b>	500	Quarterly	<b>Once Per Season</b>	Grab

<sup>a</sup> The recommended analytical methods are listed in **Appendix A**.

<sup>b</sup> The cherry packing season is the period of time when cherries are harvested and packed. Monitoring is required one time during actual packing and hydrocooling operations.

<sup>c</sup> Required test only if chlorine-based products are used.

## F. TDM 6 – Surface Water

### 1. Definition of Surface Waters

The surface water TDM is a discharge to any of the surface waters of the state. The Permittee's discharge must not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the state's water quality standards in *chapter 173-201A WAC*, and human health-based criteria in the National Toxics Rule [40 CFR, part 131.36].

### 2. Allowed Discharges to Surface Waters

The discharge of wastewater from fresh fruit packing facilities directly to any surface waters of the state is only authorized for the following wastewater types:

- a. Process wastewater containing no chemical additives, containing only chlorine-based products, non-chlorine based sanitizers, or containing secondary treated linear alkyl sulfonate (LAS) based soaps, acidic or basic washes, buffers, and/or food grade waxes. These types of process wastewater discharges require a monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), see *Permit Special Condition S7.A*.
- b. NCCW containing no priority pollutants, dangerous wastes or toxics in toxic amounts. Permittees must pass a Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test before discharging NCCW with additives to any surface water. **For New Permittees:** Conduct NCCW WET test within 12 months of permit effective date. **For Existing Permittees:** Conduct NCCW WET test within 90 days of any change of chemical. See **Section S5.F.7** (Whole Effluent Toxicity) below, for more information regarding WET testing.
- c. Facilities with a wasteload allocation in an issued and approved TMDL's may have additional monitoring requirements. See **Tables 20-22** for information on current TMDL's.

### 3. Monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

Permittees that discharge process wastewater to a surface water are required to submit monthly DMRs. The parameters and limits are located within **Table 19**. These reports are due the **15<sup>th</sup> of each month** following the monitoring period. NCCW discharges to surface water are required to test parameters quarterly and submit the results annually.

**4. Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Other Requirements for Discharges to Surface Waters**

- a. Comply with *Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Washington, chapter 173-201A WAC*.
- b. Properly install, operate and maintain a lined and self-contained Ecology approved storage system. This storage system must provide, at a minimum, one full hour of detention time for the sedimentation of process wastewaters excluding NCCW or other department approved treatment. This storage system must meet the requirements of the lined lagoon TDM.
- c. Treat and dispose of any sludge or solid wastes produced during any sedimentation process in accordance with the terms of the Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) (see **S11.B**), and the Environmental Compliance Plan (ECP) (see **S11.A**). Compliance with all other state and county health department regulations must also be met.
- d. Monitor quarterly and submit on the applicable Annual DMRs for all NCCW only discharges.
- e. Do not use chemicals in excess of those use rate limits given in **Table 5** and must comply with allowed discharges in **Table 4**.
- f. Do not discharge beyond those maximum permit limits in **Table 19**.
- g. Do not discharge priority pollutants, dangerous wastes or toxics in toxic amounts.
- h. Conduct and pass a Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) test specified in **Permit Special Condition S5.F.7** in order to discharge NCCW with additives to a surface water. Also see **Table 23** for more information regarding WET tests.
- i. **Inspections** - When discharging process wastewater to a surface water, Permittees must conduct and record weekly inspections of the discharge outlet (i.e., pipe entering a river) to ensure proper operation. When discharging NCCW, Permittees must conduct quarterly inspections to ensure proper operation. The inspection record must include a description of any abnormalities observed and the actions taken to correct any abnormalities. Such abnormalities include, but are not limited to:
  - Foaming
  - Sediment buildup
  - Changes in biota
  - Odors
  - Abnormal colors
  - Other evidence of water quality deterioration.

Permittees must take immediate corrective action upon discovery of any significant abnormality and must report to Ecology within 48 hours of discovery.



**Table 19 – Effluent Limits & Monitoring for Discharges to Surface Waters****Analysis is Required for All of the Following Parameters.****Total Residual Chlorine is only Required when using Chlorine-Based Products.**

PARAMETER/ POLLUTANT <sup>b</sup>		DAILY MAXIMUM LIMIT	SAMPLE FREQUENCY		SAMPLE TYPE
			NCCW only	All other allowed wastewater sources (flow must be metered by December 31, 2023).	
Flow (gallons/day), Must be metered by January 1, 2023		Record Value	1/Discharge Event	Total Daily Flow	Measurement
BOD5 (mg/L)		30	Quarterly	Monthly	Grab
pH (standard units)		6.0 – 9.0	Quarterly	Monthly	Grab
Temperature (Celsius)		record value	Quarterly	Monthly	Grab
Total Chloride (mg/L)		250	Quarterly	Monthly	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)		30	Quarterly	Monthly	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine (mg/L)	Permit Limit	0.019	Quarterly	Monthly	Grab
	Enforcement Limit <sup>c</sup>	0.050			

<sup>a</sup> If a Permittee has been assigned a wasteload allocation (WLA) due to the passage of a total maximum daily load (TMDL), there will be additional parameter(s) not listed in **Table 19**. **Tables 20-22** lists these Permittees and parameters. TMDL driven WLA applies to ALL discharges.

<sup>b</sup> The recommended analytical methods are listed in **Appendix A**.

<sup>c</sup> The established QL (Quantitation Level) will serve as the enforceable limit for this parameter when using the required Spectrophotometric, DPD method (SM 4500-Cl G), or any other EPA approved method that is approved by Ecology. A measured value between 0.019 and 0.050 mg/L is not a violation due to the uncertainty of the accuracy of test results at this low concentration. Results less than 0.050 mg/L must be reported as "<0.05 mg/L"

## 5. Mixing Zones

This general permit does not authorize mixing or dilution zones for discharges to surface waters.

## 6. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Requirements

This general permit does not authorize discharges to surface waters if the effluent exceeds a water quality criterion and the receiving water is on the most current 303(d) list for that criterion. Unless the facility either selects an alternative TDM or participates in the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) process for that water body, if available.

The facility must meet any Waste Load Allocation (WLA) assigned by the TMDL. If the facility is unable to meet the WLA under this general permit, the facility may be required to apply for an individual NPDES permit. A facility unable to meet an assigned TMDL loading for any parameter may also select another TDM approved by Ecology.

The following tables list the approved TMDLs affecting current coverages under this general permit. Each facility assigned a WLA in a specific TMDL are listed below along with the parameter(s) to be monitored, the TMDL specific monitoring requirements, and the maximum parameter limitation.

**Table 20 - Wenatchee River Discharges TMDL Loadings for Applicable Permittees**

NAME OF TMDL	Wenatchee River Watershed Dissolved Oxygen and pH Total Maximum Daily Load: Water Quality Improvement Report Publication Number 08-10-062 revised		
CRITICAL PERIODS FOR THIS TMDL	The critical periods are the times of year when the river has relatively low stream flows. The critical periods for this watershed are 1) <u>March through May</u> and 2) <u>July through October</u> .		
MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS TMDL	Each Permittee listed below must sample one time annually from each outfall ID# listed, as long as discharge is occurring during any one of these months.  March, April, May, July, August, September, or October		
MONITORING PARAMETER	Phosphorous (see Appendix A for analytical methods)		
REPORTING CALCULATIONS	a). Convert mg/l to kg/l (you can do this on line if needed)  b). Convert gpd to lpd. 3.78 l/gal x gpd  c). kg/l x lpd (a. x b.) = Reportable kg/d of Phosphorous		
PERMITTEES AND SAMPLE LIMITATIONS FOR PHOSPHOROUS	Permit Number	Outfall ID# from Permittee's permit coverage sheet	DAILY PHOSPHORUS MAXIMUM WASTE LOAD (kg/day)
	WAG435090	003A	0.0148
		003C	0.0030
		003D	0.0026
		003E	0.0047
	WAG435094	004	0.0330
		005	0.0465
	WAG435140	006	0.0025

Table 21 - Mid-Yakima River Basin Bacteria TMDL Loadings for Applicable Permittees

NAME OF TMDL	Mid-Yakima River Basin Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load Water Quality Improvement Report Publication No. 15-10-028		
<b>CRITICAL PERIODS AND OTHER NEED TO KNOW INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS TMDL</b>	<p>Fruit Packing Discharges are not thought to contribute to bacteria load in receiving waters from discharges. However, TMDL's must list all point source discharges to the impaired water body and assign them a wasteload allocation. For this reason the following Permittees are listed in this TMDL. <b>The critical period for this TMDL is May through November.</b></p> <p>The earliest monitoring will begin in spring (May) of 2022. The hold times for the samples are very short. Facilities should begin to work with their laboratories concerning this monitoring as soon as possible after the effective date of this permit. <b>Any reporting results that are conducted outside of hold times must be resampled and retested.</b></p>		
<b>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PERMITTEES</b>	<p>To assure these discharges are not contributing bacteria load, the following Permittees are required to monitor:</p> <p>E.Coli (see Appendix A for analytical methods) on discharges at the listed outfall ID number, <b>one time per year in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter (May or June only), 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter (July, August, or September), OR 4<sup>th</sup> quarter (October or November only).</b></p>		
<b>REPORTING CALCULATIONS</b>	<p>There are no calculations needed for this monitoring. Simply report the colony forming units per 100 mls. listed on the laboratory report from the commercial laboratory.</p>		
	<b>Permit Number</b>	<b>Outfall ID From Permittee Coverage</b>	<b>LIMITATION FOR E.COLI in LOADING (equivalent to 1,000,000 colony forming units per day)</b>
<b>PERMITTEES AND SAMPLE LIMITATIONS FOR E. COLI.</b>	WAG435031	001	0.1
	WAG435036	001	0.1
	WAG435044	003	0.1
	WAG435046	004	0.1
	WAG435058	002	0.1
	WAG435070	001	0.1
	WAG435131	005	0.1
	WAG435176	002	0.1
	WAG435221	001, 004, 005, 007	0.1 each outfall ID
	WAG435245	005A	0.1
	WAG435251	001	0.1

Table 22 - Columbia River Basin Temperature TMDL Loadings for Applicable Permittees

NAME OF TMDL	Columbia and Lower Snake Rivers Temperature Total Maximum Daily Load, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10 1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 155, Seattle, WA 98101-3188		
CRITICAL PERIOD AND OTHER NEED TO KNOW INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS TMDL	<p>The temperature sensitive critical period for the facilities with wasteload allocations in this TMDL are <b>July through October</b>.</p> <p>Temperature is an instantaneous reading to comply with this TMDL. There are no hold times allowing permittees to take samples to commercial laboratories. <b>The facility must purchase a NIST certified thermometer (pocket type with protective case recommended) that reads in .01 graduations in degrees Celsius.</b></p> <p><b>Each facility below will be required to install flow meters on the outfall designated in the table.</b> For those with multiple outfalls, combining outfalls ahead of discharge is recommended. Meters should be at a minimum in gallons per day. <b>Meters are required to be installed by December 31, 2023.</b> Until flow meters are installed, calculations to meet this wasteload allocation are to be based upon estimated discharge flows.</p>		
MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PERMITTEES	<p>Each Permittee listed below must monitor for temperature (see Appendix A for analytical methods) <b>monthly</b> during the critical period from each outfall ID# listed, as long as discharge occurs during the critical period. The effective date begins July 1, 2022.</p> <p><b>July through October: take one temperature reading of the discharge (grab sample and temperature reading is instantaneous) in degrees Celsius. Corresponding flow in gallons/day (gpd) is required.</b></p>		
REPORTING CALCULATIONS	<p>Reportable Heat Load = Flow, MGD X Highest Monthly Temperature, °C X conversion factor (3,760,000)</p> <p>[example calculation: 3,760,000 X 0.01 MGD X 17.5 °C = 658,000. Report 658,000] [Convert gallons per day (gpd) to MGD by dividing gpd by 1,000,000]</p>		
	Permit Number	Outfall ID From Permittee Coverage	LIMITATION FOR TEMPERATURE IN HEAT LOAD <sup>a</sup>
PERMITTEES AND SAMPLE LIMITATIONS FOR TEMPERATURE	WAG435043	004	67,200
	WAG435157	004	8,050,000
	WAG435172	002, 006, 011	9,870,000
	WAG435265	003	14,200,000
	WAG435270	001, 002, 003	17,900,000
<sup>a</sup> The Columbia River TMDL lists heat load limitations in scientific notation. The DMR reporting portal does not accept scientific notation as a reportable value. The heat load limitations and calculation values are listed in numeric values in this permit.			

## 7. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing

All **New Permittees** with a surface water discharge of NCCW containing chemical additives must, within one year of receiving coverage under this general permit, submit to Ecology the results of a rapid screening WET test for acute toxicity, as specified in **Table 23**. **Existing Permittees** must, within 3 months of any changes in chemical additives, submit to Ecology the results of a WET test for acute toxicity, as specified in **Table 23**.

Any Permittee that fails a WET test must select a different TDM in order to continue to discharge NCCW containing chemical additives. *If* a Permittee fails a WET test, but still wishes to discharge NCCW with additives to a surface water, one of the following options must be completed:

- Select and implement an alternate chemical treatment regime and then repeat and pass the WET test; or
- Apply for coverage under an individual NPDES permit. If a facility with an individual permit meets the requirements of *chapter 173-205 WAC* for attainment of the WET performance standard it may reapply for general permit coverage.

**Table 23 – WET Test Requirements**

	<b>WET TEST FOR ACUTE TOXICITY</b>
Test Name	Daphnid 48-hour survival static test
Test Method	EPA-821-R-02-012
Test Species	Ceriodaphnia dubia, Daphnia pulex or Daphnia magna
Pass	65% or above survival in 100% effluent
Fail	Below 65% survival in 100% effluent

## S6. STORMWATER

The following applies to all facilities (new and current) that receive coverage under the Fresh Fruit Packing General Permit:

- a. Permittee's are required to determine if stormwater at their facility are co- mingled with any facility discharges, including non-contact cooling water discharges, to surface waters of the state, or to any other TDM available to the facility.
- b. Stormwater, when it is combined with fruit packing process discharges, including non-contact cooling waters, is considered wastewater and remains covered under the Fresh Fruit Packing General Permit, and additional coverage under the Washington State Industrial Stormwater General Permit may not be required.

**S7. REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS**

The Permittee must monitor and report in accordance with all of the conditions specified in this general permit. The falsification of any information submitted to Ecology is a violation of the terms and conditions of this general permit. All submittals to the Department of Ecology, including but not limited to, reports, DMRs, and NOIs, must be submitted electronically, unless the permittee obtains an electronic reporting waiver. If Ecology has not yet made electronic submission available (e.g., if Ecology has not created a form in the WQWebPortal to submit NOIs), paper submittal is acceptable.

**A. Reporting****1. Monthly, Quarterly, and Annual Discharge Monitoring Reports**

The first monitoring period begins on **January 1, 2022**. **Within 6 months, new Permittees without electronic reporting waivers must submit DMRs through WQWebDMR.**

**2. The Permittee must monitor and report according to the following schedule:**

- All Permittees discharging process (pack line) wastewaters to surface waters are required to monitor monthly and report monthly. The monthly reports are due by the 15th of the month following the reporting month. **The first DMR after the effective date of this permit is due February 15<sup>th</sup>, 2022.**
- All Permittees discharging wastewaters to any TDM other than surface waters, are required to monitor quarterly and report annually. The annual DMR's are due by the 31<sup>st</sup> of January following the reporting year. **The first DMR after the effective date of this permit is due January 31, 2023.**
- All Cherry wastewaters (whether hydrocooling or packing) are required to monitor **one time per cherry season** (average window of season is May through July) and report annually. The annual DMR's are due by the 31<sup>st</sup> of January following the reporting year. **The first DMR after the effective date of this permit is due January 31, 2023.**
- All Drenching wastewaters are required to monitor **one time per drencher use season** (average window of season is late August through November) and report annually. The annual DMR's are due by the 31<sup>st</sup> of January following the reporting year. Batch mix records, and records of all loads discharged, must be kept and available upon request. **The first DMR after the effective date of this permit is due January 31, 2023.**

Report a value for each day sampling occurred (unless specifically exempted in the permit) 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:

<https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance>

If unable to submit electronically (for example, if you do not have an internet connection), the Permittee must contact Ecology to request a waiver and obtain instructions on how to obtain a paper copy DMR.

- Permittees must keep Batch Mix Records for all discharges of packing line, pear float tank and drencher wastewater. Each batch made, mixed and each load discharged throughout the entire year must be recorded on the Batch Mix Record. Records must be kept on site and available for random inspection by Ecology. Facilities will be chosen at random per year resulting in the inspection of all Permittee's records during the 5- year permit cycle.
- Permittees with lined lagoons that require groundwater monitoring wells must sample quarterly and submit to Ecology quarterly the results of the groundwater monitoring. Groundwater monitoring well sampling results must be post-marked or received by the **15<sup>th</sup> of the month** following the completed monitoring period.

### **3. "No-discharge" Reporting Violations**

Permittees must submit all Annual DMRs, Quarterly DMRs (when applicable), and Monthly DMRs (when applicable), whether or not the facility was discharging or operating. Not submitting DMR's when no discharge occurs for a reporting period, is a permit violation.

If the Permittee did not discharge during a given monitoring period, submit the form as required, with the code "C" entered in the appropriate box.

### **4. Response to a Missed Analysis, Missed Reporting Requirement, or Violation/Permit Limit Exceedance**

For each missed analysis, missed reporting requirement (also known as "non-reports"), or violation/permit limit exceedance, submitted within an Annual, and/or Quarterly, and/or Monthly DMR, Permittees are required to submit to Ecology the missing data or submit a detailed written report or explanation. This report or explanation should describe the nature of the violation, corrective action taken and/or planned, steps to be taken to prevent a reoccurrence, results of any re-sampling and any other pertinent information. This report or explanation can be written or attached to the DMR. Submit all required documents through WQWebDMR, or if operating under an electronic reporting waiver, to the appropriate Ecology regional office.

**B. Recordkeeping**

The Permittee must maintain on-site, all the records and/or documents from any activities required by this permit, including wastewater monitoring activities. These reports and/or documents must be retained on-site for a minimum of five (5) years. The Permittee shall extend the period of records retention during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the *discharge of pollutants* by the Permittee or when requested by *Ecology*. The Permittee must make these records and/or documents available for immediate inspection by Ecology personnel, or within 14 business days of a written request from Ecology.

1. The records and/or documents must include, at a minimum, the following:
  - a. A copy of this general permit
  - b. A copy of the permit coverage letter and coverage sheet
  - c. Completed *application for permit coverage* (electronic storage in the WQ reporting portal is acceptable) Ecology has accepted PARIS as a means of maintaining records.
  - d. Annual, Quarterly, and Monthly DMRs (electronic storage in the WQ reporting portal is acceptable)
  - e. Records of monitoring activities and laboratory reports. For each report the Permittee must include:
    - The date, exact place and time of sampling
    - The dates that the analyses were performed
    - The individual who performed the analysis
    - The analytical techniques/methods used
    - The results of all analyses
  - f. Environmental Compliance Plan (ECP)
  - g. Road Management Plan (RMP)
  - h. Batch Mix Records
  - i. TDM inspection records
  - j. Stormwater inspection reports
  - k. Maintenance/calibration records
  - l. Engineering reports



- m. Any original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation
- n. Any chain-of-custody documentation
- o. The contract for any hauled discharges (see *Permit Special Condition S12*).
- p. Records of all hauled discharges (wastewater and sludge) including:
  - Date
  - Time
  - Volume
  - Driver
  - Destination
  - Type of material hauled
  - Application area
- q. Any other additional information which Ecology may determine to be necessary, on a facility-specific basis. Facility will be notified in writing of any such information needed.

### **C. Request for reduction in monitoring**

The Permittee may request a reduction of the sampling frequency after twelve (12) months (or 4 quarters) of monitoring. Ecology will review each request and at its discretion grant the request in writing when it reissues the permit coverage or by a permit coverage modification. Facilities that are issued a wasteload allocation in a TMDL may not request a reduction in monitoring for the parameter(s) that are being load allocated. To request a reduction in monitoring, the Permittee must:

1. Provide a written request.
2. Clearly state the parameters for which it is requesting reduced monitoring.
3. Clearly state the justification for the reduction

Ecology will consider the request based upon the following criteria:

1. Consistency in monitoring and reporting by the facility
2. Continuous non-detects of the parameter
3. Have no deficiencies in the most recent facility inspection

**D. Public Access to Plans**

The Permittee shall provide access to, or a copy of, all permit-required plans and records to the public when requested in writing. Upon receiving a written request from the public, the Permittee shall:

1. Provide a copy of the plans and records to the requestor within 14 business days of receipt of the written request; or
2. Notify the requestor within ten days of receipt of the written request of the location and times within normal business hours when the requestor may view the plans and records, and provide access to the plans and records within 14 business days of receipt of the written request; or
3. Provide a copy of the plans and records to Ecology, where the requestor may view the plans and records, within 14 business days of a request; or may arrange with the requestor for an alternative, mutually agreed upon location for viewing and/or copying of the plans and records. If access to the plans and records is provided at a location other than at an Ecology office, the Permittee will provide reasonable access to copying services for which it may charge a reasonable fee.

**S8. FLOW MEASUREMENT & FIELD MEASUREMENT DEVICES**

The Permittee must select and use appropriate flow measurement and field measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices. Install, calibrate and maintain these devices to ensure the accuracy of the measurement is consistent with the accepted industry standard and the manufacturer's recommendation for that type of device.

- A. Field Measurement** - Use these devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.
- B. Current Permittee Flow Metering Installation** – Facilities discharging pack line wastewaters to surface waters AND permittees discharging ANY wastewaters to the Columbia River whom are issued a wasteload allocation under the Columbia River TMDL (see Table 22) are required to install flow metering devices within two years of the effective date of this permit. See **Appendix B** for a list of facilities required to comply with this permit requirement.
- C. New Facilities and Current Facilities Modifying Their Facility**—New facilities and upgrades to current facilities that results in a 25% increase in discharge flow, after the effective date of this permit are required to install flow metering devices on process discharges to Land Application, POTW, and Surface Water TDM's.
- D. Flow Measurement** - Calibrate flow metering devices at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year or at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer. Retain calibration records for at least five years.

**S9. SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES**

The Permittee must:

- A. Take samples and measurements that represent the volume and nature of the final discharge to the specific TDM to meet the requirements of this general permit.
- B. Take representative samples of any intermittent discharges, unusual discharge or discharge conditions, bypasses, upsets and maintenance related conditions affecting effluent quality.
- C. Choose the sample day(s) and time(s) to adequately represent the characterization of the facility's discharge(s) during the peak time of the packing season.
- D. Use the recommended analytical methods for the parameters contained in **Appendix A**, unless otherwise specified in this general permit or approved in writing by Ecology. For more information regarding the required sampling analytical methods please read 40 CFR, part 136 or the latest revision of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (APHA).
- E. Analyze parameters/chemicals with no appropriate method found in **Appendix A** of this general permit or in 40 CFR, part 136 by using those methods found in the Pesticide Analytical Manual, as amended.
- F. Analyze pH, temperature and total residual chlorine using grab samples immediately after collection. If a Permittee is unable to perform an on-site analysis of pH and/or total residual chlorine, then these samples must be submitted to an accredited laboratory for analysis that same day, optimally within four hours of pulling the sample. **Temperature data must be collected on site using an ASTM certified thermometer.**
- G. Test for total residual chlorine by using the Spectrophotometric, DPD method (SM 4500-Cl G) or any other EPA approved method with Ecology approval of use. The established QL (quantitation level) will serve as the enforceable limit for this parameter. A measured value between 0.019 and 0.05 mg/L may not be a violation due to the uncertainty of the accuracy of test results at low concentrations. A result less than 0.05 mg/L must be reported as "<0.05 mg/L."
- H. Measure all parameters besides flow and those listed in *Permit Special Condition S9.F* above, using representative grab samples.
- I. Sample groundwater by conforming to the latest protocols in the Implementation Guidance for the Groundwater Quality Standards, (Ecology, 2005).
- J. Conduct and report all soil analysis in accordance with the most recent version of Laboratory Procedures, Soil Testing Laboratory, Washington State University – November, 1981. Or in accordance with the most recent version of Plant, Soil and Water Analysis Manual and Reference Methods for the Western Region, Western States – 2<sup>nd</sup> edition.

- K. Conduct all whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing as specified in *Permit Special Condition S5.F.7*. All testing and reporting must be done in accordance with the most recent version of *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*, WA State Department of Ecology publication# WQ-R-95-80.
- L. **Laboratory Accreditation:** The Permittee must ensure that the monitoring data received by Ecology is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories, Chapter 173-50 WAC. However, on-site parameters of flow, pH, total residual chlorine, and temperature are exempt from this requirement. Crops and soils data are process control parameters which do not require preparation by an accredited laboratory. However, the Permittee must obtain this data from a reputable agricultural test lab that is an active participant in a nationally recognized agricultural laboratory proficiency testing program

## S10. REQUIRED DEVELOPED PLANS

### A. The Permittee must develop, implement and retain on-site an Environmental Compliance Plan (ECP) in accordance with the following conditions:

1. An update of an existing ECP deemed complete by Ecology will satisfy this requirement.
2. At a minimum, the plan shall include items from the form (document # ECY 070-515 (08/19)) specifically developed by Ecology for this general permit.
3. New Permittees must develop and implement the ECP no later than one (1) year after commencement of any wastewater discharge.
4. Review and update the ECP as needed, but at a minimum of once per permit cycle (five years) or at the time of any permit modification. All ECP modifications will become immediately effective.
5. Retain the ECP on site and make it available for inspection by Ecology personnel upon request.
6. The development of any ECP, in accordance with this general permit, does not relieve the Permittee from compliance with, or ensure compliance with, the following:
  - Federal spill protection requirements contained in 40 CFR, part 112 of the Federal Register.
  - Federal solid waste requirements contained in 40 CFR, part 503 of the Federal Register.
  - Treatment/Disposal Operations Plan - This is equivalent to an Operation & Maintenance (O & M) Manual. It must contain descriptions of all the TDMs used along with instructions for the operations and maintenance of these TDMs during both normal and upset conditions.

All ECP's at facilities with installed wastewater treatment units must also include the following:

- **All facilities that currently have manufactured wastewater treatment units installed must supply the complete (all components included) O & M manual within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. The O & M manual must comply with WAC 173-240-150.**
- **All facilities that install, or plan to install manufactured wastewater treatment units, must supply the complete (all components included) O & M manual 180 days prior to construction and installation of any such components. The O & M manual must comply with WAC 173-240-150**
- **Separate O & M manuals described in a. and b. above are to be attached to the ECP, be kept on site, updated every five years (or as needed), and available upon request.**

#### **B. Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP)**

This plan must incorporate all solid wastes generated at the facility with the exception of those regulated by Washington State Dangerous Waste Regulations, Chapter 173-303 WAC. The plan must include at a minimum, a description, source, generation rate and disposal method for all solid waste generated on site.

The plan must also ensure that no waste or leachate from that solid waste material will enter state waters without providing AKART, nor allow such leachate to cause violations of Water Quality Standards for Groundwater of the State of Washington, Chapter 173-200 WAC and Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Washington, Chapter 173- 201A.

This plan must not be at variance with any approved local solid waste management plans and must be in accordance with Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste Handling, Chapter 173-304 WAC and/or the revised Solids Waste Handling Standards, Chapter 173-350 WAC, and Washington State Dangerous Waste Regulations, Chapter 173-303 WAC.

#### **C. Spill Prevention Plan (SPP)**

This plan must provide for the prevention, containment and control of spills or unplanned discharges of:

- Oil and petroleum products.
- Materials, which when spilled, or otherwise released into the environment, are designated dangerous or extremely hazardous waste by the procedures set forth in Chapter 173-303-070 WAC.
- Other materials which may become pollutants or cause pollution upon reaching waters of the state.

The SPP must also include, at a minimum, the following:

- A description of the reporting system the Permittee will use to alert responsible managers and legal authorities in the event of a spill. This description must be in compliance with *General Condition 30, NOTIFICATION OF SPILLS AND OTHER DISCHARGES*.
- A list of all oil and chemicals used, processed or stored at the facility which may be spilled into waters of the state or drains to waters of the state. This include both surface and groundwater.
- A description of preventative measures and facilities (including an overall facility map showing drainage patterns) which prevent, contain or treat spills of these materials.

#### **S11. HAULED DISCHARGES**

The Permittee bears the primary responsibility for assuring that any discharges hauled to off-site locations are disposed of in strict compliance with all appropriate TMDs, limits, BMPs and any other terms or conditions of this general permit. The Permittee must ensure that the hauler is made aware of all the appropriate requirements of this general permit regarding any discharge from the Permittee that the hauler will be disposing. The Permittee's responsibilities will exist in all situations even when the hauler/disposer is a contracted agent. A contracted agent has secondary responsibility for assuring that any discharges hauled to off-site locations are disposed of in strict compliance with any appropriate TMDs, limits, BMPs or any other terms or conditions of this general permit.

When a contracted hauler is used, the Permittee must retain on-site a written contract, properly dated and signed by both parties (Permittee and contracted hauler) prior to hauling any discharge.

The written contract must include, at a minimum, the following:

- The name, address and telephone number of the contracted hauler
- The dates or time period for which the contract will be valid
- The nature and volume of the discharges to be hauled
- The final discharge location of any hauled discharges
- A statement that both parties are fully aware and agree to fully comply with their responsibilities as given above
- Dates and signatures of both parties

For each hauled discharge the following information must be recorded, maintained on-site and available for inspection upon request.

- Date
- Time
- Volume
- Driver's name
- Destination
- Type of material hauled
- Application area type
- Inspection results as specified in the "inspection" section of the appropriate TDM.

**S12. MODIFICATIONS FOR THE CONDITIONAL USE OF PRODUCTS / CHEMICALS NOT ALLOWED FOR USE IN THIS GENERAL PERMIT**

**A. MODIFICATIONS FOR THIS GENERAL PERMIT**

Requests to modify this general permit must be received from Permittees currently covered under this general permit.

Requests and information to modify this General Permit must be received 180 days prior to the anticipated first date of use at any facility.

**B. MODIFICATIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL COVERAGES**

If a product or chemical is not listed for use in this General Permit and no industry demonstration of need is provided, an individual Permittee may request a site-specific facility cover sheet to utilize a product at that facility. The request, if approved by Ecology, will be limited to the facility making an application for use of the product, and may include a specific duration of time for use. A public commenting procedure must be completed according to WAC 173-226-130 (5). Facilities must submit the request **ninety (90) days prior** to any discharge that includes residual of the product or chemical.

**C. REQUIREMENTS FOR MODIFICATIONS UNDER S13.**

1. Products/Chemicals must be approved for a specific use by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and/or the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA).
2. At the time of any request Ecology may request documentation as outlined in the Fact Sheet for the Fresh Fruit Packing General Permit.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

### G1. DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

All discharges and activities authorized by this general permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this general permit. Any discharge of any pollutant more frequently than, or at a level in excess of that identified and authorized by the general permit, shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

### G2. DISCHARGES FROM ACTIVITIES NOT COVERED BY THE GENERAL PERMIT

The discharge of pollutants resulting from activities not covered under this general permit will be a violation of terms and conditions of this general permit, unless such discharges are covered under another discharge permit.

### G3. DUTY TO MITIGATE

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

### G4. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

Nothing in this permit shall be construed as excusing the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

### G5. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR

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

### G6. PROPERTY RIGHTS

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

### G7. DUTY TO COMPLY

The Permittee shall 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.

### G8. ENFORCEMENT

Any violation of the terms and conditions of this general permit, the state Water Pollution Control Act and the Federal Clean Water Act will be subject to the enforcement sanctions, direct and indirect, as provided for in *chapter 173-226- 250 WAC*.



**G9. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS**

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of up to \$10,000 and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment at 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 this permit shall incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to \$10,000 for every such violation. Each and every such violation shall be a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

**G10. REPORTING OTHER INFORMATION**

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 shall promptly submit such facts or information.

**G11. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS**

A. All permit applications shall be signed:

1. In the case of corporations, by a ***responsible corporate officer***.
2. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner of a partnership.
3. In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.
4. In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

B. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology shall 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:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Ecology.
2. 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.

C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph **G2.B.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 **G2.B.2** above shall be submitted to Ecology prior to, or together with, any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

- D. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall 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.”

## **G12. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY**

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

- A. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records shall be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
- B. 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.
- C. To inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including sampling and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations regulated or required under this permit.
- D. 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.

## **G13. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES**

The Permittee shall, as soon as possible, give notice to Ecology of planned physical alterations, modifications, or additions to the permitted industrial activity, which will result in:

- A. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b).
- B. A significant process change, as defined in the glossary of this permit.
- C. A change in the location of industrial activity that affects the Permittee's sampling requirements in Special Conditions S5.

Following such notice, permit coverage 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.

**G14. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR COVERAGE MODIFICATION**

The Permittee shall submit a new application, or a supplement to the previous application, whenever a material change to the industrial activity or in the quantity or type of discharge is anticipated which is not specifically authorized by this permit. This application shall be submitted at least 60 days prior to any proposed changes. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not relieve the Permittee of the duty to comply with the existing permit until it is modified or reissued.

**G15. PLAN REVIEW REQUIRED**

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, an engineering report, detailed plans, and specifications must be submitted to Ecology for approval, in accordance with *Chapter 173-240 WAC*. Engineering reports, plans and specifications should be submitted at least 180 days prior to the planned start of construction. Permittees must be construct and operate the wastewater control facilities in accordance with the approved plans.

**G16. GENERAL PERMIT MODIFICATION AND REVOCATION**

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 173-226 WAC. Grounds for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A. When a change which occurs in the technology or practices for control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the category of dischargers covered under this permit.
- B. When effluent limitation guidelines or standards are promulgated pursuant to the CWA or Chapter 90.48 RCW, for the category of dischargers covered under this permit.
- C. When a water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to the category of dischargers covered under this permit is approved.
- D. When information is obtained which indicates that cumulative effects on the environment from dischargers covered under this permit are unacceptable.

**G17. REVOCATION OF COVERAGE UNDER THE GENERAL PERMIT**

- A. Pursuant with Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 173-226 WAC, Ecology may terminate coverage for any discharger under this permit for cause. Cases where coverage may be terminated include, but are not limited to, the following:
  - 1. Violation of any term or condition of this permit.
  - 2. Obtaining coverage under this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts.

3. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge.
  4. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.
  5. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment, or contributes to water quality standards violations.
  6. Nonpayment of permit fees or penalties assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465 and Chapter 173-224 WAC.
  7. Failure of the Permittee to satisfy the public notice requirements of WAC 173-226-130(5), when applicable.
- B. Ecology may require any discharger under this permit to apply for and obtain coverage under an individual permit or another more specific general permit.
- C. Permittees who have their coverage revoked for cause according to WAC 173-226-240 may request temporary coverage under this permit during the time an individual permit is being developed, provided the request is made within 90 days from the time of revocation and is submitted along with a complete individual permit application form.

#### **G18. TRANSFER OF COVERAGE**

Coverage under this general permit shall automatically transfer to a new discharger, if all of the following conditions are met:

The Permittee (existing discharger) and new discharger submit to Ecology a complete, written, signed agreement (Transfer of Coverage Form) containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability.

The type of industrial activities and practices remain substantially unchanged.

Ecology does not notify the Permittee of the need to submit a new application for coverage under the general permit or for an individual permit pursuant to Chapters 173-216, 173-220, and 173-226 WAC.

Ecology does not notify the existing discharger and new discharger of its intent to revoke coverage under the general permit. The transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement unless Ecology gives this notice.

#### **G19. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION**

The Permittee shall 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 shall also submit to Ecology, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit [40 CFR 122.41(h)].

**G20. DUTY TO REAPPLY**

The Permittee shall apply for permit renewal at least 180 days prior to the expiration date of this permit.

**G21. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

The Permittee must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of collection, treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee of pollution control.

**G22. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING**

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any sampling 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 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 imprisonment of not more than four years, or both.

**G23. ADDITIONAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

Ecology may establish specific sampling requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by administrative order or permit modification. An issued Administrative Order remains in effect until Ecology rescinds it, and do not have to be reissued with a permit modification or renewal.

**G24. REMOVED SUBSTANCES**

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

**G25. UPSET**

Definition – “Upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations 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 limitations if the requirements of the following paragraph are met.

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall 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 condition S9.E; and 4) the Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under this permit.

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

## **G26. TOXIC POLLUTANTS**

The Permittee shall 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.

## **G27. RESPONSE TO SIGNIFICANT VIOLATIONS**

In the event that the Permittee causes a significant violation(s) of the terms and conditions of this general permit, the Permittee must:

- A. Immediately take action to stop, contain and cleanup unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the violation and correct the problem.
- B. Repeat sampling and analysis of any violation and submit the results to Ecology within 30 days after becoming aware of the violation.
- C. Immediately notify Ecology of the failure to comply.
- D. Submit a detailed written report to Ecology within 30 days (five days for upsets and bypasses), unless requested earlier by Ecology. The report should describe the nature of the violation, corrective action taken and/or planned, steps to be taken to prevent a reoccurrence, results of the re-sampling and any other pertinent information.

Compliance with the above (A-D) requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

## **G28. REPORTING ANTICIPATED NON-COMPLIANCE**

The Permittee shall give advance notice to Ecology by submission of a new application, or supplement to the existing application, at least 45 days prior to commencement of such discharges, of any facility expansions, production increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit limits or conditions. Any maintenance of facilities, which might necessitate unavoidable interruption of operation and degradation of effluent quality, shall be scheduled during non-critical water quality periods and carried out in a manner approved by Ecology.

**G29. BYPASS PROHIBITED**

***Bypass***, which is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, is prohibited, and Ecology may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass unless one of the following circumstances (A, B, or C) is applicable.

- A. Bypass for Essential Maintenance without the Potential to Cause Violation of Permit Limits or Conditions Bypass is authorized if it is for essential maintenance and does not have the potential to cause violations of limitations 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 days before the date of the bypass.
- B. Bypass Which is Unavoidable, Unanticipated, and Results in Noncompliance of this Permit. This bypass is permitted only if:
  - 1. 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.
  - 2. There are no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime (but not if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance), or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
  - 3. Ecology is properly notified of the bypass as required in condition S9E of this permit.
- C. Bypass which is anticipated and has the Potential to Result in Noncompliance of this Permit. The Permittee must notify Ecology at least thirty days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain (1) a description of the bypass and its cause; (2) an analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing; (3) a cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment; (4) the minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative; (5) a recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass; (6) the projected date of bypass initiation; (7) a statement of compliance with SEPA; (8) 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; and (9) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

For probable construction bypasses, the need to bypass is to be identified as early in the planning process as possible. The analysis required above must be considered during preparation of the engineering report or facilities plan and plans and specifications and must be included to the extent practical. In cases where the probable need to bypass is determined early, continued analysis is necessary up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

Ecology will consider the following prior to issuing an administrative order for this type bypass:

1. If the bypass is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of this permit.
2. If there are feasible alternatives to bypass, 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.
3. If the bypass is planned and scheduled 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. The public must be notified and given an opportunity to comment on bypass incidents of significant duration, to the extent feasible. Approval of a request to bypass will be by administrative order issued by Ecology under RCW 90.48.120.

### **G30. NOTIFICATION OF SPILLS AND OTHER DISCHARGES**

If the Permittee has knowledge of a discharge or spill that could constitute a threat to human health, welfare, or the environment, the Permittee must:

- A. Take appropriate action to correct or minimize the threat to human health, welfare, and the environment.
  1. Notify the Ecology regional office and other appropriate spill response authorities immediately, but in no case later than within 24 hours of obtaining that knowledge.
  2. Immediately report spills or other discharges which might cause bacterial contamination of marine waters to the Ecology regional office and to the Department of Health, Shellfish Program.
  3. Immediately report spills or discharges of oils or hazardous substances to the Ecology regional office and to the Washington Emergency Management Division.
  4. Immediately report spills or other discharges which might cause bacterial contamination of marine waters to the Ecology regional office and to the Department of Health, Shellfish Program
  5. Immediately report spills or discharges of oils or hazardous substances to the Ecology regional office and to the Washington Emergency Management Division.
- B. The relevant 24-hour phone numbers are:
  - Department of Ecology Central Regional Office (509) 575-2490
  - Department of Ecology Eastern Regional Office (509) 329-3400
  - Department of Ecology Northwest Regional Office (206) 594-0000
  - Department of Ecology Southwest Regional Office (360) 407-6300



**G31. REQUESTS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM COVERAGE UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT**

- A. Any discharger authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from coverage under the general permit by applying for an individual permit.
- B. The discharger shall submit to Ecology an application as described in WAC 173-220-040 or WAC 173-216-070, whichever is applicable, with reasons supporting the request. These reasons shall fully document how an individual permit will apply to the applicant in a way that the general permit cannot.
- C. Ecology may make specific requests for information to support the request. Ecology shall either issue an individual permit or deny the request with a statement explaining the reason for the denial.
- D. When an individual permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to the Fresh Fruit Packing general permit, the applicability of the Fresh Fruit Packing general permit to that Permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

**G32. APPEALS**

- A. The terms and conditions of this general permit, as they apply to the appropriate class of dischargers, are subject to appeal by any person within 30 days of issuance of this general permit, in accordance with Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 173-226 WAC.
- B. The terms and conditions of this general permit, as they apply to an individual discharger, are appealable in accordance with Chapter 43.21B RCW within 30 days of the effective date of coverage of that discharger. Consideration of an appeal of general permit coverage of an individual discharger is limited to the general permit's applicability or non-applicability to that individual discharger.
- C. The appeal of general permit coverage of an individual discharger does not affect any other dischargers covered under this general permit. If the terms and conditions of this general permit are found to be inapplicable to any individual discharger(s), the matter shall be remanded to Ecology for consideration of issuance of an individual permit or permits.

**G33. SEVERABILITY**

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

## APPENDIX A - RECOMMENDED ANALYTICAL METHODS

PARAMETER <sup>c</sup>	RECOMMENDED ANALYTICAL METHOD(S) <sup>c</sup>	DETECTION LIMIT (DL) <sup>a</sup>	QUANTITATION LEVEL (QL) <sup>b</sup>
BOD <sub>5</sub>	SM 5210 B-2001	2 mg/L	2 mg/L
Captan <sup>®</sup>	EPA 617 SM 6410 B	10 mg/L	10 mg/L
Difenoconazole	High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Method 5	0.5 mg/L	0.5 mg/L
E.coli	SM 9221B, 9221F, 9223B	N/A	Specified in method - sample aliquot dependent
Ethoxyquin	High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Method 5	0.2 mg/L	0.2 mg/L
Flow	Calibrated device/meter	N/A	N/A
Fludioxonil	High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Method 5	0.5 mg/L	0.5 mg/L
Freeboard	Measurement	N/A	N/A
pH	SM 4500-H <sup>+</sup> B	N/A	N/A
Natamycin	HPLC with UV Detection	0.6 mg/L	0.2 mg/L
Oil Sheen	N/A Visible? Yes or No	N/A	N/A
Pyrimethanil	High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Method 5	0.2 mg/L	0.2 mg/L
Settleable Solids	SM2540 –F		0.1-1 (ml/L)
SOPP	High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) Method 5	0.2 mg/L	0.2 mg/L
TBZ	EPA 641	0.2 mg/L	0.2 mg/L
Temperature	Analog recorder; NIST Thermometer or use micro- recording devices known as thermistors	0.2 oC	0.2 oC
Total Chloride	SM4500-Cl B/C/D/E SM4110 B		1.5 mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	SM2540 C	20 mg/L	20 mg/L

PARAMETER <sup>c</sup>	RECOMMENDED ANALYTICAL METHOD(S) <sup>c</sup>	DETECTION LIMIT (DL) <sup>a</sup>	QUANTITATION LEVEL (QL) <sup>b</sup>
Total Phosphorus	SM 4500 PB followed by SM4500-PE/PF	3 mg/L	10 mg/L
Total Residual Chlorine	SM 4500-Cl G	0.05 mg/L	0.05 mg/L
Total Sulfate	SM4110-B	0.2 mg/L	0.2 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	SM 2540 D	5 mg/L	5 mg/L

<sup>a</sup> Detection Level (DL) or detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured and reported with a 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero as determined by the procedure given in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.

<sup>b</sup> 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 10<sup>n</sup>, 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).

<sup>c</sup> Some labs may not be able to test for some of these chemicals. Those that do test for some of these chemicals may have a proprietary method based on EPA 641 Method. Check with your laboratory.

## APPENDIX B – FACILITIES REQUIRED TO INSTALL FLOW METERS

Listed below are facilities required to install flow meters. Flow meters are required to be installed by **December 31, 2023**.

(\*For the facilities listed in the table directly below, only the outfall listed are required to have metering. The facility may choose to include others, but for purposes of this permit, these are the pack line discharge outfalls).

Facility Permit Number*	Owner	Process Flow Meter	Outfall Number Associated*
WAG435160	Apple King—Gleed	Yes to Surface Water	001
WAG435245	Olympic Fruit	Yes to Surface Water	005
WAG435023	Price Cold Storage--Breaum	Yes to Surface Water	003
WAG435126	Zirkle Fruit--Harrison	Yes to Surface Water	001
WAG435054	Conrad-Adams—Sunnyside	Yes to Surface Water	001
WAG435074	Gilbert Orchards	Yes to Surface Water	001
WAG435177	Kershaw Fruit—Low Road	Yes to Surface Water	001

Listed below are facilities required to install flow meters due to direct discharges to the Columbia River. Flow meters are required to be installed by **December 31, 2023**.

(\*For the facilities listed in the table directly below, all outfalls listed discharge directly into the Columbia River and must have metering, or combined to be metered as one).

Facility Permit Number <sup>a, *</sup>	Owner	Process Flow Meter	Storage Flow Meter	Outfall Number Associated <sup>a, *</sup>
WAG445043	Underwood Fruit Warehouse	No	Yes	004
WAG435157	Stemilt—Olds Station 2	No	Yes	004
WAG435172	Stemilt—Euclid <sup>a</sup>	No	Yes	002,006,011
WAG435265	Chelan Fruit Cooperative-Pateros	No	Yes	003
WAG435270	Chelan Fruit Cooperative-Beebe <sup>a</sup>	Yes	Yes	001, 002, 003
<sup>a</sup> -Combine outfalls if possible to reduce flow meter installation costs				

## APPENDIX C—GLOSSARY

**Antidegradation Policy** – Is as stated in *chapter 173-201A WAC*.

**Anaerobic Conditions** - Soils that are saturated or flooded and depleted of oxygen.

**Authorized Representative** – (1) If the entity is a corporation, the president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice-president of the corporation in charge of principal business functions 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 operation facilities, if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures. (2) If the entity is a partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner or proprietor, respectively. (3) If the entity is a federal, state or local governmental facility, a director or the highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the government facility, or his/her designee. The individuals described above, may designate another authorized representative if the authorization is in writing, specifies the individual or position responsible, and is submitted to Ecology.

**Best Management Practices (BMPs)** – Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. BMPs include, but are not limited to, treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal or drainage from raw material storage.

**Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>)** – The quantity of oxygen required for aerobic bacteria to oxidize the organic decomposable matter in water under standard laboratory procedures in five days at 20°C, expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/L). It is an index to the degree of organic pollution in water.

**Bypass** – The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment (pollution control) facility or system.

**Certified Geomembrane Specialist** – Certified through the International Association of Geosynthetic Installers (IAGI) program to properly install geomembrane liners.

**Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)** – A codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. Environmental regulations are in Title 40.

**Color** – The optical density at the visual wave length of maximum absorption, relative to distilled water. 100% transmittance is equivalent to zero optical density.

**Combined Sewer** – A sewer which has been designed to serve as both a sanitary sewer and a storm sewer, and into which infiltration is allowed.

**Composite Sample** – The combined mixture of not less than four “discrete samples” taken at selected intervals based on an increment of either flow or time. Volatile pollutant discrete must be combined in the laboratory immediately prior to analysis.

Each discrete sample must be no less than 200 ml and must be collected and stored in accordance with the most recent edition of the Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater.

**Conveyance** – A mechanism for transporting water or wastewater from one location to another location including, but not limited to, pipes, ditches and/or channels.

**Daily Maximum** – Is the greatest allowable value during any calendar day.

**Daily Minimum** – Is the smallest allowable value during any calendar day.

**Dangerous Wastes** – The full universe of wastes regulated by *chapter 173-303 WAC*, including hazardous wastes.

**Degrees Celsius** – Temperature measured in degrees Celsius.

**Degrees Fahrenheit** – Temperature measured in degrees Fahrenheit.

**Delegated Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)** – A POTW which administers a pretreatment program that meets the criteria established in 40 CFR, parts 403.8 and 403.9 and has been approved by Ecology. Permittees that discharge to a Delegated POTW do not need a permit from Ecology for those discharges, but will be permitted by the actual POTW.

**Detention** – The collection of wastewater or water into a temporary storage device with the subsequent release of this wastewater or water either at a rate slower than the collection rate or after a specified time period has passed since the time of collection.

**Director** – The director of the Washington State Department of Ecology or authorized representative.

**Discharger** – An owner or operator of any facility, operation or activity subject to regulation under *chapter 90.48 RCW*.

**Discrete Sample** – Is an individual sample which is collected from a wastewater source on a one-time basis without the consideration of flow or time except when that aliquot collection time does not exceed 15 minutes in duration.

**Dust Abatement** - Is typically the uniform application of wastewater onto unpaved bin storage lots and unpaved roads and/or driveways for the purposes of dust suppression.

**Ecology** – Is the Washington State Department of Ecology.

**Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** – The United States Environmental Protection Agency, the term may also be used as a designation for a duly authorized official of said agency.

**Erosion** – The wearing away of the land surface by movements of water, wind, ice or geological processes such as gravitation creep.

**Existing Operation** – An operation, which commenced activities resulting in a discharge or potential discharge, to waters of the state including groundwater prior to the effective dates of this general permit.

**Facility** – The actual individual premises where process or industrial wastewater are discharged.

**Flumes** – Are chutes of water used for conveyance and in regards to this general permit the conveyance of fruit.

**Freeboard** – The vertical distance between the uppermost horizontal surface level of a lined lagoon's contents and the lowermost horizontal surface level of the lined lagoon's crown.

**FWPCA** – The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) as amended.

**General Permit** – A permit which covers multiple, characteristically similar dischargers of a point source category within a designated geographical area, in lieu of individual permits being issued to each individual discharger.

**Geomembrane Liner** - A very low permeability synthetic membrane liner or barrier used with any geotechnical engineering related material so as to control fluid (or gas) migration in a human-made project, structure, or system. These liners are commonly used in evaporative lined lagoons.

**GPD** – Gallons per day.

**Grab Samples** – Is synonymous with discrete sample.

**Groundwater** – Is any natural occurring water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of the earth or a surface water.

**Hazardous Material** – Those wastes designated by 40 CFR, part 261 and regulated by the EPA.

**Individual Permit** – A discharge permit for a single point source or a single facility.

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

**Interference** – A discharge by an industrial user to a POTW, which alone or in conjunction with other discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the POTW and its treatment processes, operations or sludge processes causing the POTW to violate its NPDES or State Waste Discharge permit.

**Land Application** - Is an engineered system for uniformly applying wastewater to a vegetated land surface. The applied wastewater is treated by the chemical, biological, and physical processes as it flows through the plant-soil matrix.

**Landfill** – Is an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent or temporary disposal and is not a land application site, dust abatement site, surface impoundment, injection well and/or waste pile.

**Leachate** – Any liquid that has percolated through soil and contains substances in solution or suspension.

**Lined Evaporative Lagoons** - Are lined, engineered structures which rely largely upon evaporation for water removal. Lined lagoons also include pre-manufactured, above-ground fiberglass or metal tanks.

**Mg/L** – Milligrams per liter is sometimes equivalent to parts per million (ppm).

**Monthly Average** – Value determined by the summation of the instantaneous measurements during any single month divided by the number of instantaneous measurements collected during that same single month.

**Municipal Sewage System** – A publicly owned domestic wastewater facility or a privately owned domestic wastewater facility that is under contract to a municipality.

**Must** – Is Mandatory

**New Operation or Facility** – An operation or facility that commenced activities which resulted in a discharge of wastewater on or after the effective date of this general permit.

**Non-Contact Cooling Water (NCCW)** – Water used for cooling engine room pipes and operations which does not come into contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product or finished product.

**Non-Crop** – Any form of vegetation that is not meant or used for human or animal consumption.

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)** - Controls water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the state. Point sources are discrete conveyances such as pipes or man-made ditches. Industrial, municipal, and other facilities must obtain permits if their discharges go directly to surface waters. The NPDES is located within section 402 of the FWPCA.

**Operation** – Is synonymous with facility.

**Party** – An individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership, co-partnership, consortium, company, joint venture, commercial entity, industry, private corporation, port district, special purpose district, irrigation district, trust, estate, unit of local government, state government agency, federal government agency, Indian tribe or any other entity whatsoever, or their representatives, agents or assignees.

**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 NPDES permit requirement.



**Percolation Systems** – Is an engineered system for the aerobic treatment of wastewater as it percolates through the soil matrix. These systems are designed to account for hydraulic and nutrient loading rates, wet and dry cycles, uniform wastewater distribution, and other relevant design parameters.

**Permit** – An authorization, license or equivalent control document issued by Ecology to implement *chapters 173-200 WAC, 173—216 WAC and/or 173-226 WAC*.

**Permittee** – Includes, but is not limited to, an individual, company, firm, corporation, association, partnership, co-partnership, joint ventures, commercial entity, industry or private corporation that holds coverage under this general permit.

**Person** – Is synonymous with party.

**pH** – The logarithm of the reciprocal of the mass of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution. Also, is the measure of a substance's corrosive properties (i.e., acidity or alkalinity).

**Point Source** – Any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, which pollutants are discharged including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, or CAFO.

**Pollutant** – Any substance discharged, that if discharged directly, would alter the chemical, physical, thermal, biological or radiological integrity of the waters of the state, or would be likely to create a nuisance or render such waters harmful, detrimental or injurious to the public health, safety or welfare, or to any legitimate beneficial use, or to any animal life, either terrestrial or aquatic

**Pome Fruit** – A fleshy fruit having seeds (i.e., apple and pears).

**Pretreatment** – The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging. This reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, by process changes or by other means, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants.

**Priority Pollutants** – Those substances listed in the federal 40 CFR, part 423, as amended.

**Private Wastewater Disposal System** – Any system of piping, treatment devices (including septic) or other facilities that convey, store, treat or dispose of sewage on the property where it originates or on adjacent property under the control of the user where the system is not connected to a public sewer.

**Process Wastewater** – Water, which during manufacturing or processing comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product or waste product.

**Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)** – Is a municipal or regional wastewater treatment plant that manages and treats collected domestic waste.

**Reasonable Times** – Anytime during normal business hours; hours during which production, treatment or discharge occurs; or times when Ecology suspects the occurrence of a violation.

**Representative Sample** – A wastewater sample collected at a time, place, manner and sufficient number of aliquots to yield data which reasonably characterizes the nature of the discharge of the monitored effluent flow or pollutant. The sample must be consistent with the definitions of “grab” and “composite” samples. Variable effluent flows and variable pollutant concentrations may require greater numbers of aliquots than specified in the “composite” definition.

**Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED)** – When a pesticide is eligible for reregistration, EPA explains the basis for its decision in a RED document.

**Responsible Corporate Officer** - Means: (i) 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

(ii) 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 (40 CFR 122.22).

**Retention** – The collection of wastewater into storage devices with no subsequent release of that wastewater.

**Sanitary Sewer** – A sewer designed to convey sanitary sewage.

**Secondary Treatment** – The major purpose of secondary treatment is to remove the soluble BOD5 that escapes primary treatment and to provide further removal of TSS. Some of the technologies that are available for such treatment are: oxidation ponds, sedimentation ponds, stabilization ponds, and trickling filters.

**Significant** – Is synonymous with substantial.

**Significant Process Change** – Any change in a facility’s processing nature, which will result in new or substantially increased discharges of pollutants or a change in the nature of the discharge of pollutants or violate the terms and conditions of this general permit including, but not limited to, facility expansions, production increases and/or process modifications.

**Site** – The land or water area where any facility, operation or activity is physically located or conducted, including any adjacent land used in connection with such facility, operation or activity. Site also means the land or water area receiving any wastewater discharged from any facility, operation or activity.

**Spent** – When a chemical solution is no longer at an effective concentration.

**Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code** – A classification of industries pursuant to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, issued by United States Office of Management and Budget.

**State** – Is the State of Washington.

**Storm Drain** – A sewer designed to convey stormwater and infiltration.

**Storm Sewer** – Is synonymous with storm drain.

**Stormwater** – Any form of natural precipitation (i.e., rain, snow or snowmelt).

**Stormwater Facility** – A constructed component of a stormwater drainage system, designed or constructed to perform a particular function, or multiple functions.

Stormwater facilities include, but are not limited to, swales, ditches, culverts, street gutters, detention/retention basins, infiltration devices, oil/water separators, sediment basins and modular pavement.

**Substantial** – Any difference in any parameter including, but not limited to, the following: monitoring result, process characteristic, permit term or condition; with which Ecology considers to be of significant importance, value, degree, amount, or extent.

**Surface Waters of the State** – All waters defined as “waters of the United States” in 40 CFR, part 122.2 within the geographic boundaries of the State of Washington. This includes, but is not limited to, lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, creeks, inland waters, ocean water, bays, estuaries, sounds, inlets and all other surface water and water courses including wetlands within the jurisdiction of the State of Washington.

**Total Residual Chlorine** – The amount of chlorine remaining in water or wastewater which is equivalent to the sum of the combined residual chlorine (non-reactive) and the free residual chlorine (reactive), expressed in mg/L.

**Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)** – Total dissolved matter in water or wastewater, expressed in mg/L.

**Total Suspended Solids (TSS)** – Total suspended matter that either floats on the surface of, or is in suspension in water or wastewater, expressed in mg/L.

**Toxic Amounts** – Any amount, concentration or volume of a pollutant which causes or could potentially cause, the death of, or injury to, fish, animals, vegetation or other resources of the state, or otherwise causes, or could potentially cause, a reduction in the quality of waters of the state below the standards set by Ecology or, if no standards have been set, causes significant degradation of water quality.

**Toxics** – Those substances listed in the federal priority pollutant list and any other pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the EPA under section 307 of the FWPCA (33 U.S.C. 1317 et seq.), or Ecology *chapters 1730-200 WAC, 173-201A WAC or 173-204 WAC*.

**Un-irrigated** – Any lands having not been irrigated within 10 days prior to or within 60 days after the application of any wastewater.

**Upset** – An exceptional incident in which a discharger unintentionally and temporarily is in a state of noncompliance with permit effluent limitations due to factors beyond the reasonable control of the discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance or careless/improper operation thereof.

**Wastewater** – Liquid-carried human wastes or a combination of liquid-carried waste from residences, businesses or industrial establishments.

**Waters of the State** – All waters defined as “surface waters of the state” and all waters defined as “waters of the state” in *chapter 90.48.020 RCW*.

**Water Quality** – The chemical, physical and biological characteristics of water, usually in respect to its suitability for a particular purpose.

**Water Quality Standards** – Includes chapters: 173-200 WAC (Water Quality Standards for Groundwater of the State of Washington) and 173-201A WAC (Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Washington). In the absence of other definitions as set forth herein, the definitions as set forth in 40 CFR, part 403.3 will be used for circumstances concerning the discharge of wastewater.

## APPENDIX D – FRUIT PACKING GENERAL PERMIT PRODUCT GLOSSARY

Appendix D information is supplied in more detail in the Fact Sheet for the Fresh Fruit Packing General Permit, beginning on approximately page 28. A shortened version of the fact sheet information is provided here at the request of permittees during the public comment period. Please be aware of the following:

- 1) The products listed are limited in amounts and in treatment/disposal methods. Permittees must read and understand tables 4 and 5 of this permit, and all monitoring and limitation schedules in Section S5 of the permit.
- 2) This list is to be considered a glossary of products currently permitted in this general permit, but is by no means exhaustive in description.
- 3) All products marked with asterisks (\*\*) include industry common names. Ecology does not endorse or recommend any product over any other whether listed or not. All permittees choose the product that includes the active ingredient permitted based upon their operational needs and meeting the requirements of the permit.

### FUNGICIDES

- **Fludioxonil (scholar)\*\*** -- control the pathogens that cause post-harvest diseases such as blue mold, gray mold, bull's eye rot, rhizopus rot, bitter rot, sphaeropsis rot, phacidiopycnis rot, and white rot to pome fruits
- **Difenoconazole (academy)**-- helps control the pathogens that cause post-harvest diseases such as: alternaria rot, surface mold, bitter rot, blue mold, bull's-eye rot, gray mold, phacidiopycnis rot, rhizopus rot, speck rot, sphaeropsis rot, and white rot.
- **Pyrimethanil (penbotec)\*\*** -- helps control pathogens that cause post-harvest diseases such as blue mold, gray mold, bull's eye rot, sphaeropsis rot, phacidiopycnis rot, and other pathogens often found in pome fruits.
- **Captan\*\*** -- applied on stone fruits (including cherries) and berries. It can also be applied as a postharvest dip to apples and pears.
  - Pome fruits: primary scab, botrytis rot, bull's eye rot.
  - Stone fruits: brown rot (cherries); scab, brown rot, shot (peaches, nectarines); brown rot (plums)
- **Thiabendazole (TBZ)** --used to control blue and gray molds
- **sodium ortho-phenylphenoxide (SOPP)** --controls bacterial and fungal decay rots (pears). Usually used in conjunction with one of the following pear float enhancers: lignosulfonate, sodium sulfate, sodium silicate, and potassium carbonate.
- **Natamycin**--a post-harvest active ingredient used to control several post-harvest diseases on pome and stone fruits. It is a non-synthetic pesticide produced by fermentation of naturally occurring soil microorganisms. Its primary use will be associated with organic fruit packing as a dip, drench, or spray.

- **Citric Acid**--is an active ingredient in pesticide products registered for residential and commercial use as a fungicide. These products may be used to kill odor-causing bacteria, mildew, pathogenic fungi, certain bacteria and some viruses. Its primary use will be associated with organic fruit packing as a dip, drench, or spray.

## ANTIOXIDANTS

- **Diphenylamine (DPA)** --DPA is an antioxidant that prevents brown "scald" discoloration of apples, and may be used in combination with other fungicides. It is most often used in drenching and fogging operations.
- **Ethoxyquin**--an antioxidant used to control pear scald. It is most often used in drencher and packing operations.

## PEAR FLOAT GRAVITY ENHANCERS

- **Potassium Carbonate**—often used with SOPP
- **Potassium Phosphate**—often used with chlorine based products
- **Sodium Silicate**—wastewaters with sodium silicate are excellent for dust abatement
- **Sodium Sulfate**—high sulfates in wastewater that may require treatment
- **Lignosulfonate**—high BOD can create problems

## OTHER CHEMICALS/PROCESSES

- **Calcium Chloride**—used to help prevent disorders in fruit (such as bitterpit) due to low calcium in the fruit. It is most often used in drenchers with DPA or other fungicides.
- **Ozone**—disinfection, decay control (in lieu of chlorine based products or PAA)
- **Peroxyacetic Acid (also referred to as Peracetic Acid) [Common Name: PAA]** -- PAA is used in post-harvest fruit packing process water (dump tanks, pack line spray systems, and sometimes flumes) to control microbial growth in water systems or on equipment.
- **Bio-Save®\*\* (Pseudomonas syringae)** – used with apples and pears (drencher, pack line spray system) and in cherries (stone fruit) in overhead drip or pack line spray systems, to control fruit rot (blue, gray, and mucor in pome fruits) and blue and gray in cherries. It is often used with DPA.
- **Silicone defoaming agent (organosilicone fluid emulsion)**—used to defoam process water
- **Coatings (carnauba or shellac)** —used with or without post-harvest fungicides, to provide physical protection in shipping and to improve market appearance.
- **Other**--The fresh fruit packing industry typically uses linear alkyl sulfonate (LAS) based detergent washes to clean fruit from orchard dirt, leaves, and twigs. Additionally acidic or basic apple wash additives such as acetic acid, phosphoric acid, citric acid, sodium hydroxide, trisodium phosphate, sodium carbonate, etc. Emerging technologies include doorway sprays, post dump tank additives for settling, and Electrochemically Activated Water that produces both a disinfectant and a base cleaner

APPENDIX E - BATCH MIX RECORD

FRESH FRUIT PACKING GENERAL PERMIT  
BATCH MIX RECORD\*

*Note: Print or copy this form as needed.*



Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Facility Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Permit Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Batch Was Mixed	Batch ID Number	Mixing Operator	Batch Size (gallons)	Name and Amount of Chemicals in this Batch	Concentration of Chemicals in Batch (mg/L)	Date and Amount of Discharged (gallons)	Application Site ID**	Total Area of Application Site ID (acres)	Application Rate (gals/acre)	Comments/Inspection Results (i.e., ponding, runoff, etc.)
* The completed form does not have to be submitted to Ecology; it does need to be available at inspections.						**The application site ID should match what is listed on the permit application and road management plan (RMP)				