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Effective Date: January 1, 2020
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**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Waste Discharge Permit No. WA0501491**

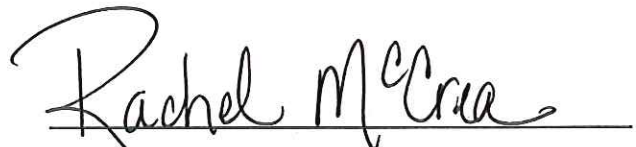
State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Northwest Regional Office
PO Box 330316
Shoreline, WA, 98133-9716

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

Guemes Channel Holdings, LLC
2629 NW 54th St.
Seattle, WA, 98117

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

Facility Location: 3022 Oakes Avenue Anacortes, WA 98221	Discharge Locations: <u>Marine Railway #1</u> Latitude: 48.511389 Longitude: -122.644889
Treatment Type: TBD	<u>Marine Railway #2</u> Latitude: 48.511584 Longitude: -122.644544
Industry Type: Shipyard Repairs and Maintenance	NAICS: 336611
SIC Code: 3731	Receiving Water: Guemes Channel



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Washington State Department of Ecology

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Summary of Permit Report Submittals

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

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Quarterly	April 28, 2020
S3.F	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S4.B	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	
S5.C	Solid Waste Control Plan Update	1/permit cycle	June 30, 2024
S5.C	Modification to Solid Waste Plan	As necessary	
S6	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	June 30, 2024
S8	Compliance Schedule		
S8.1	Stormwater Characterization Study	1/permit cycle	May 15, 2021
S8.2	Engineering Report / AKART Analysis	1/permit cycle	December 15, 2022
S8.3	Plans and Specifications	1/permit cycle	December 15, 2023
S8.4	Collect bids for Construction	1/permit cycle	May 15, 2024
S8.5	Construction Complete	1/permit cycle	December 30, 2024
S8.6	Operation and Maintenance Manual	1/permit cycle	December 30, 2024
S9	Spill Plan Update	1/permit cycle	June 30, 2024
S10	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	1/permit cycle	June 30, 2024
G1	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G4	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	
G5	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
G7	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
G10	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	
G21	Compliance Schedules	As necessary	

Special Conditions

S1. Discharge Limits

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

S1.A. Interim stormwater discharge limits

Beginning on the effective date of this permit until Ecology determines final water quality-based effluent limits, the Permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater to Guemes Channel subject to complying with the following interim conditions:

The Permittee must keep the marine railways cleaned of solids and garbage prior to submergence to prevent such materials from washing into waters of the state. The Permittee must install sediment traps in all storm drains and maintain them appropriately to intercept and retain solids prior to their discharge into waters of the state. The Permittee must visually inspect sediment traps, storm drains and catch basins weekly and clean these devices either manually or with a vacuum device, on a routine basis to prevent the entry of solids into waters of the state. Permittee shall log its activities accordingly.

S1.B. Process wastewater discharges and industrial activities general prohibitions

The discharge of process wastewater is prohibited. The discharge of synthetic, natural or processed oil, or oil-containing products; the discharge of floating materials; and visible change in turbidity or color in the receiving water is prohibited. No hull recoating work may be conducted on a marine railway unless the boat is at least one boat length from the high water level or unless all dust, debris and paint is contained and prevented from being exposed to the weather. No hull coating removal or coating work shall be conducted on a marine railway unless all dust, debris and paint is contained and prevented from being exposed to the weather.

The Permittee must notify owners of vessels under repair in writing that federal and state regulations prohibit the discharge of sewage and gray water into the waterways. If a vessel must discharge untreated sanitary wastes it must discharge to either the sanitary sewer or into holding tanks that are periodically emptied into a sanitary sewer system. The Permittee will make available at all times a list of contractors providing disposal services and any other alternatives available for complying with these regulations, such as holding tanks and pump-out facilities.

The Permittee must not discharge the following wastewaters to waters of the state:

- Hydroblast or pressure washes wastewater.
- Bilge water, hydraulic fluid, and oily wastes.
- Ballast water.
- Gray water (including discharges from any ship's galley or shower while at dockside).
- Ship sanitary wastes.

- Solvents.
- Wastewater, including all ship repair and parts repair, from a maintenance shop including but not limited to the steel process area.
- Wastewater from industrial activities and any repair areas on the piers or upland areas.

S2. Monitoring Requirements

S2.A. Monitoring schedule

The Permittee must monitor in accordance with the following schedule and the requirements specified in *Appendix A*.

The Permittee must collect samples from a location or locations affected by facility-related activities and as noted on the application. Stormwater samples must be collected during the first rainfall of the quarter that creates runoff from the permitted site. If stormwater runoff from this facility occurs as sheet flow, then the Permittee must construct a collection point to collect an adequate sample volume. If stormwater discharges do not occur during the sampling period, then it must be indicated on the discharge monitoring report (DMR) as no discharge for that monitoring period.

Stormwater must be monitored in accordance with the following monitoring schedule at the specified locations:

Parameter	Units	Sample point	Minimum sampling frequency ^a	Sample type
Total chromium	µg/L	Railway #1, Railway #2	Once per Quarter	Grab ^b
Total copper	µg/L	Railway #1, Railway #2	Once per Quarter	Grab ^b
Total iron	µg/L	Railway #1, Railway #2	Once per Quarter	Grab ^b
Total lead	µg/L	Railway #1, Railway #2	Once per Quarter	Grab ^b
Total zinc	µg/L	Railway #1, Railway #2	Once per Quarter	Grab ^b
TPH, as NWTPH Dx (total petroleum hydrocarbons)	mg/L	Railway #1, Railway #2	Once per Quarter	Grab ^b
Oil & Grease	N/A	Railway #1, Railway #2	Daily when runoff occurs	Visual Observation
TSS (total suspended solids)	mg/L	Railway #1, Railway #2	Once per Quarter	Grab ^b
Turbidity	NTU	Railway #1, Railway #2	Once per Quarter	Grab ^b
pH	Std. units	Railway #1, Railway #2	Once per Quarter	Grab ^b
Volume of Contaminated Industrial process wastewater	Gallon	At the point of transfer	Per occurrence	Total volume disposed of and billed for the entire quarter
^a Sampling frequency shall be at a minimum once per quarter, and Permittee shall report each and every value obtained and the maximum quarterly result on the WebDMR input screen.				

Parameter	Units	Sample point	Minimum sampling frequency ^a	Sample type
b	Grab samples shall be collected from railways stormwater collection points.			
c	The occurrence of a visible sheen is not a violation if the Permittee complies with all of the following: 1. Implements preventive BMPs, 2. Reports the occurrence on the discharge monitoring report, 3. Explains the cause and describes the immediate solution and future preventive practices on the discharge monitoring report and 4. Does not discharge to surface waters.			

S2.B. Visual inspection requirements

1. The Permittee must conduct and document a visual inspection of the site once per quarter when shipyard activities are occurring at the site.
2. The Permittee must ensure that inspections are conducted by qualified personnel. Each inspection must include:
 - a. Observations made at existing *stormwater* sampling locations and areas where stormwater associated with industrial activity is discharged off-site; or discharged to waters of the state, or to a storm sewer system that drains to waters of the state.
 - b. Observations for the presence of floating materials, visible oil sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc. in the stormwater discharge(s). If these pollutants are observed, the source must be found and the pollutant discharge stopped. The observation and source control efforts must be recorded and logged by the permittee.
 - c. Observations for the presence of illicit discharges such as domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water, or process wastewater (including leachate).
 - i) If an illicit discharge is discovered, the Permittee must notify Ecology in writing within seven days.
 - ii) The Permittee must eliminate the illicit discharge within 30 days of its findings and confirm it with Ecology in writing immediately.
 - d. A verification that the descriptions of potential pollutant sources required under this permit are accurate.
 - e. A verification that the site map in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) reflects current conditions.
 - f. An assessment of all BMPs that have been implemented, noting all of the following:
 - i) Effectiveness of BMPs inspected in controlling pollutants.
 - ii) Locations of BMPs that need maintenance.
 - iii) The reason(s) maintenance is needed and a schedule for maintenance.

- iv) Locations where additional or different BMPs are needed and the rationale for the additional or different BMPs.
3. The Permittee shall record the results of each inspection in an inspection report or checklist and **keep the records on-site for Ecology review**. The Permittee shall ensure each inspection report documents the observations, verifications and assessments, and includes:
- a. Time and date of the inspection.
 - b. Locations inspected.
 - c. Statements that, in the judgment of the person conducting the site inspection, and the person described in Condition G1.A, the site is either in compliance or out of compliance with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and this permit.
 - d. A summary report and a schedule of implementation of the remedial actions that the Permittee plans to take if the site inspection indicates that the site is out of compliance. The remedial actions taken must meet the requirements of the SWPPP and the permit.
 - e. Name, title, and signature of the person conducting the site inspection; and the following statement: *"I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete, to the best of my knowledge and belief."*
 - f. Certification and signature of the person, or a duly authorized representative of the facility described in Condition G1.A.

S2.C. Sampling and analytical procedures

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

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

S2.D. Laboratory accreditation

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

S3. Reporting and recording requirements

The Permittee must monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions.

Falsification of information submitted to Ecology is a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

S3.A. Discharge monitoring reports

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the permit (unless otherwise specified). The Permittee must:

1. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on the electronic discharge monitoring report (DMR) form provided by Ecology within the Water Quality Permitting Portal. Include data for each of the parameters tabulated in Special Condition S2 and as required by the form. 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 the Water Quality Permitting Portal go to: <http://ecyapwq/wqwebportal/>

2. Ensure that DMRs are electronically submitted no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit.
3. Submit DMRs for parameters with the monitoring frequencies specified in S2 (quarterly) at the reporting schedule identified below. The Permittee must:
 - a. Submit **quarterly DMRs**, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by the 28th day of the month following the monitoring period. Quarterly sampling periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The Permittee must submit the first quarterly DMR by April 28, 2020, for the quarter beginning on January 1, 2020.
4. Enter the “No Discharge” reporting code for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or for a specific parameter as appropriate, if the Permittee did not discharge wastewater or a specific pollutant during a given monitoring period.
5. Report single analytical values below detection as “less than the detection level (DL)” by entering < followed by the numeric value of the detection level (e.g. < 2.0) on the DMR. If the method used did not meet the minimum DL and quantitation level (QL) identified in the permit, report the actual QL and DL in the comments or in the location provided.
6. Report single analytical values between the detection level (DL) and the quantitation level (QL) by entering the estimated value, the code for estimated value/below quantitation limit (j) and any additional information in the comments. Submit a copy of the laboratory report as an attachment using WQWebDMR.
7. Report the test method used for analysis in the comments if the laboratory used an alternative method not specified in the permit and as allowed in Appendix A.

8. Calculate average values and calculated total values (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using:
 - a. The reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the detection value and the quantitation value for the sample analysis.
 - b. One-half the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample from the same monitoring point for the reporting period.
 - c. Zero (for values reported below detection) if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.
9. Report single-sample grouped parameters (for example: priority pollutants, PAHs, pulp and paper chlorophenolics, TTOs) on the WQWebDMR form and include sample date, concentration detected, detection limit (DL) (as necessary), and laboratory quantitation level (QL) (as necessary).

The Permittee must also submit an electronic copy of the laboratory report as an attachment using WQWebDMR. The contract laboratory reports must also include information on the chain of custody, QA/QC results, and documentation of accreditation for the parameter.

S3.B. Permit submittals and schedules

The Permittee must use the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application (unless otherwise specified in the permit) to submit all other written permit-required reports by the date specified in the permit.

When another permit condition requires submittal of a paper (hard-copy) report, the Permittee must ensure that it is postmarked or received by Ecology no later than the dates specified by this permit. Send these paper reports to Ecology at:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Northwest Regional Office
PO Box 330316
Shoreline, WA 98133-9716

S3.C. Records retention

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

S3.D. Recording of results

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

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

S3.E. Additional monitoring by the Permittee

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

S3.F. Reporting permit violations

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

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

a. Twenty-four-hour reporting

The Permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone, to Ecology at 206-594-0000, within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of any of the following circumstances:

1. Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under immediate reporting requirements.
2. Any unanticipated bypass that causes an exceedance of any effluent limit in the permit (See Part S4.B., "Bypass Procedures").
3. Any upset that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the permit (See G.15, "Upset").
4. Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Section S1.A of this permit.
5. Any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limit in the permit. This requirement does not include industrial process wastewater

overflows to impermeable surfaces which are collected and routed to the treatment works.

b. Report within five days

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

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

c. Waiver of written reports

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

d. All other permit violation reporting

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

S3.G. Other reporting

a. Spills of oil or hazardous materials

The Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of RCW 90.56.280 and chapter 173-303-145. You can obtain further instructions at the following website: <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill>

b. Failure to submit relevant or correct facts

Where the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to Ecology, it must submit such facts or information promptly.

S3.H. Maintaining a copy of this permit

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

S4. Operation and maintenance

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

The Permittee must schedule any facility maintenance, which might require interruption of wastewater treatment and degrade effluent quality, during non-critical water quality periods and carry this maintenance out according to the approved O&M manual or as otherwise approved by Ecology.

S4.A. Operations and maintenance (O&M) manual

a. O&M manual submittal and requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Prepare an O&M manual that meets the requirements of 173-240-150 WAC and submit it to Ecology once the stormwater treatment system is constructed.
2. Review the O&M manual at least annually.
3. Submit to Ecology for review substantial changes or updates to the O&M manual.
4. Keep the approved O&M manual at the permitted facility.
5. Follow the instructions and procedures of this manual.

b. O&M manual components

In addition to the requirements of WAC 173-240-150, the O&M manual must be consistent with the guidance in Table G1-3 in the *Criteria for Sewage Works Design* (Orange Book) 2008. The O&M manual must include:

1. Emergency procedures for plant shutdown and cleanup in the event of a wastewater system upset or failure.
2. A review of system components which if failed could pollute surface water or could impact human health. Provide a procedure for a routine schedule of checking the function of these components.

3. Wastewater system maintenance procedures that contribute to the generation of process wastewater.
4. Any directions to maintenance staff when cleaning, or maintaining other equipment or performing other tasks which are necessary to protect the operation of the wastewater system (for example, defining maximum allowable discharge rate for draining a tank, blocking all floor drains before beginning the overhaul of a stationary engine).
5. Wastewater sampling protocols and procedures for compliance with the sampling and reporting requirements in the wastewater discharge permit.
6. Minimum staffing adequate to operate and maintain the treatment processes and carry out compliance monitoring required by the permit.
7. Treatment plant process control monitoring schedule.

S4.B. Bypass procedures

A bypass is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. This permit prohibits all bypasses except when the bypass is for essential maintenance, as authorized in Special Condition S4.B.1, or is approved by Ecology as an anticipated bypass following the procedures in S4.B.2.

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

This permit allows bypasses for essential maintenance of the treatment system when necessary to ensure efficient operation of the system. The Permittee may bypass the treatment system for essential maintenance only if doing so does not cause violations of effluent limits. The Permittee is not required to notify Ecology when bypassing for essential maintenance. However the Permittee must comply with the monitoring requirements specified in Special Condition S2.B.

2. Anticipated bypasses for non-essential maintenance

Ecology may approve an anticipated bypass under the conditions listed below. This permit prohibits any anticipated bypass that is not approved through the following process.

- a. If a bypass is for non-essential maintenance, the Permittee must notify Ecology, if possible, at least ten (10) days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain:
 - A description of the bypass and the reason the bypass is necessary.
 - An analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the potential impacts from the proposed bypass.
 - A cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives.
 - The minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative.

- A recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass.
 - The projected date of bypass initiation.
 - A statement of compliance with SEPA.
 - A request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-410, if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated.
 - Details of the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the bypass.
- b. For probable construction bypasses, the Permittee must notify Ecology of the need to bypass as early in the planning process as possible. The Permittee must consider the analysis required above during the project planning and design process. The project-specific engineering report as well as the plans and specifications must include details of probable construction bypasses to the extent practical. In cases where the Permittee determines the probable need to bypass early, the Permittee must continue to analyze conditions up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.
- c. Ecology will determine if the Permittee has met the conditions of Special Condition S4.B.2 a and b and consider the following prior to issuing a determination letter, an administrative order, or a permit modification as appropriate for an anticipated bypass:
- If the Permittee planned and scheduled the bypass to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.
 - If the 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. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
 - If feasible alternatives to the bypass exist, such as:
 - The use of auxiliary treatment facilities.
 - Retention of untreated wastes.
 - Stopping production.
 - Maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime, but not if the Permittee should have installed adequate backup equipment in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which

occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance.

- Transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.

S5. Solid wastes

S5.A. Solid waste handling

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

S5.B. Leachate

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

S5.C. Solid waste control plan

The Permittee must submit all proposed revisions or modifications to the solid waste control plan to Ecology for review and approval at least 30 days prior to implementation. The Permittee must comply with the approved solid waste control plan and any modifications once approved. The Permittee must submit an update of the solid waste control plan by June 30, 2024.

a. Solid waste control plan content

The solid waste control plan must:

1. Follow Ecology's guidance for preparing a solid waste control plan (<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/0710024.pdf>) and address all solid wastes generated by the permittee.
2. Include at a minimum a description, source, generation rate, and disposal methods of these solid wastes.
3. Not conflict with local or state solid waste regulations.

S6. Application for permit renewal or modification for facility changes

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit by June 30, 2024.

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

S7. Engineering documents

The Permittee must prepare and submit two copies of an approvable Engineering Report in accordance with chapter 173-240 WAC.

The Permittee must submit the final report to Ecology for review and approval in accordance with the Compliance Schedule as specified under Permit Condition Section S8.

The Engineering Report must include and discuss the following:

Evaluate all known, available, and reasonable treatment methods (AKART) of prevention, control, and treatment of pollutants in the discharge.

The report shall:

1. Identify representative sampling locations; identify site-specific operational and structural source control, and treatment best management practices (BMPs) to meet AKART.
2. Use Ecology-approved continuous runoff simulation methods (HSPF, WWHM, MGSFlood) consistent with the Ecology *Western Washington Stormwater Management Manual* for calculation of the runoff rates and volumes as applicable to the design storm selected in the approved Engineering Feasibility Study for stormwater runoff treatment from the entire site.
3. Certify and ensure the proposed treatment system will comply with water quality criteria chapter 173-201A for appropriate parameters identified and cited by Permittee's application and under Permit Conditions S2, monitoring requirements, of this permit.

S8. Compliance schedule

1. The Permittee must prepare and submit two copies of the Stormwater Characterization Study by May 15, 2021, contingent upon completion of tide gate and elimination of stormwater run-on.
2. The Permittee must prepare and submit two copies of an approvable engineering report and AKART analysis in accordance with chapter 173-240 WAC and the Department of Ecology's *Permit Writer's Manual* guidance on AKART analysis, by December 15, 2022.
3. The Permittee must prepare and submit two copies of approvable plans and specifications to Ecology for review and approval in accordance with chapter 173-240 WAC, by December 15, 2023.
4. The Permittee must collect and submit bids for construction of the approved design by May 15, 2024.
5. The Permittee shall complete installation of the approved design no later than December 30, 2024. The Permittee shall submit Construction Completion Form when construction is substantially complete.
6. The Permittee must prepare and submit two copies of an approvable operation and maintenance manual to Ecology after complete installation of all treatment system in accordance with chapter 173-240 WAC by December 30, 2024.

S9. Spill control plan

S9.A. Spill control plan submittals and requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Submit to Ecology an update to the existing spill control plan by June 30, 2024.
2. Review the plan at least annually and update the spill plan as needed.
3. Send changes to the plan to Ecology.
4. Follow the plan and any supplements throughout the term of the permit.

S9.B. Spill control plan components

The spill control plan must include the following:

1. A list of all oil and petroleum products and other materials used and/or stored on-site, which when spilled, or otherwise released into the environment, designate as dangerous waste (DW) or extremely hazardous waste (EHW) by the procedures set forth in WAC 173-303-070. Include other materials used and/or stored on-site which may become pollutants or cause pollution upon reaching state's waters.
2. A description of preventive measures and facilities (including an overall facility plot showing drainage patterns) which prevent, contain, or treat spills of these materials.
3. A description of the reporting system the Permittee will use to alert responsible managers and legal authorities in the event of a spill.
4. A description of operator training to implement the plan.

The Permittee may submit plans and manuals required by 40 CFR Part 112, contingency plans required by Chapter 173-303 WAC, or other plans required by other agencies, which meet the intent of this section

S10. Stormwater pollution prevention plan

The facility covered under this permit must have a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) specifically developed for this facility. The SWPPP must be consistent with permit requirements, fully implemented as directed by permit conditions, and updated as necessary to maintain compliance with permit conditions.

The Permittee must implement elements of the SWPPP concurrent with permit effective date.

S10.A. General requirements

The Permittee must retain the SWPPP on-site or within reasonable access to the site and make it immediately available, upon request, to Ecology.

1. **Ecology request**

Ecology may request a written copy or update of a previously submitted SWPPP. The Permittee must submit its SWPPP to Ecology within two (2) weeks of receiving the request or at a later date if approved by Ecology.

2. **Enhanced/additional best management practices (BMPs)**

The Permittee must provide a schedule in the SWPPP for implementation of any additional or enhanced BMPs that are necessary because of a facility change, a self-inspection, or a notice from Ecology. Unless otherwise authorized by Ecology in writing, a schedule for implementation (plan) must be completed and entered into the SWPPP within thirty (30) days of a notice/determination of necessary improvements, or in accordance with an approved compliance schedule. BMPs identified in the plan must be implemented with due diligence. Unless otherwise authorized by Ecology in writing, noncapital BMPs must be completed within two (2) weeks after completing the plan and capital BMPs within six (6) months.

The Permittee must modify the SWPPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance of any BMP which cause(s) the SWPPP to be less effective in controlling the pollutants.

This permit requires the Permittee to conduct visual monitoring, and this monitoring may identify BMPs that are inadequate or pollutant sources that are not identified or poorly described in the SWPPP. When visual monitoring identifies inadequacies in the SWPPP, due to the actual discharge of or potential to discharge a significant amount of any pollutant, the SWPPP must be modified and BMPs adjusted to correct the deficiency.

S10.B. SWPPP contents and requirements

The SWPPP must contain a detailed assessment of the facility and a detailed description of the BMPs being implemented.

1. **Facility assessment**

The facility assessment must include a description of the facility, a detailed site map, an inventory of facility activities, and equipment that contribute to or have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater, and an inventory of materials that contribute to or have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater. The assessment must be as complete as possible and must be updated to reflect changes at the facility. The SWPPP must address each potential source of pollutants with best management practices that will eliminate or reduce the potential to contaminate stormwater.

- a. **Facility description:** The facility description will describe the industrial activities conducted at the site; the general layout of the facility, including buildings and storage of raw materials; and the flow of goods and materials through the facility. It should include seasonal variations, including peaks in

production and any changes in work based on season or weather (for example, moving work outdoors on dry days).

- b. **Site map:** The site map must be drawn to an identified scale or include relative distances between significant structures and drainage systems. It must provide identifiers (names) of significant features and be of sufficient size and detail to identify the following: The site map will show the stormwater drainage and discharge structures, an outline of the stormwater drainage areas for each stormwater discharge point (including discharges to ground water), paved areas and buildings, areas of pollutant contact (actual or potential), surface water locations (including wetlands and drainage ditches), areas of existing and potential soil erosion and vehicle service areas; lands and waters adjacent to the site must also be depicted where helpful in identifying discharge points or drainage routes.
- c. **Industrial activities:** The inventory of industrial activities will identify all areas associated with industrial activities which have been or may potentially be sources of significant amounts of pollutants, including the following:
 - i) Loading and unloading of dry bulk materials or liquids.
 - ii) Outdoor storage of materials or products.
 - iii) Outdoor manufacturing and processing.
 - iv) Dust or particulate generating processes.
 - v) Roofs or other surfaces exposed to air emissions from a manufacturing building or a process area.
 - (vi) On-site waste treatment, storage, or disposal.
 - (vii) Vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, and/or cleaning (includes washing).
- d. **Material list:** The inventory of materials will list all the types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff. The inventory will include a short narrative for each material describing the potential of the pollutant to be present in stormwater discharges. The Permittee will update this narrative when data become available to verify the presence or absence of these pollutants. The inventory will include a narrative description of any potential sources of pollutants from past activities; significant materials that were previously handled, treated, stored, or disposed of in a manner to allow ongoing exposure to stormwater; the method and location of on-site storage or disposal; and a list of significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants.

2. Monitoring Plan

The SWPPP will include a monitoring plan. The plan must identify all the points of discharge to surface water or to a storm drain system. The plan must identify who is

responsible for monitoring and how monitoring will be conducted to comply with permit conditions. The monitoring plan will address stormwater sampling requirements and visual inspections. The plan must include the following:

- a. Identification of points of discharge.
- b. A check list for visual monitoring.
- c. Who conducts stormwater sampling.
- d. Procedures for sample collection and handling.
- e. Procedures for sending samples to the lab.

3. **BMPs**

The SWPPP will include a description of the BMPs that are necessary for the facility to eliminate or reduce the potential to contaminate stormwater. BMPs must be included to comply with the following requirements:

- a. **Operational source control BMPs:** Operational source control BMPs are common to all facilities. The categories listed below are a minimum set of BMPs that must be included in the SWPPP.
 - i) *Pollution prevention team:* The SWPPP will include a BMP that identifies specific individuals by name or by title within the facility who are responsible for developing the SWPPP and assisting the facility manager in its implementation, maintenance, and modification. The activities and responsibilities of the team should address all aspects of the facility's SWPPP.
 - ii) *Good housekeeping:* The SWPPP will include a BMP(s) that defines ongoing maintenance and cleanup, as appropriate, of areas which may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges. The SWPPP will include the schedule/frequency for completing each housekeeping task.
 - iii) *Preventive maintenance:* The SWPPP will include a BMP(s) to inspect and maintain the stormwater drainage and treatment systems (if any), and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of stormwater. The SWPPP will include the schedule/frequency for completing each maintenance task.
 - iv) *Employee training:* The SWPPP will include a BMP(s) to provide SWPPP training for employees who have duties in areas of industrial activity subject to this permit. At a minimum, training must include an overview of what is in the SWPPP and how employees make a difference in complying with the SWPPP and preventing contamination of stormwater. The training must address spill response procedures, good housekeeping, and material management practices. The BMP(s) must provide the content of the training, how training will

be conducted, and the frequency/schedule for assuring employees will receive training. Annual training is the minimum acceptable frequency. A log of the dates on which specific employees receive training must be kept and included in the SWPPP.

- v) *Inspections and record keeping:* The SWPPP will identify personnel responsible for inspection of BMPs (i.e., structural and non-structural) and other equipment and plant areas of Part II of this permit. The Permittee must also provide a tracking or follow-up procedure to ensure that appropriate action has been taken in response to monitoring. There must be documentation of visual, and other monitoring reporting and record keeping procedures and schedules as required by the permit.
- b. **Structural source control BMPs:** Structural source control BMPs must be provided to eliminate or minimize the exposure of stormwater to pollutants. Volume IV of Ecology's *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* provides useful information for source control BMPs in S401 - BMPs for the Building, Repair, and Maintenance of Boats and Ships. Those BMPs listed as "applicable" are considered the minimum set of required BMPs for compliance with this permit. BMPs listed in S11 Shipyard Best Management Practices are also required. Equivalent BMPs may be selected which result in equal or better quality of stormwater discharge.
- c. **Treatment BMPs:** Treatment BMPs are required when operational and source control BMPs are not adequate to reduce pollutants below a significant amount and maintain compliance with water quality standards. At a minimum, the SWPPP must include a narrative that describes how the Permittee determined if treatment BMPs are or are not required. When treatment BMPs are required, refer to Ecology's *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*, Volume V, or equivalent manual, for guidance on selecting treatment BMPs.
- 4. **Other BMPs:** Nothing in Special Condition S10 of this permit is intended to preclude the application of innovative treatment, source control, reduction or recycle, or operational BMPs beyond those identified in Ecology's *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*. Additional BMPs beyond those identified in Ecology's *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington* may be necessary to achieve compliance with standards. However, treatment BMPs that include addition of chemicals to provide treatment must be approved by Ecology before implementation.

S11. Shipyard best management practices

The Permittee must implement the following Best Management Practices (BMPs).

S11.A. Control of large solid materials

Prior to flooding, the Permittee must remove floatable and low density waste, such as wood, plastic, and miscellaneous trash, such as paper, insulation, and packaging, from the drydock floors.

S11.B. Control and cleanup of paint dust and abrasive blasting debris

The Permittee must:

1. Confine dust and overspray to the shipyard repair and construction areas to the maximum extent feasible during abrasive blasting and spray painting of vessels and modules. Feasible methods of control include conducting the work in a sandblast/spray paint shed or installing plastic barriers around the vessel.
2. Secure and arrange the plastic barriers hung from the vessel or temporary structures around the vessel to prevent the fugitive emissions of abrasive grit and dust, as well as effectively capture overspray from spray painting activities.
3. Weight or fasten the bottom edge of tarpaulins and plastic sheeting so they remain in place during windy conditions.
4. Consider other feasible innovative procedures, as appropriate, to improve the effectiveness of controlling dust emissions and paint overspray. Such innovative methods may include wet abrasive blasting (slurry blasting), product substitution for blasting media, for example, sodium bicarbonate, or overall waste minimization and recycling, for example, the use of vacuum return sandblasting heads or steel shot blast technology.
5. Not abrasive blast or spray paint while vessels are docked pier-side, such that material is discharged to the receiving water.
6. Clean up spent paint, paint chips, protective coating materials, and abrasive grit as part of the repair or production activities, to the extent maximally feasible, to prevent their entry into state waters.
7. Set vessels on the drydock ways to maximize accessibility to the floor of the drydock beneath the vessel for collection of spent abrasive.
8. Use either manual or mechanical methods to clean the drydock of spent sandblast grit and debris prior to launching a vessel.
9. Take photographs and maintain them in a logbook to demonstrate the condition of the drydock floor prior to launching every vessel. Documentation accompanying the photographs must include the name of the vessel, the drydock number, the launch date, the date of the photograph, and the name of the photographer. The Permittee may use a videotape that documents the same information in place of a photograph collection.

10. Clean the yard on a regular basis to minimize the possibility that stormwater runoff will carry sandblasting grit or other debris into the receiving water.
11. Store collected sandblasting debris under cover in a designated area with the spent abrasive grit.
12. Adopt innovations and procedures to improve the effectiveness of cleanup operations where they are feasible, appropriate and the Permittee can demonstrate they prevent the discharge of solids to water.

S11.C. In-water vessel maintenance - surface preparation BMPs

The Permittee must not clean any portion of a vessel's hull below the waterline or employ conventional abrasive blasting while the vessel is afloat.

S11.D. In-water vessel maintenance - cleaning activities

1. The Permittee may conduct the following types of surface preparation activities on a vessel's hull above the waterline at a permitted shipyard facility provided that containment and collection BMP measures effectively prevent dust, dirt, debris, or any other pollutants generated from these surface preparation operations from being deposited on or entering into waters of the state:
 - a. Mechanical hand preparation, such as scraping or wire brushing.
 - b. Conventional mechanical grinding or use of other powered mechanical abrading tools.
2. Ecology may allow the Permittee to conduct innovative abrasive blasting systems or ultrahigh water pressure systems for surface preparation on a vessel's hull while it is in the water if the Permittee demonstrates beforehand to Ecology's satisfaction that such methods do not release generated pollutants into waters of the state.

S11.E. In-water vessel maintenance - paint and coating application BMPs

1. The Permittee must not spray-paint or spray-coating applications to a vessel's hull while that vessel is in the water. The Permittee may conduct the following methods of paint and coating applications to a vessel's hull while in the water at an NPDES-permitted shipyard, if all containment, collection, and spill prevention BMPs are in place before it makes any applications.
 - a. Application by roller.
 - b. Application by brush.
2. Ecology may allow the Permittee to conduct innovative spray-paint or spray-coating application methods on a vessel's hull while it is in the water if it demonstrates beforehand to Ecology's satisfaction that such methods do not release generated pollutants into waters of the state.

S11.F. BMPs for floats used for in-water vessel maintenance

Floats are free-floating, unattached work platforms capable of moving back and forth along the length of the ship and around its hull. The Permittee must:

1. Maintain floats at a minimum of 1 foot of freeboard at the floats' lowest point during all phases of maintenance operations.
2. Maintain this minimum 1-foot freeboard requirement with all scaffolding configurations and number of persons onboard the float.
3. Take all necessary precautions while onboard the float to prevent paints, cleaning materials, petroleum products, all other liquids and unsecured materials from entering into the water from the float.
4. Provide secondary containment for any container greater than one-gallon holding paint, marine coating, or any other liquid product for painting or surface preparation when used onboard a float.
5. Provide all roller pans used on a float with secondary spill containment equal to the entire volume of the container plus 10 percent of the volume of that same container.

S11.G. Documentation requirements for in-water vessel maintenance BMPs

The Permittee must comply with documentation requirements for any in-water surface preparation operations of one hour or more in duration and any in-water coating or painting operation involving 1/2 gallon or more of paint or marine coating.

Documentation requirements will consist, at a minimum, of one or more representative photographs of all in-water vessel maintenance BMPs which the Permittee implements for surface preparation operations and all painting and coating operations. The Permittee must date all such photographs and maintain them in a logbook, with all necessary descriptive narrative of the in-water vessel maintenance BMPs. The Permittee must make these records available to an Ecology inspector upon request and must retain them on-site for at least three (3) years.

S11.H. Oil, grease, paint, and fuel spills prevention and containment

1. The Permittee must not discharge oil, other hazardous material, or paint to state waters, except as specifically authorized by this permit. The Permittee must:
 - a. Prevent oil, grease, fuel, or paint spills from reaching drainage systems or surface waters.
 - b. Promptly cleanup after it detects an oil, grease, fuel, or paint spill.
 - c. Conveniently store oil containment booms and absorbents so it can immediately deploy them in the event of a spill.
 - d. Train all yard personnel that may participate in cleanup of spills in the use and deployment of cleanup equipment.

2. In the event of an accidental discharge of oil or hazardous material into waters of the state or onto land with a potential for entry into state waters, the Permittee must immediately notify Ecology's Northwest Regional Office Spill Response Section and the United States Coast Guard. The Permittee must not use emulsifiers or dispersants in or upon the waters of the state without prior approval from Ecology. The Permittee must:
 - a. Immediately commence and complete cleanup efforts, which takes precedence over normal work.
 - b. Properly dispose of spilled material and used cleanup material.
 - c. Follow an approved spill control plan or according to specific instructions of an on-scene coordinator to cleanup oil or hazardous material.
 - d. Use drip pans or other protective devices for all oil transfer operations to catch incidental spills and drips from hose nozzles, hose racks, drums, or barrels.
 - e. Provide oils and fuel storage tanks with secondary containment.

S11.I. Paint and solvent use and containment

The Permittee must:

1. Only mix paints and solvents in locations and under conditions to prevent spills from entering state waters.
2. Use drip pans or other protective devices for all paint mixing and solvent transfer operations, unless it conducts the mixing operation in covered and controlled areas away from storm drains, surface waters, shorelines, and piers.
3. Use drip pans, drop cloths, or tarpaulins wherever it mixes paints and solvents on wood docks.
4. Not mix paints and solvents on floats.
5. Treat paint and solvent spills as oil spills and prevent the spill from reaching storm drains and subsequent discharge into the water.

S11.J. Contact between water and debris

The Permittee must:

1. Minimize contact of shipboard cooling and noncontact cooling water with spent abrasives, paint chips, and other debris by proper segregation and control of wastewater streams.
2. Incorporate appropriate methods to prevent accumulation of debris in drainage systems and promptly remove debris to prevent its discharge with stormwater.

S11.K. Maintenance of hoses, soil chutes, and piping

The Permittee must:

1. Immediately replace or repair leaking connections, valves, pipes, hoses, and soil chutes carrying either water or wastewater.
2. Tightly connect soil chute and hose connections to vessels and to receiving lines or containers and maintain them as leak free as practicable.

S11.L. Chemical storage

The Permittee must store solid chemicals, chemical solutions, paints, oils, solvents, acids, caustic solutions, and waste materials, including used batteries, in a manner which will prevent the inadvertent entry of these materials into waters of the state, including ground water. Storage methods must prevent spills due to overfilling, tipping, or rupture. In addition, the Permittee must use the following practices:

1. Store all liquid products on durable impervious surfaces and within bermed containment capable of containing 110% of the largest single container in the storage area.
2. Store waste liquids under cover; tarpaulins, roofed structures, etc.
3. Clearly designate all waste storage areas for waste oil or hazardous waste, and keep these areas segregated from new product storage.
4. Segregate and secure incompatible or reactive materials stored in separate containment areas to prevent inadvertent mixing and reaction of spilled chemicals.
5. Transport off-site for disposal concentrated waste or spilled chemicals at a facility approved by Ecology or the appropriate county health authority in accordance with the solid waste disposal requirements of Special Condition S5.
6. Not discharge concentrated waste or spilled chemicals to any sewer or state waters.

S11.M. Recycling of spilled chemicals and rinse water

The Permittee must:

1. Recycle any intercepted chemical spill back to the appropriate chemical solution tank or clean it up and dispose of it properly.
2. Recycle any intercepted chemical spill back to the appropriate chemical solution tank or clean it up and dispose of it properly.

S11.N. Notification of vessel owner of prohibited discharges

The Permittee must notify the owners of vessels in the railway, or under repair dockside, that federal and state regulations prohibit the discharge of sewage and gray water into waters of the state. If vessels must discharge untreated sanitary wastes, they must discharge either to the sanitary sewer or into holding tanks that the

Permittee periodically empties into the sanitary sewer system. The Permittee must make available at all times a list of contractors providing disposal services and any other alternatives available for complying with these regulations, such as holding tanks and pump-out facilities.

S11.O. Education of employees, contractors, and customers

To facilitate the consistent and effective implementation of the BMPs described above, the Permittee must develop a program for training its employees, and all contractors who work at the facility, on BMPs, and the environmental concerns related to this permit. Permittees can accomplish this in a variety of ways and should determine the method that works best for the company. For example, some companies find that regular safety meetings are a convenient time to discuss BMP implementation successes or problems in order to obtain employee input on better ways of accomplishing pollution prevention. The Permittee may consider providing similar information to its customers.

S11.P. Back up sump pump

The Permittee must ensure that there are sufficient backup sump pumps available on-site to maintain operation of each sump in case of sump pump failure.

General Conditions

G1. Signatory requirements

1. All applications submitted to Ecology must be signed and certified.
 - a. In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
 - A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation, or
 - The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
 - b. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner.
 - c. In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.

- d. In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

Applications for permits for domestic wastewater facilities that are either owned or operated by, or under contract to, a public entity shall be submitted by the public entity.
2. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to Ecology.
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph G1.2, above, is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph G1.2, above, must be submitted to Ecology prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

G2. Right of inspection and entry

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

1. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records must be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
2. To have access to and copy, at reasonable times and at reasonable cost, any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
3. To inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations regulated or required under this permit.

4. To sample or monitor, at reasonable times, any substances or parameters at any location for purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act.

G3. Permit actions

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

1. The following are causes for terminating this permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:
 - a. Violation of any permit term or condition.
 - b. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts.
 - c. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.
 - d. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment, or contributes to water quality standards violations and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination.
 - e. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction, or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit.
 - f. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.
 - g. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.
2. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance except when the Permittee requests or agrees:
 - a. A material change in the condition of the waters of the state.
 - b. New information not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions.
 - c. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activities which occurred after this permit issuance.
 - d. Promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations having a direct bearing upon permit conditions, or requiring permit revision.
 - e. The Permittee has requested a modification based on other rationale meeting the criteria of 40 CFR Part 122.62.
 - f. Ecology has determined that good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, and the modification will not violate statutory deadlines.
 - g. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program into a municipality's permit.
3. The following are causes for modification or alternatively revocation and reissuance:

- a. When cause exists for termination for reasons listed in 1.a through 1.g of this section, and Ecology determines that modification or revocation and reissuance is appropriate.
- b. When Ecology has received notification of a proposed transfer of the permit. A permit may also be modified to reflect a transfer after the effective date of an automatic transfer (General Condition G7) but will not be revoked and reissued after the effective date of the transfer except upon the request of the new Permittee.

G4. Reporting planned changes

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

1. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b).
2. A significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged.
3. A significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices. Following such notice, and the submittal of a new application or supplement to the existing application, along with required engineering plans and reports, this permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

G5. Plan review required

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

G6. Compliance with other laws and statutes

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

G7. Transfer of this permit

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

1. Transfers by Modification

Except as provided in paragraph (2) below, this permit may be transferred by the Permittee to a new owner or operator only if this permit has been modified or revoked and reissued under

40 CFR 122.62(b)(2), or a minor modification made under 40 CFR 122.63(d), to identify the new Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

2. Automatic Transfers

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

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

G8. Reduced production for compliance

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

G9. Removed substances

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

G10. Duty to provide information

The Permittee must submit to Ecology, within a reasonable time, all information which Ecology may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee must also submit to Ecology upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

G11. Other requirements of 40 CFR

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

G12. Additional monitoring

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

G13. Payment of fees

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

G14. Penalties for violating permit conditions

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

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

G15. Upset

Definition – “Upset” means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limits because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

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

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

1. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset.
2. The permitted facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset.
3. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Special Condition S3.F.
4. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under S3.F of this permit.

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

G16. Property rights

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

G17. Duty to comply

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

G18. Toxic pollutants

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

G19. Penalties for tampering

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two (2) years per violation, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this condition, punishment shall be a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four (4) years, or by both.

G20. Reporting requirements applicable to existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers

The Permittee belonging to the categories of existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, or silviculture must notify Ecology as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
 - a. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L).
 - b. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony.
 - c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7).
 - d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
 - a. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L).

- b. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony.
- c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7).
- d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

G21. Compliance schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than fourteen (14) days following each schedule date.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF POLLUTANTS WITH ANALYTICAL METHODS, DETECTION LIMITS AND QUANTITATION LEVELS

The Permittee must use the specified analytical methods, detection limits (DLs) and quantitation levels (QLs) in the following table for permit and application required monitoring unless:

- Another permit condition specifies other methods, detection levels, or quantitation levels.
- The method used produces measurable results in the sample and EPA has listed it as an EPA-approved method in 40 CFR Part 136.

If the Permittee uses an alternative method, not specified in the permit and as allowed above, it must report the test method, DL, and QL on the discharge monitoring report or in the required report.

If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required DL and QL in its effluent due to matrix effects, the Permittee must submit a matrix-specific detection limit (MDL) and a quantitation limit (QL) to Ecology with appropriate laboratory documentation.

When the permit requires the Permittee to measure the base neutral compounds in the list of priority pollutants, it must measure all of the base neutral pollutants listed in the table below. The list includes EPA required base neutral priority pollutants and several additional polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The Water Quality Program added several PAHs to the list of base neutrals below from Ecology's Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics (PBT) List. It only added those PBT parameters of interest to Appendix A that did not increase the overall cost of analysis unreasonably.

Ecology added this appendix to the permit in order to reduce the number of analytical "non-detects" in permit-required monitoring and to measure effluent concentrations near or below criteria values where possible at a reasonable cost.

The lists below include conventional pollutants (as defined in CWA section 502(6) and 40 CFR Part 122.), toxic or priority pollutants as defined in CWA section 307(a)(1) and listed in 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix D, 40 CFR Part 401.15 and 40 CFR Part 423 Appendix A), and nonconventionals. 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix D (Table V) also identifies toxic pollutants and hazardous substances which are required to be reported by dischargers if expected to be present. This permit Appendix A list does not include those parameters.

CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS

Pollutant	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
pH		SM4500-H ⁺ B	N/A	N/A
Total Suspended Solids		SM2540-D		5 mg/L

NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Flow		Calibrated device		
Iron, Total	7439-89-6	200.7	12.5	50
NWTPH Dx ⁴		Ecology NWTPH Dx	250	250
Turbidity		SM 2130 or EPA 180.1	N/A	N/A

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
METALS, CYANIDE & TOTAL PHENOLS					
Chromium, Total	119	7440-47-3	200.8	0.2	1.0
Copper, Total	120	7440-50-8	200.8	0.4	2.0
Lead, Total	122	7439-92-1	200.8	0.1	0.5
Zinc, Total	128	7440-66-6	200.8	0.5	2.5

1. 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.
2. Quantitation Level (QL) also known as Minimum Level of Quantitation (ML) – The lowest level at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for the analyte. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard, assuming that the lab has used all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures. The QL is calculated by multiplying the MDL by 3.18 and rounding the result to the number nearest to (1, 2, or 5) x 10ⁿ, where n is an integer (64 FR 30417).
 ALSO GIVEN AS:
 The smallest detectable concentration of analyte greater than the Detection Limit (DL) where the accuracy (precision & bias) achieves the objectives of the intended purpose. (Report of the Federal Advisory Committee on Detection and Quantitation Approaches and Uses in Clean Water Act Programs Submitted to the US Environmental Protection Agency, December 2007).
3. NWTPH Dx – Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Diesel Extended Range – see <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf>