

FACT SHEET FOR STATE WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT ST-8098
EASTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
April 2010

PURPOSE of this Fact Sheet

This fact sheet explains and documents the decisions Ecology made in drafting the proposed State Waste Discharge Permit for Eastern Washington University (EWU) that will allow the discharge of wastewater to the City of Cheney's Wastewater Treatment System.

State law requires any industrial facility to obtain a permit before discharging waste or chemicals to waters of the state. This statute includes commercial or industrial discharges to sewerage systems operated by municipalities or public entities, which discharge into waters of the state.

A State Waste Discharge Permit limits the types and amounts of pollution the facility may discharge. Ecology bases those limits either on (1) the pollution control or wastewater treatment technology available to the industry, or on (2) the effects of the pollutants to the POTW (local limits).

PUBLIC ROLE in the Permit

Ecology makes the draft permit and fact sheet available for public review and comment at least thirty (30) days before we issue the final permit to the facility operator. Copies of the fact sheet and draft permit for Eastern Washington University, State Waste Discharge Permit ST-8098, are available for public review and comment from May 26, 2010 until the close of business June 26, 2010. For more details on preparing and filing comments about these documents, please see **Appendix A - Public Involvement**.

Before Ecology published the draft State Waste Discharge Permit, EWU, reviewed it for factual accuracy. Ecology corrected any errors or omissions about the facility's location, product type or production rate, discharges or receiving water, or its history.

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

SUMMARY

Eastern Washington University (EWU) is located in Cheney, Washington and has approximately 10,000 students and staff combined. The campus includes several buildings, which house several different types of activities. The buildings and activities include resident halls for students, classrooms, utilities, food service, physical education, and many more.

From the 2003 to 2009 EWU Wastewater Studies, Ecology determined that EWU should further examine the following buildings regarding their wastewater discharge: Rozell, PUB (Pence Union Building), Tawanka Commons, Student Recreation Center, and the Science Building. In 2006, EWU conducted a wastewater monitoring study on these facilities/buildings. EWU provided sampling and flow data. From this information, the application, and a non-domestic user agreement for discharge provided from EWU, Ecology decided and the City of Cheney concurred that Ecology should issue a new state waste discharge permit covering the activities in these buildings and any new buildings in order to protect the City's publicly owned treatment works (POTW). Ecology proposes to permit the wastewater from five main buildings: Rozell, PUB, Tawanka Commons, Student Recreation Center, and the Science Building.

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INTRODUCTION

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

Ecology adopted rules describing how it exercises its authority:

- State Waste Discharge Program (Chapter 173-216 WAC)
- Submission of Plans and Reports for Construction of Wastewater Facilities (Chapter 173-240 WAC)

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

Under the State Waste Discharge Permit program and in response to a complete and accepted permit application Ecology must prepare a draft permit and accompanying fact sheet, and make it available for public review before final issuance. Ecology must also publish an announcement (public notice) telling people where they can read the draft permit, and where to send their comments, during a period of thirty days. (See **Appendix A - Public Involvement** for more detail about the Public Notice and Comment procedures). After the Public Comment Period ends, Ecology may make changes to the draft State Waste Discharge Permit in response to comment. Ecology will summarize the responses to comments and any changes to the permit in **Appendix D**.

Table 1 – General Facility Information

Applicant:	Eastern Washington University
Facility Name and Address:	Eastern Washington University 101 Huston Hall Cheney, Washington 99004
Type of Facility:	Food Service, Campus Power/Water, and Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools SIC Code: 5812, 4911/4941, and 8221
Discharge Location:	Latitude: 47° 29' 14" N Longitude: 117° 34' 88" W.
Treatment Plant Receiving Discharge:	City of Cheney's POTW
Contact at Facility:	Chad Johnson, Environmental Health and Safety Manager (509) 359-6455
Responsible Official:	Shawn King Vice President of Facilities and Planning Eastern Washington University Showalter 309, Cheney, WA 99004 (509) 359-6878 FAX: (509) 359-4690

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY

Eastern Washington University (EWU) is located in Cheney, Washington and has approximately 10,000 students and staff combined. The campus includes several buildings, which house several different types of activities. The buildings and activities include resident halls for students, classrooms, utilities, food service, physical education, and many more. EWU Campus Map in Appendix C of this fact sheet shows the overall campus and the different buildings. All the buildings discharge wastewater to the EWU's sewer system. EWU's sewer system discharges to the City of Cheney's sewer system at several different points, which ultimately discharge to the City's POTW.

HISTORY

EWU began operating in 1882 and has grown greatly in the last few years. Over the last 7 years, EWU has worked with Ecology and the City of Cheney to determine what discharges have the greatest potential to cause interference and pass through at the City's POTW. From the 2003 to 2005 EWU Wastewater Studies, Ecology determined that EWU should further examine the wastewater discharge from the following buildings: Rozell, PUB (Pence Union Building), Tawanka Commons, and the Science Building. In 2006, EWU conducted a wastewater monitoring study on these facilities/buildings; EWU provided sampling and flow data. From this information and the application provided by EWU, Ecology decided, with agreement from the City of Cheney, that it should issue a new state waste discharge permit covering the discharge from these buildings and any new buildings in order to protect the City's POTW.

In 2006, Ecology proceeded to draft and issue a permit to EWU. However, due to the limits on BOD, the parties agreed that EWU and the City of Cheney would work on a non-domestic user agreement to achieve the appropriate limits. EWU and the City of Cheney agreed to discharge limits that would apply to Rozell, PUB, Tawaka, Science Building, and a fifth building (Student Recreation Building). Appendix C includes a copy of the agreement. EWU completed the Student Recreation Building in early 2009.

Ecology issued a temporary permit to EWU while it worked with the City of Cheney to develop acceptable permit limits.

INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL AND TREATMENT PROCESSES

Five of EWU's main buildings discharge over 25,000 gallons of wastewater per day. These discharges could cause interfere and pass through issues at the City of Cheney Wastewater Treatment Facility. These buildings are Rozell, PUB, Tawanka, Student Recreation Center, and Science.

Rozell is the utility building that supplies the heat to the campus. Rozell's boilers generate cooling water that discharge to the sewer. EWU staff checks the pH from the boilers and adjust it if needed.

PUB, Tawanka, and the Student Recreation Center house the food services for the students. The PUB includes two areas of preparation for meals.

One side of the PUB has ‘mall style’ food services and it discharges wastewater through a 5,000 to 8,600 gallon capability grease interceptor. This wastewater combines with the wastewater from the cafeteria food services side of the building. The cafeteria food service side includes two small grease traps inside the facility near the sinks. Large cafeteria food services are located in Tawanka which discharges wastewater to a 1,500 gallon capacity grease interceptor and then to EWU’s sewer system. Student Recreation Center has several food services restaurants and other facilities. Its wastewater discharges to a 3,500 gallon capacity grease interceptor and then to EWU’s sewer system. All three buildings are equipped with dishwashers and washing machines.

EWU uses the Science Building to teach several chemistry courses and conduct research during the school sessions. The building discharges from three separate locations. The Science East Side and West side discharges combine in one line. These two sides of the building are equipped with early-1990s vintage acid neutralization systems that operate intermittently. The South side wastewater discharges from a sump to the sewer system.

PERMIT STATUS

Although the facility has existed for many years, Ecology has not yet issued a permit. EWU submitted an application for a permit to Ecology on January 27, 2006 and modified application on March 11, 2010. Ecology accepted the modified application on March 12, 2010. Ecology has conducted several technical visits at EWU over the last several years.

WASTEWATER CHARACTERIZATION

EWU reported the concentration of pollutants in the State Waste Discharge Permit application and in its waste monitoring studies. The proposed wastewater discharge is characterized for the following parameters (note: no data available for the New Student Recreation Center but Ecology believes it is similar to the PUB and Tawanka discharges):

Table 2 – Wastewater Characterization – Conventional Pollutants

Parameter	Concentration														
	PUB			Tawanka			Science Building East ^a			Science Building South			Rozell		
	Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max
Flow (gpd)	13,469	25,636	41,230	11,034	20,170	32,382	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	2,499 ^b	32,939 ^b	63,726 ^b
pH (su.)	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	8.62	9.24	9.96
BOD ₅ (mg/l)	300	616	930	480	685	895	35	60	131	8	18	36	7	28	103
TSS (mg/l)	36	113	176	76	125	180	10	35	113	ND	10	33	ND	31	168

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Eastern Washington University*

Parameter	Concentration														
	PUB			Tawanka			Science Building East ^a			Science Building South			Rozell		
	Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max
Nitrate as N (mg/l)	ND	0.06	0.2	ND	0.13	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.4	ND	1.14	6.76	0.3	0.4	0.6
TKN (mg/l)	ND	34.2	36.4	24.1	37.9	50.2	8.6	30.5	56.9	2.9	6.40	9.2	2.2	10.6	39.3
Total Phosphorous (mg/l)	3.38	6.76	9.64	5.02	7.20	11.1	0.77	2.36	3.36	0.41	0.69	1.11	2.07	2.41	5.44
Fats, Oil, & Grease (FOG) (mg/l)	32.8	53.4	121	55.5	87.8	148	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
^a The concentrations reported represent a combined flow of Science Building East and Science Building West ^b Rozell Flows were averaged.															
Note: gpd=gallons per day; su= standard units; ND=Non-detect; NT=Not-tested; Combined Reading for Science Building East and Science Building South (Flow: min-10,416; ave-33,746; max-82,711)															

Table 3 – Wastewater Characterization – Metals

Parameter	Concentration								
	Science Building East ^a			Science Building South			Rozell		
	Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max	Min	Ave	Max
Copper (mg/l)	0.014	0.018	0.022	0.007	0.0147	0.025	0.0077	0.0680	0.152
Zinc (mg/l)	0.019	0.027	0.039	0.009	0.0251	0.054	0.02	0.0431	0.130
Arsenic (mg/l)	ND	---	0.001	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Lead (mg/l)	ND	---	0.001	ND	---	0.008	0.001	0.0027	.006
Mercury (mg/l)	ND	---	0.0002	ND	---	0.0001	ND	----	0.0001

Nickel (mg/l)	ND	---	0.001	ND	ND	ND	ND	----	0.005
Silver (mg/l)	ND	---	0.002	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
^a The concentrations are from a combined flow of Science Building East and Science Building West									
Note: ND=Non-detect; NT=Not-tested;									

PROPOSED PERMIT LIMITATIONS

State regulations require that Ecology base permit discharge limits on the:

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

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

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

Ecology does not usually develop permit limits for pollutants that were not reported in the permit application but that may be present in the discharge. The permit does not authorize the discharge of the non-reported pollutants. During the five-year permit term, the facility's effluent discharge conditions may change from those conditions reported in the permit application. The facility must notify Ecology if significant changes occur in any constituent. Industries may be in violation of their permit until the permit is modified to reflect additional discharge of pollutants.

TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITS

All waste discharge permits issued by Ecology must specify conditions requiring available and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART) of discharges to waters of the state (RCW 90.48). EWU's permitted discharges do not have an existing federal categorical limitations requirements found under 40 CFR Part 405-471.

***EFFLUENT LIMITS BASED ON LOCAL LIMITS AND NON-DOMESTIC USER AGREEMENT
FOR DISCHARGE TO CHENEY POTW:***

To protect the City of Cheney's Public Owned Treatment Works (POTW) from pass-through, interference, concentrations of toxic chemicals that would impair beneficial or designated uses of sludge, or potentially hazardous exposure levels, Ecology believes it necessary to impose limits for certain parameters. Ecology based these limits on local limits established by City of Cheney's POTW (codified in ordinance) and a non-domestic user agreement between City of Cheney and EWU for EWU wastewater discharge to City's of Cheney's POTW. Applicable limits for this discharge include the following:

Table 4: Effluent Limits

Parameter	Maximum Daily ^b
Total Flow for all Permitted Discharges ^a	240,000 gallons per day (gpd)
^a The maximum daily flow applies to the discharges from the Rozell Plant, Pence Union Building (PUB), Tawanka Commons, Student Recreation Center, and Science Building.	
^b Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. The daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.	

Table 5: Effluent Limits for Combined Discharge from "Food Facilities" Permitted Discharges ^a

Parameter	Maximum Daily ^b
Total Flow for Permitted Discharges ^a	80,000 gallons per day (gpd)
pH	Within 6 to 10 standard units (s.u.)
BOD ₅	950 mg/l; 500 lbs/day
TSS (total suspended solids)	200 mg/l; 100 lbs/day
Total Oil and Grease EPA 1664A (HEM)	200 mg/l
Non-Polar Oil and Grease EPA 1664A SGT-HEM	50 mg/l
^a The limits apply to the discharges from the Pence Union Building (PUB), Tawanka Commons, and Student Recreation Center.	

Parameter	Maximum Daily ^b
^b Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For other units of measurement, the daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day. This does not apply to pH.	

Table 6: Effluent Limits for Combined Discharge from Science Building Permitted Discharges ^a

Parameter	Maximum Daily ^b
Total Flow for Permitted Discharges ^a	90,000 gallons per day (gpd)
pH	Within 6 to 10 standard units
Non-Polar Oil and Grease EPA 1664A SGT-HEM	50 mg/l
Acetone	10 pounds per year
^a The limits apply to the discharges from the Science Building East and Science Building South.	
^b Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For other units of measurement, the daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day. This does not apply to pH.	

Table 7: Effluent Limits for Combined Discharge from Rozell Heating Plant Permitted Discharge ^a

Parameter	Maximum Daily ^b
Total Flow for Permitted Discharges ^a	70,000 gallons per day (gpd)
pH	Within 6 to 10 standard units (su)
Non-Polar Oil and Grease EPA 1664A SGT-HEM	50 mg/l

Parameter	Maximum Daily ^b
^a The limits apply to the discharges from the Rozell Heating Plant.	
^b Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For other units of measurement, the daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day. This does not apply to pH.	

Pollutant concentrations in the proposed discharge with technology-based controls in place will not cause problems at the receiving POTW such as interference, pass-through or hazardous exposure conditions to POTW workers nor will it result in unacceptable pollutant levels in the POTW's sludge.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

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

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

The proposed permit requires additional monitoring to further characterize the facility's effluent. EWU must monitor for flow, BOD₅, TSS, pH, Temperature, Nitrate, Total Phosphorous, FOG (fats, oil & Grease), Non-Polar & Polar Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Acetone, and priority pollutants. These pollutant(s) could have a significant impact on the receiving POTW.

OTHER PERMIT CONDITIONS

REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

Ecology based permit condition S3 on our authority to specify any appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements to prevent and control waste discharges (WAC 173-216-110 and CFR 403.12 (e), (g), and (h)).

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Ecology requires industries to take all reasonable steps to properly operate and maintain their wastewater treatment system in accordance with state regulations (WAC 173-240-080 and WAC 173-216-110).

The facility must prepare and submit an Operation and Maintenance Manual as required by state regulation for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities (WAC 173-240-150) and must include Best Management Practices. Implementation of the procedures in the Operation and Maintenance Manual ensures the facility's compliance with the terms and limits in the permit.

PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

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

DILUTION PROHIBITED

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

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND ENGINEERING REPORT SCHEDULE

Ecology has determined that EWU has a potential to cause pollution to state waters from its food services; especially for Fats, Oils, and Grease, BOD₅, TSS and especially phosphorus with each permitted discharge. EWU must develop Best Management Practices (BMPs) for their food services to reduce and/or eliminate phosphorus from each permitted discharge by October 1, 2010.

By December 1, 2010, EWU must submit to Ecology an approvable engineering report in accordance with WAC 173-240. This engineering report must document the current operations, wastewater discharge, proposed continuous pH and flow monitoring, and sampling from the permitted facilities and any proposed new facilities at EWU.

EWU must develop and submit Plans and Specifications to Ecology if it decides to locate its permit compliance points at its facilities. EWU must make this decision in accordance with Permit Condition S13.2. Upon approval of the plans and specifications, EWU must construct the treatment systems and conduct the appropriate monitoring for its decision in accordance with Permit Condition S9.

EWU must disconnect Hargreaves Hall's and Martin Hall's roof drains to the sanitary sewer by December 15, 2014. It must send a letter to Ecology within 30 days after disconnecting each Hall from the sewer. Ecology identified these roof drains in June 2002 as having a potential to cause problems at the City of Cheney's POTW.

SOLID WASTE PLAN

Ecology has determined that the Permittee has a potential to cause pollution of the waters of the state from leachate of solid waste.

This proposed permit requires this facility to develop a solid waste control plan to prevent solid waste from causing pollution of waters of the state. EWU must submit the plan to Ecology for approval (RCW 90.48.080) by June 1, 2011.

NON-ROUTINE AND UNANTICIPATED DISCHARGES

Occasionally, this facility may generate wastewater not characterized in the permit application because it is not a routine discharge and the facility did not anticipate it at the time of application. These wastes typically consist of waters used to pressure-test storage tanks or fire water systems or of leaks from drinking water systems.

The permit authorizes non-routine and unanticipated discharges under certain conditions. The facility must characterize these waste waters for pollutants and examine the opportunities for reuse. Depending on the nature and extent of pollutants in this wastewater and on any opportunities for reuse, Ecology may:

- Authorize the facility to discharge the water.
- Require the facility to treat the wastewater.
- Require the facility to reuse the wastewater.

SPILL PLAN

Ecology has determined that the facility stores a quantity of chemicals that have the potential to cause water pollution if accidentally released. Ecology has the authority to require the Permittee to develop Best Management Plans to prevent this accidental release under section 402(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) and RCW 90.48.080.

The proposed permit requires EWU to develop and implement a plan for preventing the accidental release of pollutants to state waters and for minimizing damages if such a spill occurs.

SLUG DISCHARGE CONTROL PLAN

Ecology has determined that the Permittee has the potential for a batch discharge or a spill that could adversely affect the POTW therefore a Slug Discharge Control Plan is required (40 CFR 403.8 (f)).

SOURCE/FEASIBILITY STUDY

Currently, Eastern Washington University has several facilities that discharge to its sewer system. The University's sewer system discharges from several different locations to the City of Cheney's sewer system. The permit requires EWU to develop and submit a Source and Feasibility Study Report to:

- Minimize the number of required sampling facilities on campus.

- Better characterize the wastewater discharge to the City of Cheney's conveyance system and wastewater treatment plant.
- Reduce any future interference and/or pass-through at the wastewater treatment plant.
- Evaluate combining the sewer lines at EWU to up 3 possible interceptors for discharge to the City of Cheney's POTW.
- Include a wastewater characterization and flow of each interceptor. Characterization data must include at a minimum pH, BOD, TSS, arsenic, cadmium, chrome, copper, cyanide, lead mercury, nickel, silver, zinc, FOG (fats, oil, and grease), non-polar and polar total petroleum hydrocarbons, nitrate, temperature, ammonia, priority pollutants, total phosphorous, and any other significant pollutants.
- Evaluate the cost of constructing, installing, and maintaining new sewer line, interceptors, flow meters and sampling devices in the interceptors, and possible pretreatment systems.

Ecology developed a schedule in condition S13 of the Permit to evaluate these issues and to improve the quality of EWU's wastewater discharge. The schedule includes a source and feasibility study and if needed, a possible future engineering report and the design and construction of interceptors, flow metering, sampling devices, and treatment facility to meet pretreatment standards. 'If needed' applies if EWU decides to install its permit compliance points at the sewer interceptors. EWU must make this decision in accordance with Permit Condition S13.2.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Ecology bases the standardized General Conditions on state and federal law and regulations. They are included in all State Waste Discharge permits issued by Ecology.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF NON-COMPLIANCE

Ecology may annually publish a list of all industrial users in significant non-compliance with Pretreatment Standards or Requirements during any of the previous four quarters in a local newspaper. Accordingly, this permit condition informs the Facility that non-compliance with this permit may result in publication of the non-compliance.

PROPOSED PERMIT ISSUANCE

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

REFERENCES FOR TEXT AND APPENDICES

Washington State Department of Ecology.

Laws and Regulations

(<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/laws-rules/index.html>)

Permit and Wastewater Related Information

(<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/wastewater/index.html>)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT INFORMATION

Ecology proposes to issue a permit to Eastern Washington University. The permit prescribes operating conditions and wastewater discharge limits. This fact sheet describes the facility and Ecology's reasons for requiring permit conditions.

Ecology placed a Public Notice of Application on March 19, 2010 and March 26, 2010 in the Spokesman Review to inform the public about the submitted application and to invite comment on the issuance of this permit.

Ecology will place a Public Notice on May 26, 2010 in the Spokesman Review to inform the public and to invite comment on the proposed issuance of this State Waste Discharge Permit as drafted.

The Notice –

- Tells where copies of the draft Permit and Fact Sheet are available for public evaluation.
- Offers to provide the documents in an alternate format to accommodate special needs.
- Asks people to tell us how well the proposed permit would protect the receiving water.
- Invites people to suggest fairer conditions, limits, and requirements for the permit.
- Invites comments on Ecology's determination of compliance with antidegradation rules.
- Urges people to submit their comments, in writing, before the end of the Comment Period
- Tells how to request a public hearing of comments about the proposed State Waste Discharge Permit.
- Explains the next step(s) in the permitting process.

Ecology has published a document entitled **Frequently Asked Questions about Effective Public Commenting** which is available on our website at <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0307023.html>.

You may obtain further information from Ecology by telephone at (509) 329-3473 or by writing to the permit writer at the address listed below.

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Eastern Regional Office
4601 North Monroe Street
Spokane, WA 99205-1295

The primary author of this permit and fact sheet is Scott Mallery, P.E.

APPENDIX B - GLOSSARY

AKART - The acronym for “all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment.” AKART must be applied to all wastes and contaminants prior to entry into waters of the state in accordance with RCW 90.48.010 and 520, WAC 173-200-030(2)(c)(ii), and WAC 173-216-110(1)(a).

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

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

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation - The average of the measured values obtained over a calendar month’s time.

AKART - This acronym is defined as: All known, available and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment. AKART is a technology-based approach to limiting pollutants from wastewater discharges which requires an engineering judgment and an economic judgment.

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

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

BOD₅ - Determining the Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅) of an effluent is an indirect way of measuring the quantity of organic material present in an effluent that is utilized by bacteria. The BOD₅ is used in modeling to measure the reduction of dissolved oxygen in receiving water after effluent is discharged. Stress caused by reduced dissolved oxygen levels makes organisms less competitive and less able to sustain their species in the aquatic environment.

Although BOD is not a specific compound, it is defined as a conventional pollutant under the federal Clean Water Act.

Bypass - The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the collection or treatment facility.

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

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

Compliance Inspection - With Sampling - A site visit to accomplish the purpose of a Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling and as a minimum, sampling and analysis for all parameters with limits in the permit to ascertain compliance with those limits; and, for municipal facilities, sampling of influent to ascertain compliance with the 85 percent removal requirement. Additional sampling may be conducted.

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

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

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

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

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

Engineering Report - A document, signed by a professional licensed engineer, which thoroughly examines the engineering and administrative aspects of a particular domestic or industrial wastewater facility. The report shall contain the appropriate information required in WAC 173-240-060 or 173-240-130.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation - The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. The daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Method Detection Level (MDL) - The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is above zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.

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

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

Point of Compliance - The location in the ground water where the enforcement limit shall not be exceeded and a facility must be in compliance with the Ground Water Quality Standards. It is determined on a site specific basis and approved or designated by Ecology.

It should be located in the ground water as near and directly downgradient from the pollutant source as technically, hydrogeologically, and geographically feasible, unless an alternative point of compliance is approved.

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

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

Ecology may determine that a discharger initially classified as a potential significant industrial user should be managed as a significant industrial user.

Quantitation Level (QL) - A calculated value five times the MDL (method detection level).

Significant Industrial User (SIU) -

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

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

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

Slug Discharge - Any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge to the POTW. This may include any pollutant released at a flow rate which may cause interference with the POTW.

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

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

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

Technology-based Effluent Limit - A permit limit that is based on the ability of a treatment method to reduce the pollutant.

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

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

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

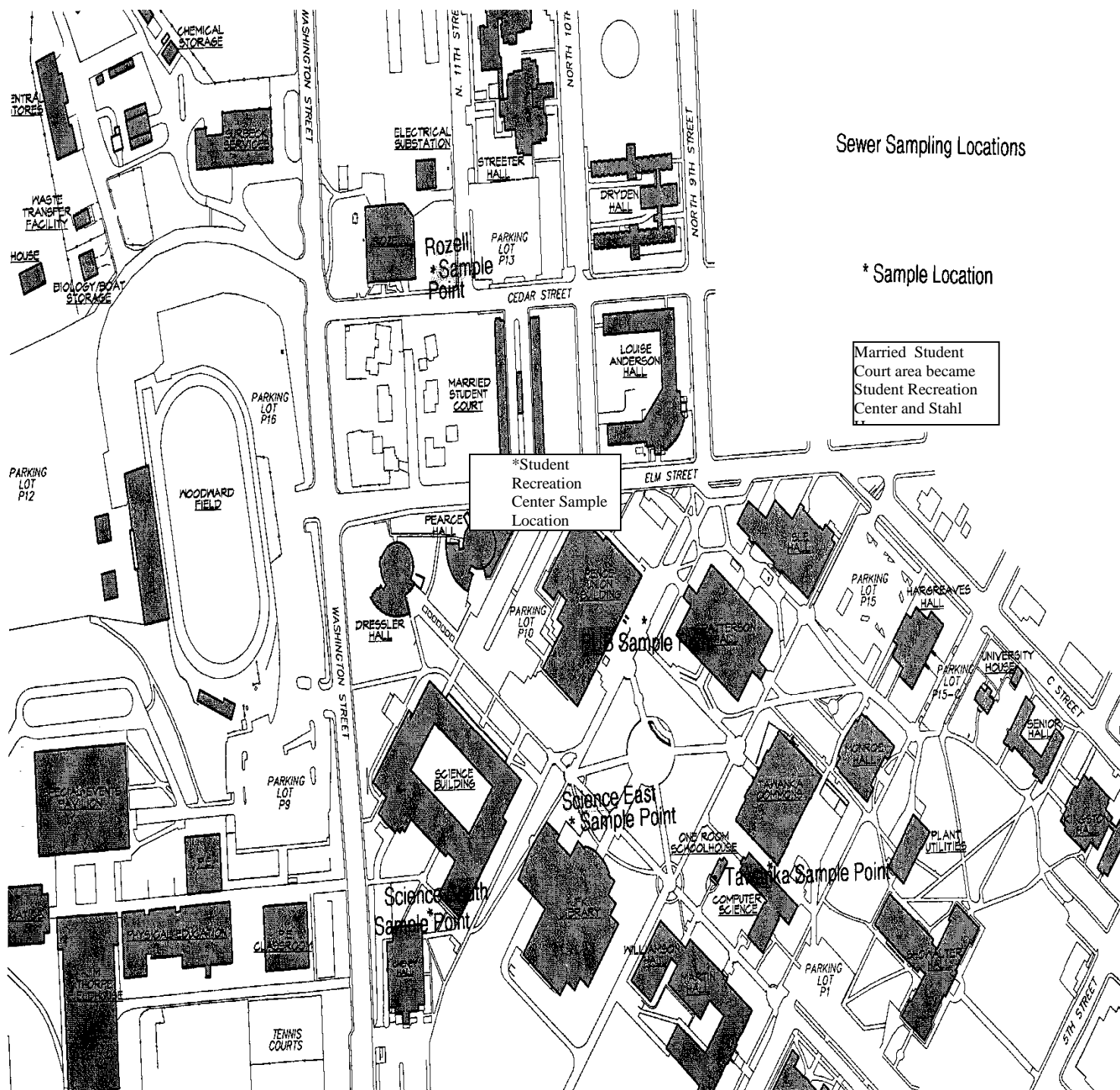
Water Quality-based Effluent Limit - A limit on the concentration of an effluent parameter that is intended to prevent the concentration of that parameter from exceeding its water quality criterion after it is discharged into a receiving water.

*Fact Sheet for State Waste Discharge Permit ST-8098
Eastern Washington University*

APPENDIX C - TECHNICAL CALCULATIONS AND MAPS



*Fact Sheet for State Waste Discharge Permit ST-8098
Eastern Washington University*



City of Cheney
609 Second Street
Cheney, WA 99004

0017234

**NON-DOMESTIC USER AGREEMENT FOR
DISCHARGE TO CHENEY POTW**

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into this 24 day of Nov 2009 by and between the City of Cheney, a code city organized under Title 35A RCW, hereinafter referred to as the "City," and Eastern Washington University, hereinafter referred to as "EWU," for the purpose of establishing the terms and conditions of a non-domestic user agreement for discharge to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works, hereinafter referred to as the "POTW."

RECITALS

WHEREAS, EWU qualifies as a Significant Nondomestic User as defined by Chapter 15.04.030 of the Cheney Municipal Code and is required by WAC 173-216-040 to submit a State Waste Discharge Permit application to the Washington State Department of Ecology (WSDOE) for permitted discharges into the City Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) from Rozell Plant, Pence Union Building (PUB), Tawanka Commons, and Science Building; and

WHEREAS, the EWU State Waste Discharge Permit Number ST-8098 (EWU Permit) may modify the effluent limitations after EWU reaches agreement with the City and an application for modification of the State Waste Discharge Permit is approved by WSDOE; and

WHEREAS, CMC 15.04.061 authorizes the City to enter into agreements for the discharge of non-domestic wastewater to the POTW under terms and conditions set forth by the City which may include the establishment of maximum flow rates and concentrations, along with the establishment of fees to recover the City's costs associated with the treatment of said non-domestic wastewater; and

WHEREAS, CMC 15.04.077 authorizes the City to require that non-domestic dischargers provide and operate monitoring facilities at said discharger's expense; and

WHEREAS, the City and EWU wish to work together to insure that the non-domestic discharge from the EWU facilities will not adversely affect the operation of the POTW nor limit the capacity of the POTW to accept discharges from other prospective non-domestic users; and

WHEREAS, this AGREEMENT will in no way relieve EWU from its duty to comply as necessary with the State Waste Discharge Permit Program as provided by WAC Chapters 173-216, 173-220 and/or 173-226.

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY AND EWU AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

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TERMS AND CONDITIONS

- 1.1 **Discharge Limitations.** EWU shall be allowed to operate and discharge effluent as set forth in the State Waste Discharge Permit Number ST-8098 as modified and agreed to by the City and approved by the Washington State Department of Ecology. Effluent limitations to Rozell Plant, PUB, Tawanka Commons, Science Building, and Student Recreation Center are modified and agreed between EWU and the city are as follows:

EWU Permit/Discharge Limitations	
Combined Discharge From PUB, Tawanka Commons and Student Recreation Center	

Parameter	Maximum Daily Limit
Total Flow (GPD)	80,000
5-Day BOD (mg/L)	950
5-Day BOD (PPD)	500
TSS (mg/L)	200
TSS (PPD)	100
pH (S.U.)	Within 6.0 to 10.0
Total Oil and Grease (mg/L)	200
Non-Polar Oil and Grease (mg/L)	50

Discharge Limitations/SCIENCE BUILDING	
Parameter	Maximum Daily Limit
Total Flow (GPD)	90,000
pH (S.U.)	Within 6.0 to 10.0
Non-Polar Oil and Grease (mg/L)	50
Acetone (µg/L)	---
Acetone (pounds per year)	10

Discharge Limitations/ROZELL HEATING PLANT	
Parameter	Maximum Daily Limit
Total Flow (GPD)	70,000
pH (S.U.)	within 6.0 to 10.0
Non-Polar Oil and Grease (mg/L)	50

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*Fact Sheet for State Waste Discharge Permit ST-8098
Eastern Washington University*

1.2 Testing. EWU shall test its discharge as provided in State Waste Discharge Permit Number ST-8098, Section S2 A. Wastewater Monitoring. All samples shall be tested by an accredited laboratory. EWU shall provide copies of all test data to the City.

1.3 City Right to Inspect and Test. The City shall, at its discretion, have the authority to randomly either grab or pull composite samples from the sampling manhole to test for any of the parameters specified under Section 1.1. At the discretion of the City, such test results or samples may be reported or delivered to WSDOE.

1.4 City Ordinances. To the extent not inconsistent with the EWU Permit, EWU shall at all times comply with City Ordinances, rules and regulations relating to the POTW, as presently enacted and amended. The City shall provide written notice to EWU of its intent to amend ordinances that affect this Agreement.

2.0 Term. This AGREEMENT shall be in effect upon the issuance of State Waste Discharge Permit number ST-8098 and shall expire on the expiration date as established in the State Waste Discharge Permit number ST-8098, WAC 173-216-110 or WAC 173-216-130 whichever is applicable, provided either party may terminate this Agreement upon one (1) year advance written notice.

3.0 Fee. EWU shall pay the monthly public sewer charges established by the Cheney City Council set forth in CMC 15.08.020(c), as amended. In addition, the fee for the modified limitations for 5-Day BOD will be as follows:

1. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

Surcharge Cost: Total Flow MGD x (annual avg. 5-Day BOD – 300mg/L) x 8.34 x \$38.21/PPD. The City will submit a billing invoice to EWU each January for prior year BOD quantities. Payment shall be made in full within thirty (30) days of the invoice. Thereafter, interest shall accrue on the unpaid amount at the maximum rate allowed by law (RCW 19.52.020). If EWU disputes any invoice, the total amount due shall be paid to the City, as a condition of engaging in dispute resolution. No interest shall accrue on such amounts during the dispute resolution process.

2. Fee Adjustments shall be made on an annual basis beginning January of 2010. The BOD / PPD fee shall be adjusted by recalculation of POTW operational costs to treat 5-Day BOD :

a. 5-Day BOD/PPD Amount = $\frac{10\% \text{ of Annual Operation \& Maintenance}}{\text{Annual Avg. 5-Day BOD Loading}}$

4.0 Default; Remedies, Corrective Action And Termination.

4.1 EWU Default. Occurrence of any of the following shall constitute a default hereunder by EWU:

- (a) The failure or refusal of EWU to perform any of its terms, conditions or obligations under this Agreement;

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*Fact Sheet for State Waste Discharge Permit ST-8098
Eastern Washington University*

- (b) Notice of cancellation, termination or non-renewal of the EWU Permit; or
- (c) The failure of EWU to pay all or any amount required to be paid to the City under this Agreement when such amount becomes due and payable.

4.2 City Default. Occurrence of any of the following shall constitute a default hereunder by the City:

- (a) The failure or refusal of the City to perform any of its terms, conditions or obligations under this Agreement, which failure or refusal impairs EWU's ability to operate under this Agreement, in whole or in part.

4.3 Notice of Remedies/Default. Either EWU or the City may terminate this Agreement upon the occurrence of a default as described above. In such event, the party seeking to terminate this Agreement shall deliver to the other party written notice describing the default in reasonable detail, proposing steps to be taken to cure the default and specifying a period of time for a cure which shall not be less than thirty (30) days for a non monetary default. Thereafter, the defaulting party must either remedy the default or cease performance under the Agreement.

If the defaulting party elects to continue performance, it shall within the period of time specified in the notice of default either cure the default, or commence to cure including providing a written statement of the cure. If the cure or the statement to cure is satisfactory to the non-defaulting party, that party shall consent in writing to a continuation of performance, which consent shall not be withheld or delayed unreasonably. If the cure or attempt to cure is unsatisfactory, the non-defaulting party may elect its remedies.

4.4 Remedies Upon Default. Upon the occurrence of any event of default and after the period of notice, the non-defaulting party may exercise any remedy or combination of remedies available at law or in equity including but not limited to termination of this Agreement by written notice

If a Force Majeure event prevents any party from timely performing any of its obligations under this Agreement, the breach and period of cure shall be suspended for such time until the Force Majeure event ceases to exist.

5.0 Hold Harmless and Indemnity. Each party to this AGREEMENT shall be responsible for its own acts and/or omissions and those of its officers, employees and agents. No party to this AGREEMENT shall be responsible for the acts and/or omissions of entities or individuals not a party to this AGREEMENT.

6.0 Amendment. Amendment to this AGREEMENT shall be made only by written agreement of the parties hereto.

7.0 Entire Understanding. This AGREEMENT contains all the terms and conditions agreed upon by the parties. No other understandings, oral or otherwise, regarding the subject matter of this AGREEMENT shall be deemed to exist or bind any parties hereto.

8.0 Interpretation. This AGREEMENT is governed by Washington law. If any provision of this AGREEMENT violates any statute or rule of law of the State of Washington, it is considered modified to conform to that statute or rule of law.

9.0 Dispute Resolution. In the event any dispute arises between the City and

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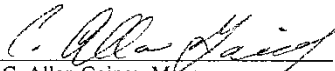
Fact Sheet for State Waste Discharge Permit ST-8098
Eastern Washington University

EWU over the interpretation of the terms of this AGREEMENT, the parties shall first attempt to reach a mutually acceptable resolution to the dispute by meeting and discussing the dispute in good faith. Thereafter, either party upon written notice may seek arbitration pursuant to RCW Chapter 7.04A.

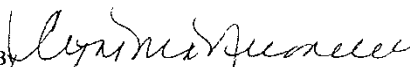
10.0 Jurisdiction and Venue. In the event either party to this AGREEMENT deems it necessary to institute legal action or proceedings to enforce any right or obligation under this AGREEMENT, the parties hereto agree that any such action shall be initiated in the Superior Court of the State of Washington in and for the County of Spokane. The parties further hereby consent to the jurisdiction of the Superior Court of the State of Washington in and for Spokane County.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this AGREEMENT on the day and year written above.

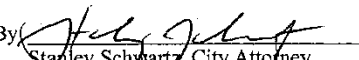
CITY OF CHENEY, WASHINGTON

By 
C. Allan Gainer, Mayor

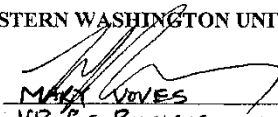
ATTEST:

By 
Cynthia Niemeier, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By 
Stanley Schwartz, City Attorney

EASTERN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

By 
Its VP for Business and Finance

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APPENDIX D - RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

The public notice that informed the public that a draft permit was available for review was published in the Spokesman Review on May 26, 2010. Ecology did not receive any comments on the draft permit following the 30-day public comment period.