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FORMAL DRAFT

Winery General Permit

State Waste Discharge General Permit for
Discharges from Winemaking Facilities

State of Washington
Department of Ecology
Olympia, Washington 98504

In compliance with the provisions of
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington
(State of Washington Water Pollution Control Act)

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

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SUMMARY OF SUBMITTALS

Table 1 – Required Permit Submittals, lists submittal requirements of the general permit in chronological order and includes the permit section of the requirement. Refer to the Special and General Conditions of this general permit for additional submittal requirements. The following table is for quick reference only. Enforceable submittal requirements are contained in the general permit narrative.

Table 1
Required Permit Submittals

Period of Time	Activity	Permit Section
No later than 90 days after the permit effective date	Existing facilities must submit applications for coverage.	S14.A
Within 60 days of receiving permit coverage	Set up your WQWebDMR account or submit an Electronic Waiver Request Form to Ecology.	S13.A
Within 40 days after the last day of the DMR collection period	Submit the Discharge Monitoring Report to Ecology. See Table 15.	S13.A
By the end of the second year after you receive permit coverage	Submit your Winery Pollution Prevention Plan to Ecology.	S13.B
By the end of the second year after you receive permit coverage	Facilities discharging to a lagoon constructed before the effective date of this general permit, must submit their Existing Lagoon Assessment to Ecology.	S5.E , S13.E
	Facilities discharging to a subsurface infiltration system constructed before the effective date of this general permit, must submit their Existing Subsurface Infiltration System Assessment to Ecology.	S7.E , S13.E
180 days before discharge	New facilities must submit applications for coverage (Notice of Intent, NOI ¹).	S14.A

¹ The text of this general permit contains acronyms and abbreviations. These acronyms and abbreviations are the first usage in the permit and are presented in **Appendix A – Acronyms and Abbreviations**.

TIMELINE OF COMPLIANCE AND SUBMITTAL DATES

Table 2 – Timeline of Compliance and Submittal Dates, lists compliance and submittal requirements of the general permit in chronological order and includes the permit section of the requirement. Refer to the Special and General Conditions of this general permit for additional deadlines and important dates. The following table is for quick reference only. Enforceable requirements are contained in the general permit narrative.

Table 2
Timeline of Compliance and Submittal Dates

Period of Time	Activity	Permit Section
No later than 90 days after the permit effective date	Existing facilities must submit applications for coverage.	S14.A
Once they receive permit coverage	New facilities must comply with the effluent limitations / benchmarks (as applicable).	S3-S8
Within 60 days of receiving permit coverage	Set up your WQWebDMR account or submit an Electronic Waiver Request Form to Ecology.	S13.A
At the beginning of the first complete quarter after you receive permit coverage	Monitor the volume of wastewater discharged and the number of days a discharge occurred.	S2-S8
	Collect and analyze samples of discharges of wastewater from the waste management system (if applicable).	S2-S8
Within 40 days after the last day of the DMR collection period	Submit the Discharge Monitoring Report to Ecology. See Table 15.	S13.A
By the end of the second year after you receive permit coverage	Develop and implement your Winery Pollution Prevention Plan.	S10
	Submit your Winery Pollution Prevention Plan to Ecology.	S13.B
Starting the second year after you receive permit coverage	Existing facilities must comply with effluent limitations / benchmarks (as applicable).	S3-S8

Period of Time	Activity	Permit Section
By the end of the second year after you receive permit coverage	Facilities discharging to a lagoon constructed before the effective date of this general permit, must submit their Existing Lagoon Assessment to Ecology.	S5.E , S13.E
	Facilities discharging to a subsurface infiltration system constructed before the effective date of this general permit, must submit their Existing Subsurface Infiltration System Assessment to Ecology.	S7.E , S13.E
Within 14 days of discovery	Comply with Special Condition S2.A.3 within fourteen (14) days of discovering an exceedance of a benchmark (as applicable).	S2
Within 14 days of request	Provide Ecology (or the public upon written request) a copy of all permit-required plans and records.	S12
For at least 5 years	Maintain all documents and records.	S12
180 days before discharge	New facilities must submit applications for coverage (Notice of Intent, NOI).	S14.A

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SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. PERMIT COVERAGE

A. Activities Covered under this General Permit

1. This *general permit*² conditionally authorizes the *discharge* of *pollutants* to land, *ground waters*, or to a *WWTP* (a wastewater treatment plant that meets the definition in **Appendix B – Glossary**). Once coverage is obtained, the owner/operator is known as the “*Permittee*”³ and is conditionally authorized to discharge *winery process wastewater* (*wastewater*) using the discharge method indicated on the Permittee’s coverage letter⁴. All authorized discharges and activities must⁵ be in compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit.
 - a. The owner/operator of a *new facility* or an *existing facility* where wastewater is generated is required to apply for coverage under this general permit, if the following statements apply. A decision tree that illustrates which winemaking *facilities* are required to apply for coverage under this general permit, is available on Ecology’s website at the following link:
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/winery/faqs.html>.
 - i. At any stage of the winemaking process, the facility discharges wastewater:
 - A. To a WWTP⁶ that is **not** a *Listed WWTP*.
 - B. To land treatment via irrigation to managed vegetation (*irrigation to managed vegetation*).
 - C. To a *lagoon* or other *liquid storage structure*.
 - D. As *road dust abatement*.
 - E. To a *subsurface infiltration system*.
 - F. To an *infiltration basin*.
 - ii. Special Condition S1.B does **not** apply.

B. Activities NOT Covered under this General Permit

The general permit does **not** apply to the following.

1. A new or existing *winery*, vineyard, or tasting room that does **not** discharge wastewater. In this general permit, *domestic sewage* from tasting rooms or restaurants does **not** constitute wastewater.
2. *Home manufacturing of alcoholic beverages*.

² The text of this general permit contains words or phrases in bold and italics. These words or phrases are the first usage in the permit and are defined in Appendix B.

³ The requirements in this general permit are directed to the Permittee unless specified otherwise. The term “you” and “your” also refers to the Permittee.

⁴ Ecology issues a coverage letter once the applicant’s Notice of Intent is processed and approved.

⁵ In this general permit, the word “must” denotes an action that is mandatory.

⁶ The owner/operator of the winemaking facility must obtain written certification from the WWTP (and contributory collections system, if applicable) accepting the facility’s wastewater. The certification must be included in the Permittee’s application for coverage.

3. A new or existing facility that exclusively produces mead or hard cider.
4. A new or existing facility that discharges wastewater directly to *surface waters* of the state. Ecology requires these discharges be covered under an individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.
5. A new or existing facility that Ecology does **not** consider to be a ***Significant Contributor of Pollutants*** or a ***Significant Industrial User*** (Special Condition S1.C) **and** that discharges **all** wastewater to a:
 - a. ***Publicly-owned treatment works*** (POTW) that has been delegated permitting authority by Ecology to issue permits to tributary users of their POTW in accordance with Chapter 173-208 Washington Administrative Code (WAC) and 40 CFR Part 403 (visit Ecology's website, included below, for a list of ***delegated POTWs***).
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/winery/faqs.html>
 - b. Double-lined evaporation lagoon with a leak detection system.
 - c. Storage tank (either aboveground or underground) to be pumped and hauled off *site* to a treatment facility.
 - d. ***Listed WWTP*** (the names of Listed WWTPs are included in **Appendix C – Listed WWTPs**)⁷.
6. A facility covered by an individual permit and **not** required by Ecology to apply for coverage under the Winery General Permit.
7. A new or existing facility that Ecology does **not** consider to be a Significant Contributor of Pollutants or a Significant Industrial User (Special Condition S1.C) **and** that:
 - a. Discharges less than 53,505 gallons of wastewater per calendar year for a typical year⁸, (refer to **Table 3 – Production and Wastewater Generation Volumes**);
OR
 - b. Produces less than 7,500 cases (17,835 gallons) of wine or juice per calendar year for a typical year⁸, (refer to Table 3).

⁷ The process and criteria used to determine the Listed WWTPs is described in the Winery General Permit Fact Sheet.

⁸ Base the applicability determination on data that reflects your typical annual wastewater generation or on your typical production.

- A new facility must use production projections for the next year that are supported by records such as a contract or purchase agreement for juice or fruit.
- An existing facility must average the past three (3) years of wastewater generation data or production data.

Table 3
Production and Wastewater Generation Volumes

Not covered by the general permit if the following is true.	Not covered by the general permit if the following are true.	
Wastewater Discharged (gallons)	Wine/Juice Produced (cases)	Wine/Juice Produced (gallons)
< 53,505	< 7,500	< 17,835

C. Significant Contributors of Pollutants and Significant Industrial Users

Ecology **may** require a facility to obtain coverage under this general permit or an individual permit if Ecology determines that it is a Significant Contributor of Pollutants or a Significant Industrial User, as defined in the glossary in Appendix B.

D. Geographic Area Covered under this General Permit

This general permit covers the activities listed in Special Condition S1.A that occur within Washington State. This general permit does **not** apply to:

1. Federal lands where a federal agency is the decision maker.
2. “**Indian Country**” as defined in 18 U.S.C. §1151 and trust or restricted lands except portions of the Puyallup Reservation (see ***Puyallup Exception*** in the glossary in Appendix B).

S2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Discharge Limits

1. General limit

Discharges conditionally authorized by this general permit must **not** cause or contribute to a violation of ***Washington State Water Quality Standards***. Discharges **not** in compliance with these standards are prohibited.

2. Adaptive management actions

If you exceed any applicable benchmark, you must complete the following adaptive management actions for each exceedance in accordance with the following requirements.

- a. Within fourteen (14) days of discovering an exceedance of a benchmark:
 - i. Conduct an inspection to investigate the cause and possible solutions.
 - ii. Review the WPPP and ensure that it fully complies with Special Condition S10 (Winery Pollution Prevention Plan) and contains the correct BMPs.
 - iii. Make any necessary revisions to the WPPP to include additional BMPs with the goal of complying with the benchmarks.

- iv. Implement the BMPs you added or modified in your WPPP to comply with the benchmarks, and avoid future exceedances. If a BMP involves maintenance with capital construction costs greater than or equal to five thousand dollars (\$5,000), you have ninety (90) days to complete the maintenance, unless otherwise approved by Ecology.
 - b. In your WPPP (Special Condition S10), summarize the adaptive management actions taken.
 - c. Compliance with this condition does **not** relieve you from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply, except in situations where bullet iv (above) applies.
3. General prohibited discharges
- a. Do **not** discharge wastewater or *leachate* to land that is **not** under your control, unless the land owner approves and you document the approval. This pertains to **all** Permittees that manage *residual solid winery waste*.
 - b. Do **not** discharge wastewater to a surface waterbody directly or to a stormwater system that discharges to a surface waterbody.
 - c. Do **not** accept trucked or hauled waste from off site to be discharged to your *waste management system*.
 - d. Comply with Special Condition S11 (Domestic Sewage).

B. Monitoring Requirements

1. Timing
- a. At the beginning of the first complete quarter after you receive permit coverage, start monitoring wastewater flow and sampling wastewater discharges (as applicable). (See **Table 4 – Discharge Monitoring Periods**)
 - b. *Discharge monitoring periods*
 - i. Monitor wastewater flows every calendar month a discharge occurs.
 - ii. Sample wastewater discharges once per quarter every quarter a discharge occurs (as applicable). See the sections related to your discharge method.

Table 4
Discharge Monitoring Periods

Group ¹	Discharge Monitoring Period		DMR Collection Period ³
	Monitor Wastewater Flow	Sample Wastewater	
Group 1 and Group 2	Monthly	Quarterly ²	Quarter 1 = January 1 – March 31 Quarter 2 = April 1 – June 30 Quarter 3 = July 1 – September 30 Quarter 4 = October 1 – December 31
<p>1 = Your group is indicated in your coverage letter. See the Fact Sheet for information related to group determination.</p> <p>2 = Quarter 1 = January 1 – March 31. Quarter 2 = April 1 – June 30. Quarter 3 = July 1 – September 30. Quarter 4 = October 1 – December 31</p> <p>3 = Each DMR collection period will include 3 months of monitoring wastewater flow, and may include 1 month of sampling wastewater discharges, depending on your discharge method and Group.</p>			

2. Flow monitoring requirements

Monitor the volume of wastewater discharged and the number of days a discharge occurred according to **Table 5 – Wastewater Flow Monitoring Requirements** (below). Record the following information, document it in your WPPP, and report it in accordance with Special Condition S13.A (Discharge Monitoring Reports). For both Group 1 and Group 2 facilities, **each month**, determine:

- a. The **total monthly flow** for the entire facility and for each discharge method used at the facility.
 - i. A Group 1 facility may use a wastewater meter or make an estimation based on data (e.g., monthly water usage for the facility). If your total monthly flow is based on an estimation, include the following information in your WPPP.
 - A. Your calculation.
 - B. The data you used and the source of the data.
 - ii. A Group 2 facility must use a wastewater meter.
- b. The number of days a discharge occurred that month.
- c. The **maximum daily flow** using a wastewater meter. This requirement applies **only** to new facilities that are also Group 2 facilities.

If there is a month when wastewater is **not** discharged, then record “0” or “no discharge” for that month in your WPPP and Discharge Monitoring Report.

Table 5
Wastewater Flow Monitoring Requirements

Group	Parameter	Unit	Measurement Type	Measurement Frequency
Group 1	Total monthly flow (facility and discharge method)	gallons per month (gals/month)	Meter or estimate ¹	Once per month
	# of days a discharge occurred	# of days	Tally	Daily
Group 2	Total monthly flow (facility and discharge method)	gals/month	Meter	Once per month
	# of days a discharge occurred	# of days	Tally	Daily
	Maximum daily flow (new facilities only)	gals/day	Meter	Continuous ² using a meter
<p>1 = If your total monthly flow is based on an estimation, document your methodology and data sources in your WPPP.</p> <p>2 = "Continuous" means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. You must still determine the maximum daily flow if your wastewater meter is inoperable.</p>				

3. Sampling requirements

The following applies to Group 1 and Group 2 facilities that are required to analyze samples of wastewater discharges.

a. Sampling frequency

- i. Sample wastewater once per quarter, every quarter a discharge occurs.
- ii. If your facility crushes fruit, at least one (1) sample per year must represent wastewater generated from crushing fruit.
- iii. Report the results of the sample analysis to Ecology in accordance with Special Condition S13.A (Discharge Monitoring Reports).
- iv. Sampling is **not** required outside of normal working hours or during unsafe conditions.
- v. If your facility does **not** produce wine, but discharges wastewater from the storage of wine/juice **and** you have data that demonstrates that the strength of your wastewater is consistent throughout the year, you are required to sample wastewater twice per year. One sample must occur sometime between January and June, and the second sample must occur July and December. Store the data in your WPPP and report the results of the sample analysis to Ecology in accordance with Special Condition S13.A (Discharge Monitoring Reports).

b. Sampling and analytical procedures

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this general permit must represent the volume and nature of the monitored parameters. Choose the sample day and time to adequately represent the characterization of the facility's discharges.

c. Laboratory accreditation

All samples must be analyzed by a laboratory registered and accredited for the samples being analyzed under the provisions of Chapter 173-50 WAC – Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories.

4. Flow measurement and continuous monitoring devices

- a. Select and use appropriate flow measurement, field measurement, and continuous monitoring devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices.
- b. Install, calibrate, and maintain these devices to ensure the accuracy of the measurement is consistent with the accepted industry standard and the manufacturer's recommendation for that type of device.
- c. Document the maintenance of the flow monitoring devices and continuous monitoring devices (as applicable) in your WPPP.

C. Best Management Practices

1. General best management practices

Implement the following *best management practices* (BMPs), and the BMPs relevant to your specific discharge method as described in Special Conditions S3.C, S4.C, S5.C, S6.C, S7.C, S8.C, and S9.B (Best Management Practices). You may omit individual BMPs if site conditions render the BMP unnecessary, infeasible, or if you provide alternative and equally effective BMPs. You must note the rationale for the omission or substitution in your WPPP.

a. Timing

i. Existing facilities

Comply with the best management practices in:

- A. Special Condition S2.C.1.b.i and ii, once you receive permit coverage.
- B. Special Condition S2.C.1.b.iii and iv, starting the second year after you receive permit coverage.
- C. Special Condition S2.C.1.b.v and vi, starting the third year after you receive permit coverage.

The best management practices and compliance schedule are also presented in **Table 6 – General Best Management Practices**.

- ii. New facilities
 - Comply with the best management practices in:
 - A. Special Condition S2.C.1.b.i – v, once you receive permit coverage.
 - B. Special Condition S2.C.1.b.vi, starting the third year after you receive permit coverage.
- b. Best management practices
 - i. Do **not** allow wastewater flows to exceed the design capacity of the **waste management system** as indicated on your **application for coverage** (also called a Notice of Intent or NOI).
 - ii. Only use and dispose of chemicals as recommended by the manufacturer. Use and dispose of pesticides and pesticide rinse water in accordance with the pesticide product label. Do **not** use the waste management system to dispose of unused, outdated, or excess chemicals and/or pesticides.
 - iii. Reduce the strength of the wastewater by removing solids (including fine solids) to the extent practicable before discharging wastewater to the waste management system (e.g., screened floor drains, rotary drum screens, and settling basins).
 - iv. Manage, store, and transfer materials (including raw materials, processed materials, and wastes) so they are **not** exposed to precipitation. If they are exposed to precipitation, the runoff must **not** discharge to surface waters or a collection system associated with a municipality (municipal separate storm sewer system). Ecology may require these discharges to be covered under the NPDES Industrial Stormwater General Permit (40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 122.26).
 - v. Design and maintain the waste management system:
 - A. To reliably accommodate the maximum daily flow of wastewater and organic loading (5-day **biochemical oxygen demand** (BOD₅) or 5-day **carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand** (CBOD₅)) generated.
 - B. To accommodate projected future growth.
 - C. To beneficially reuse wastewater and residual solid winery waste wherever feasible and in compliance with this general permit.
 - vi. Conduct a water balance to determine the average gallons of wastewater discharged per gallon of wine produced. Record this calculation, the data you used, and the results of the water balance in your WPPP. If you discharge greater than six (6) gallons of wastewater for every one (1) gallon of wine produced, then:
 - A. Identify ways to improve the water efficiency with the intent of reducing the volume of wastewater discharged.
 - B. Implement at least one of the measures you identified to improve water efficiency and to reduce the volume of wastewater discharges.
 - C. In your WPPP, document the measures you identified in bullet A (above) and the measures you implemented in bullet B (above).

Table 6
General Best Management Practices

Best Management Practice		Existing Facility	New Facility
		Starting in year ¹ :	Starting in year ¹ :
i	Do not allow wastewater flows to exceed the design capacity of the waste management system as indicated on your application for coverage.	1	1
ii	Only use and dispose of chemicals as recommended by the manufacturer. Use and dispose of pesticides and pesticide rinse water in accordance with the pesticide product label. Do not use the waste management system to dispose of unused, outdated, or excess chemicals and/or pesticides.	1	
iii	Reduce the strength of the wastewater by removing solids (including fine solids) to the extent practicable before discharging wastewater to the waste management system (e.g., screened floor drains, rotary drum screens, and settling basins).	2	
iv	Manage, store, and transfer materials (including raw materials, processed materials, and wastes) so they are not exposed to precipitation. If they are exposed to precipitation, the runoff must not discharge to surface waters.	2	
v	Design and maintain the waste management system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reliably accommodate the maximum daily flow of wastewater and organic loading (BOD₅ or CBOD₅) generated. To accommodate projected future growth. To beneficially reuse wastewater and residual solid winery waste wherever feasible and in compliance with this general permit. 	3	
vi	Conduct a water balance to determine the average gallons of wastewater discharged per gallon of wine produced. Record this calculation, the data you used, and the results of the water balance in your WPPP. If you discharge greater than six (6) gallons of wastewater for every one (1) gallon of wine produced, then: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify ways to improve the water efficiency with the intent of reducing the volume of wastewater discharged. Implement at least one of the measures you identified to improve water efficiency and to reduce the volume of wastewater discharges. In your WPPP, document the measures you identified in the bullet above and the measures you implemented in the bullet above. 	3	3
1 = In the Existing Facility and New Facility columns, "Year 1" refers to the first year after you receive permit coverage.			

2. Alternative best management practices

- You may use BMPs other than those required in this general permit if they effectively meet the intent and requirements of this general permit.
- Document in the WPPP, the use of alternative BMPs.

D. Training

Employees that work with wastewater and/or are responsible for pollution prevention must be trained about relevant components of this general permit and the WPPP, including:

1. Information related to spill prevention, control, and notification.
2. How to identify problems or potential problems, who to notify, and how to document that information.
3. How to conduct and document inspections.

S3. WWTPs

A. Discharge Limits

1. Effluent limitation

Comply with the effluent limitations established by the WWTP indicated on your application for coverage.

2. Prohibited discharges

- a. Do **not** discharge the following to a WWTP.
 - i. Wastewater in excess of local limits set by the WWTP accepting the discharge. Violating a local limit violates the terms and conditions of this general permit.
 - ii. Pollutants that may cause *pass through, interference*, or process *upsets*.
 - iii. Pollutants that may create a fire or explosion hazard, including, but **not** limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 60°C (140°F) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.
 - iv. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the WWTP resulting in interference.
 - v. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the WWTP resulting in interference, but in **no** case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the WWTP treatment plant exceeds 40°C (104°F) unless Ecology, upon request of the WWTP, approves alternative temperature limits.
 - vi. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
 - vii. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the WWTP in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
 - viii. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the WWTP, but in **no** case discharges with pH lower than 5.0 or greater than 11.0.
 - ix. Non-contact cooling water in significant volumes.
 - x. Stormwater and other direct inflow sources, unless authorized by the WWTP accepting the discharge.

- xi. Wastewaters significantly affecting system hydraulic loading, which do **not** require treatment or would **not** be afforded a significant degree of treatment by the WWTP.
- b. Do **not** discharge wastewater to a WWTP at a point other than the point designated by the WWTP.
- c. Do **not** dilute the wastewater discharge with stormwater or increase the use of potable water, process water, non-contact cooling water, or, in any way, attempt to dilute the wastewater as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the effluent limitations contained in this permit and those set by the WWTP.

B. Sampling Requirements

- 1. Applicability
 - a. Group 1 and Group 2
Comply with Special Conditions S3.B.2 and 3.
- 2. Comply with the sampling requirements in your agreement with the WWTP indicated on your application for coverage.
- 3. Document sampling information and the results of the sample analysis in your WPPP and report it in accordance with Special Condition S13.A (Discharge Monitoring Reports).

C. Best Management Practices

- 1. Timing
Once you receive permit coverage, comply with the following best management practices.
- 2. Best management practices
 - a. Comply fully with all applicable ***pretreatment*** standards and requirements of the WWTP indicated on your application for coverage.
 - b. Immediately notify the WWTP indicated on your application for coverage:
 - i. When any significant abnormality is discovered. Such abnormalities include, but are **not** limited to, backup of flow, sewer system overflows, and pipe failures on site.
 - ii. Of all discharges that could cause problems to the WWTP, such as process spills and unauthorized discharges including ***slug discharge***.

D. Inspections

- 1. Inspection frequencies
Conduct inspections as needed, but at least two (2) times per year, and especially during periods of wastewater generation and discharge.

2. Conduct and document inspections of the winemaking facility, operations, and waste management system.
3. Store inspection records in the WPPP. Each inspection record must:
 - a. Include the date, time, and name and title/position of the inspector.
 - b. Include verification that the WPPP was reviewed and updated, if needed.
 - c. Include an assessment of all BMPs, noting the:
 - i. Effectiveness of the BMPs.
 - ii. Locations of BMPs that need maintenance.
 - iii. Reason 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.
 - d. Note if any of the following discharged from the site or entered surface water.
 - i. Wastewater.
 - ii. Leachate from residual solid winery waste.
 - iii. Stormwater that came in contact with wastewater or leachate from residual solid winery waste.
 - e. Note if non-routine maintenance was performed on the waste management system since the last inspection.
 - f. Include a description of any abnormalities observed at the facility and the actions taken to correct any problems. Such abnormalities include, but are **not** limited to, backup of flow, sewer system overflows, and pipe failures on site.
 - g. Include the statement: "I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge." The inspector must sign and date the inspection report.

S4. LAND TREATMENT VIA IRRIGATION TO MANAGED VEGETATION

A. Discharge Limits

1. Benchmarks
 - a. Timing
 - i. Existing facilities

Starting the second year after you receive permit coverage, if your discharge exceeds the following Group 1 or Group 2 benchmarks, comply with the adaptive management actions in Special Condition S2.A.2.
 - ii. New facilities

Once you receive permit coverage, if your discharge exceeds the following Group 1 or Group 2 benchmarks, comply with the adaptive management actions in Special Condition S2.A.2.

b. Group 1 benchmarks

- i. If your discharge exceeds the following option (as indicated on your coverage letter), comply with the adaptive management actions in Special Condition S2.A.2.

A. Option 1

The maximum application rates and frequencies in **Table 7 – Group 1 Benchmarks for Discharges as Irrigation to Managed Vegetation**, and the requirements in Special Condition S4.A.1.b.ii.

B. Option 2

The benchmarks in **Table 8 – Group 2 Benchmarks for Discharges as Irrigation to Managed Vegetation**, and the requirements in Special Condition S4.A.1.c.i-iv. Pretreating the wastewater before discharging to *irrigation lands* will permit you to apply at a greater rate.

Table 7

Group 1 Benchmarks for Discharges as Irrigation to Managed Vegetation

Scenario	Time of Year Wastewater is Generated and Discharged	Maximum Application Rate ² (for each irrigation land)	Maximum Application Frequency ³
1	Wastewater generated during <i>crush</i> discharged during crush ¹	1,600 gals/acre/day	4 days/week
		2,100 gals/acre/day	3 days/week
		3,150 gals/acre/day	2 days/week
		6,300 gals/acre/day	1 day/week
2	Wastewater generated during crush, stored, and discharged after crush ¹	5,650 gals/acre/day	4 days/week
		7,500 gals/acre/day	3 days/week
		11,250 gals/acre/day	2 days/week
		22,500 gals/acre/day	1 day/week
3	Wastewater generated before or after crush discharged during the growing season ¹	5,650 gals/acre/day	4 days/week
		7,500 gals/acre/day	3 days/week
		11,250 gals/acre/day	2 days/week
		22,500 gals/acre/day	1 day/week

1 = See Special Condition S4.A.2 for more requirements related to the discharge of wastewater to irrigation lands.

2 = The maximum application rate applies to undiluted wastewater.

3 = Must have one (1) day of rest following each day wastewater is discharged.

- ii. Additional requirements for Group 1 facilities that choose to comply with Special Condition S4.A.1.b.i.A (above)

- A. Scenarios 1 and 2 in Table 7 (above). Wastewater generated during crush (approximately September – October) may be:
1. Discharged to an irrigation land during crush (approximately September – October) at a maximum application rate of:
 - 1,600 gallons per acre per day (gallons/acre/day), 4 days per week (days/week).
 - 2,100 gallons/acre/day, 3 days/week.
 - 3,150 gallons/acre/day, 2 days/week.
 - 6,300 gallons/acre/day, 1 day/week.
 2. Stored and discharged to an irrigation land during the growing season (approximately April – November), at a maximum application rate of:
 - 5,650 gallons/acre/day, 4 days/week.
 - 7,500 gallons/acre/day, 3 days/week.
 - 11,250 gallons/acre/day, 2 days/week.
 - 22,500 gallons/acre/day, 1 day/week.
- B. Scenario 3 in Table 7 (above). Wastewater generated before or after crush (approximately November – August), may be discharged to an irrigation land during the growing season (approximately April – November), at a maximum application rate of:
- 5,650 gallons/acre/day, 4 days/week.
 - 7,500 gallons/acre/day, 3 days/week.
 - 11,250 gallons/acre/day, 2 days/week.
 - 22,500 gallons/acre/day, 1 day/week.
- C. Do **not** irrigate with wastewater more than four (4) days per week or on two (2) consecutive days. There must be at least one (1) day of rest (**not** irrigating with wastewater) before and after each day you **do** irrigate with wastewater.
- D. Do **not** irrigate with wastewater more than sixteen (16) days per month.
- E. Do **not** apply more than twenty-one hundred (2,100) pounds (lbs) of BOD₅ per acre per month.
- F. If you combine **irrigation water** (non-wastewater) with wastewater in an irrigation system, you must have a backflow prevention method consisting of either a Department of Health approved backflow prevention device or an atmospheric break.
- c. Group 2 benchmarks
- If your discharge exceeds the benchmarks in Table 8 and the following requirements in bullets i – vi, comply with the adaptive management actions in Special Condition S2.A.2.

Table 8
Group 2 Benchmarks for Discharges as Irrigation to Managed Vegetation

pH	Loading Rate ^{1,2} (for each irrigation land)	Maximum Application Frequency ³
6.0 – 9.0	Weekly average of 75 lbs/acre/day of BOD ₅	4 days/week
<p>1 = See Special Condition S4.A.2 for more requirements related to the discharge of wastewater to irrigation lands.</p> <p>2 = To calculate the weekly average, determine the loading for each day wastewater is discharged to each irrigation land in one week, sum all the daily loadings in one week, and divide the total weekly loading by 7 (number of days in one week).</p> <p>3 = Must have at least one (1) day of rest following each day wastewater is discharged.</p>		

- i. Wastewater discharged to irrigation lands must **not** have a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0.
- ii. Do **not** exceed a weekly average loading rate of seventy-five (75) lbs of BOD₅ per acre per day (/acre/day), for each irrigation land.
To calculate the weekly average, determine the loading for each day wastewater is discharged to each irrigation land in one week, sum all the daily loadings in one week, and divide the total weekly loading by 7 (number of days in one week). This calculation must be documented in your WPPP (Special Condition S10) and reported in your discharge monitoring report (DMR) (Special Condition S13.A).
- iii. Do **not** irrigate with wastewater more than four (4) days per week or on two (2) consecutive days. There must be at least one (1) day of **not** irrigating with wastewater before and after each day you **do** irrigate with wastewater.
- iv. Do **not** irrigate with wastewater more than sixteen (16) days per month.
- v. Do **not** apply more than twenty-one hundred (2,100) pounds of BOD₅ per acre per month.
- vi. If you combine irrigation water (non-wastewater) with wastewater in an irrigation system, you must have a backflow prevention method consisting of either a Department of Health approved backflow prevention device or an atmospheric break.

2. Prohibited discharges

- a. Do **not** discharge wastewater to irrigation lands in quantities that:
 - i. Degrade the soil so it **no** longer supports vegetation and effectively treats wastewater.
 - ii. Cause ponding on the irrigation lands.
 - iii. Erode the soil on the irrigation lands.

- iv. Cause wastewater to flow off the irrigation lands.
- v. Create nuisances (objectionable odors, vectors, etc.).
- b. Do **not** discharge wastewater to irrigation lands:
 - i. At rates which will exceed the application rates and loading rates as specified by this general permit.
 - ii. That are frozen, snow covered, saturated, or flooded.
 - iii. During precipitation events large enough to cause wastewater to flow off the irrigation lands.
 - iv. That are bare or have **no managed vegetation**.
 - v. Within fifty (50) feet of a surface water or within one hundred (100) feet of a potable water supply well.

B. Sampling Requirements

1. Applicability

a. Group 1

- i. Option 1 (as indicated on your coverage letter)

You are **not** required to analyze samples of wastewater discharge. However, you must report the application rate and application frequency in accordance with Special Condition S13.A (Discharge Monitoring Reports).

- ii. Option 2 (as indicated on your coverage letter)

Comply with Special Conditions S4.B.2 and 3.

b. Group 2

Comply with Special Condition S4.B.2 and 3.

2. Sampling location

Collect the wastewater sample before the wastewater is discharged to an irrigation land, as close to the **discharge point** as is reasonably achievable. For instance, collect the wastewater sample before it is discharged to the drip line or sprinkler irrigation system.

3. Sampling analysis requirements

- a. Document sampling information and the results of the sample analysis in your WPPP and report it in accordance with Special Condition S13.A (Discharge Monitoring Reports).
- b. Analyze the sample of wastewater for the parameters listed in **Table 9 – Parameters for Discharges as Irrigation to Managed Vegetation**. See Appendix D for the required analytical methods.

Table 9
Parameters for Discharges as Irrigation to Managed Vegetation

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency
Total monthly flow ¹	gals/month	See Table 5	Monthly
pH	Standard units	Grab	Continuously / Weekly ³
BOD ₅ concentration	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
BOD ₅ loading ²	lbs/acre/day	Calculation for each irrigation land	Quarterly
<p>1 = Total monthly flow refers to the volume of wastewater discharged to each irrigation land in a month. This number will be used to determine the BOD₅ loading rate.</p> <p>2 = Use the following equation to calculate the loading in pounds per acre per day for each irrigation land. See the Fact Sheet for more information.</p> $\text{Lbs/acre/day} = (\text{Sum of total monthly flows for the quarter} / 1,000,000) \text{ multiplied by (BOD}_5\text{ concentration (mg/L)) multiplied by (8.34 lbs / gallons) divided by (total number of days a discharge occurred during the quarter) divided by (area (acres) of irrigation land)}$ <p>3 = A new facility must continuously monitor the pH of wastewater discharges. An existing facility may continuously monitor the pH of wastewater discharges or may monitor the pH of wastewater discharges on a weekly basis.</p>			

C. Best Management Practices

1. Timing

a. Existing facilities

Comply with the best management practices in:

- i. Special Condition S4.C.2.a – e, once you receive permit coverage.
- ii. Special Condition S4.C.2.f and g, starting the second year after you receive permit coverage.

b. New facilities

Once you receive permit coverage, comply with the best management practices in Special Condition S4.C.2.a – g.

2. Best management practices

- a. Use best management practices when discharging wastewater as irrigation to managed vegetation to prevent:
 - i. Groundwater contamination.
 - ii. The ponding of wastewater on irrigation lands.
 - iii. The erosion of soil on irrigation lands.

- iv. Runoff of wastewater to any surface waters of the state or to any land **not** owned by you or under your control.
- v. Surface drainage through *tile drainage*.
- b. Select crops or vegetation with adequate nutrient uptake capacity and based on their tolerance to high soil moisture conditions and irrigation requirements.
- c. Maintain viable and healthy vegetation on all irrigation lands that receive wastewater.
- d. Use an application system which provides even distribution of the wastewater over the irrigation lands.
- e. Maintain irrigation agreements for lands you do **not** own, for the entire duration of the permit cycle. Document the address or coordinates of the irrigation lands, the receiving party's name, the volume of wastewater to be applied, and the total size of the irrigation lands.
- f. Apply wastewater according to the rates specified in this general permit. Use supplemental irrigation water (non-wastewater) to irrigate vegetation as needed to maintain healthy and viable vegetation and to comply with the benchmarks in Special Condition S4.A (Discharge Limits).
- g. Provide sufficient self-contained storage for all wastewater during any period when discharges to irrigation lands are prohibited (e.g., the irrigation lands are frozen or saturated).

D. Inspections

1. Inspection frequencies

Conduct inspections as needed, but at least two (2) times per year, and especially during periods of wastewater generation and discharge.

- 2. Conduct and document inspections of the winemaking facility, operations, and waste management system.
- 3. Store inspection records in the WPPP. Each inspection record must:
 - a. Include the date, time, and name and title/position of the inspector.
 - b. Include verification that the WPPP was reviewed and updated, if needed.
 - c. Include an assessment of all BMPs, noting the:
 - i. Effectiveness of the BMPs.
 - ii. Locations of BMPs that need maintenance.
 - iii. Reason 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.
 - d. Note if any of the following discharged from the site or entered surface water.
 - i. Wastewater.
 - ii. Leachate from residual solid winery waste.
 - iii. Stormwater that came in contact with wastewater or leachate from residual solid winery waste.

- e. Note if non-routine maintenance was performed on the waste management system since the last inspection.
- f. Include a basic description of the health of the crops or managed vegetation that received wastewater irrigation.
- g. Note observations about the condition of the irrigation lands (field saturation, runoff, erosion, nuisances (odors, vectors, etc.)).
- h. Include a description of any abnormalities observed and the actions taken to correct any problems. Such abnormalities include, but are **not** limited to, ponding, runoff, or overland flow.
- i. Include the statement: “I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge.” The inspector must sign and date the inspection report.

S5. LAGOONS AND OTHER LIQUID STORAGE STRUCTURES

A. Discharge Limits

- 1. Benchmarks
Not applicable.
- 2. Prohibited discharges
Comply with the prohibited discharges in Special Condition S2.A.3 (General Prohibited Discharges).

B. Sampling Requirements

Not applicable.

C. Best Management Practices

- 1. Timing
 - a. Existing facilities
Comply with the best management practices in:
 - i. Special Condition S5.C.2.a – i, once you receive permit coverage.
 - ii. Special Condition S5.C.2.j, starting the second year after you receive permit coverage.
 - b. New facilities
Once you receive permit coverage, comply with the best management practices in Special Condition S5.C.2.a – j.
- 2. Best management practices
 - a. Operate and maintain the lagoon or other liquid storage structure to accommodate wastewater flows, precipitation, and stormwater flows directed to the structure.

- b. Maintain a minimum *freeboard*, consistent with the design or specifications of the lagoon or other liquid storage structure, so that you do **not** overtop the lagoon/liquid storage structure.
- c. Install and use depth gauges that clearly indicate the minimum required freeboard.
- d. Remove accumulated solids from your lagoon or other liquid storage structure at a frequency sufficient to maintain proper operation.
- e. Maintain and repair all components of the lagoon (including the embankment) and other liquid storage structure. Repair damage immediately to restore the lagoon or other liquid storage structure to design specifications.
- f. Ensure that any liner in the lagoon or other liquid storage structure is **not** damaged during maintenance.
- g. Control any vegetation around the lagoon or other liquid storage structure to prevent damage.
- h. Lagoons and other liquid storage structures constructed, expanded, or having major refurbishments six (6) months after the effective date of the general permit, must:
 - i. Be sited, designed, constructed, and operated to ensure desired performance and safety.
 - ii. Be designed to contain the maximum anticipated volume of wastewater and a *25-year, 24-hour precipitation event*.
 - iii. Have a minimum of two (2) feet of vertical separation between the bottom of the lagoon and the water table (including seasonal high water table).
 - iv. Have a permeability of less than 10^{-6} centimeters per second.
 - v. Have a foundation or base capable of providing support for the structure and capable of withstanding hydraulic pressure gradients to prevent failure due to settlement, compression, or uplift.
- i. If the lagoon or other liquid storage structure is temporarily **not** in use, but will be used in the future, maintain the structure so that it remains in good working order.
- j. If the lagoon or other liquid storage structure will **no** longer be used for managing wastewater, decommission the structure by removing all liquids and solids to minimize the risk of leftover nutrients becoming mobile and possibly entering ground water or leaving the site as runoff.

D. Inspections

1. Inspection frequencies
Conduct inspections as needed, but at least two (2) times per year, and especially during periods of wastewater generation and discharge.
2. Conduct and document inspections of the winemaking facility, operations, and waste management system.
3. Store inspection records in the WPPP. Each inspection record must:
 - a. Include the date, time, and name and title/position of the inspector.

- b. Include verification that the WPPP was reviewed and updated, if needed.
- c. Include an assessment of all BMPs, noting the:
 - i. Effectiveness of the BMPs.
 - ii. Locations of BMPs that need maintenance.
 - iii. Reason 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.
- d. Note if any of the following discharged from the site or entered surface water.
 - i. Wastewater.
 - ii. Leachate from residual solid winery waste.
 - iii. Stormwater that came in contact with wastewater or leachate from residual solid winery waste.
- e. Note if non-routine maintenance was performed on the waste management system since the last inspection.
- f. Include a measurement of available freeboard.
- g. Include a measurement of the depth of settled solids. This information must be collected at a minimum of one (1) time every three (3) years.
- h. Note observations of algal growth, odors, vectors, or other potential nuisance conditions.
- i. Note observations of the condition of the berms and other lagoon components.
- j. Include a description of any abnormalities observed and the actions taken to correct any problems. Such abnormalities include, but are **not** limited to, high liquid levels, rapid changes in liquid levels, holes or cracks, washouts, liner deterioration, berm wall deterioration, and overflows.
- k. Include the statement: "I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge." The inspector must sign and date the inspection report.

E. Existing Lagoon Assessment

- 1. By the end of the second year after you receive permit coverage:
 - a. Conduct an assessment of each lagoon constructed before the effective date of this general permit.
 - b. Submit the Existing Lagoon Assessment to Ecology in accordance with Special Condition S13.D (How to Submit Documents to Ecology). The assessment must include the certification statement and signature required by General Condition G5 (Signatory Requirements).

If Ecology previously conducted an assessment of your lagoon and that assessment meets the requirements in this section (Special Condition S5.E), you may submit the results of that assessment. If your assessment meets the requirements in this section, you are **not** required to conduct a new assessment.

- 2. Use the Washington Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS) Engineering Technical Note 23 (NRCS Assessment Procedure for Existing Waste Storage Ponds)

to assess each lagoon. The Washington NRCS Engineering Technical Note 23 is available on the Winery General Permit webpage at the following link:
www.ecology.wa.gov/winerypermit.

3. If the assessment results in a risk category of 3A, 3B, 3C, or 4, you have:
 - a. Six (6) months from the completion of the lagoon assessment to develop a plan to address the deficiencies noted by the assessment and submit the plan to Ecology.
 - i. The plan must address how the lagoon will have a risk category of 1 after the plan has been fully implemented.
 - ii. The plan must include the certification statement and signature required by General Condition G5 (Signatory Requirements).
 - iii. Submit the plan to Ecology in accordance with Special Condition S13.D (How to Submit Documents to Ecology). Based on the review of the plan, Ecology may require you to immediately address the lagoon deficiencies that threaten public health or the environment.
 - b. Two (2) years from the completion of the lagoon assessment to implement the plan and fix the deficiency, unless a longer period of time is approved in writing by Ecology. The lagoon must have a risk category of 1 once the implementation of the plan is complete.
4. If the assessment determines that there is less than two (2) feet of vertical separation from the bottom of the lagoon liner (as measured from the outside of the liner) and the water table (including seasonally high water tables), you have:
 - a. Six (6) months from the completion of the lagoon assessment to develop a plan to address this deficiency and submit the plan to Ecology. Submit the plan to Ecology in accordance with Special Condition S13.D (How to Submit Documents to Ecology). Based on the review of the plan, Ecology may require you to immediately address the lagoon deficiencies that threaten public health or the environment.

The plan must include:

 - i. A description of how you will ensure there is a minimum of two (2) feet of vertical separation between the bottom of the lagoon liner (as measured from the outside of the liner) and the water table (including seasonally high water tables).
 - ii. Timelines of when work to address the deficiency will be completed.
 - iii. A groundwater monitoring component to determine the impact the lagoon has had on groundwater. The plan must be developed in accordance with the *Implementation Guidance for the Groundwater Quality Standards* (Ecology Publication #96-02) and submitted to Ecology for review and approval prior to implementation. A sufficient number of groundwater monitoring wells must be installed so that the impacts to ground water from the lagoon may be determined.
 - iv. The certification statement and signature required by General Condition G5 (Signatory Requirements).

- b. Two (2) years from the completion of the lagoon assessment to implement the plan and fix the deficiency, unless a longer period of time is approved in writing by Ecology.

S6. ROAD DUST ABATEMENT

A. Discharge Limits

1. Benchmarks

a. Timing

i. Existing facilities

Starting the second year after you receive permit coverage, if your discharge exceeds the benchmarks in **Table 10 – Benchmarks for Discharges as Road Dust Abatement**, comply with the adaptive management actions in Special Condition S2.A.2.

ii. New facilities

Once you receive permit coverage, if your discharge exceeds the following benchmarks, comply with the adaptive management actions in Special Condition S2.A.2.

Table 10
Benchmarks for Discharges as Road Dust Abatement

Scenario	Time of Year Wastewater is Generated and Discharged	Maximum Application Rate ² (for each road dust abatement area)	Maximum Application Frequency
1	Wastewater generated during crush discharged during crush ¹	150 gals/acre/day	7 days/week
		200 gals/acre/day	4 days/week
		300 gals/acre/day	3 days/week
		450 gals/acre/day	2 days/week
		850 gals/acre/day	1 day/week
2	Wastewater generated during crush, stored, and discharged after crush ¹	450 gals/acre/day	7 days/week
		750 gals/acre/day	4 days/week
		1,000 gals/acre/day	3 days/week
		1,500 gals/acre/day	2 days/week
		3,000 gals/acre/day	1 day/week

Scenario	Time of Year Wastewater is Generated and Discharged	Maximum Application Rate ² (for each road dust abatement area)	Maximum Application Frequency
3	Wastewater generated before or after crush discharged during the growing season ¹	450 gals/acre/day	7 days/week
		750 gals/acre/day	4 days/week
		1,000 gals/acre/day	3 days/week
		1,500 gals/acre/day	2 days/week
		3,000 gals/acre/day	1 day/week
1 = See Special Condition S6.A.2 for more requirements related to the discharge of wastewater as road dust abatement. 2 = The maximum application rate applies to undiluted wastewater.			

b. Benchmarks for discharges as road dust abatement (also presented in Table 10)

i. Scenarios 1 and 2 in Table 10 (above)

Wastewater generated during crush (approximately September – October) may be:

A. Discharged to a road dust abatement area during crush (approximately September – October) at a maximum application rate of:

- 150 gallons/acre/day, 7 days per week.
- 200 gallons/acre/day, 4 days/week.
- 300 gallons/acre/day, 3 days/week.
- 450 gallons/acre/day, 2 days/week.
- 850 gallons/acre/day, 1 day/week.

B. Stored and discharged to a road dust abatement area after crush when the ground is **no** longer frozen (approximately April – November), at a maximum application rate of:

- 450 gallons/acre/day, 7 days per week.
- 750 gallons/acre/day, 4 days/week.
- 1,000 gallons/acre/day, 3 days/week.
- 1,500 gallons/acre/day, 2 days/week.
- 3,000 gallons/acre/day, 1 day/week.

ii. Scenario 3 in Table 10 (above)

Wastewater generated before or after crush (approximately November – August) may be discharged to a road dust abatement area anytime the ground is **not** frozen (approximately April – November), at a maximum application rate of:

- 450 gallons/acre/day, 7 days per week.
- 750 gallons/acre/day, 4 days/week.
- 1,000 gallons/acre/day, 3 days/week.

- 1,500 gallons/acre/day, 2 days/week.
- 3,000 gallons/acre/day, 1 day/week.

2. Prohibited discharges

- a. Do **not** discharge wastewater to road dust abatement areas in quantities that:
 - i. Cause ponding on the road dust abatement areas.
 - ii. Erode the soil on the road dust abatement areas.
 - iii. Cause wastewater to flow off the road dust abatement areas.
 - iv. Create nuisances (objectionable odors, vectors, etc.).
- b. Do **not** discharge wastewater to road dust abatement areas:
 - i. That are frozen, snow covered, saturated, or flooded.
 - ii. During precipitation events large enough to cause wastewater to flow off the road dust abatement areas.
 - iii. Within fifty (50) feet of a surface water or within one hundred (100) feet of a potable water supply well.

B. Sampling Requirements

You are **not** required to analyze samples of wastewater discharge. However, you must report the application rate and application frequency in accordance with Special Condition S13.A (Discharge Monitoring Reports).

C. Best Management Practices

1. Timing

- a. Existing facilities

Comply with the best management practices in:

- i. Special Condition S6.C.2.a and b, once you receive permit coverage.
- ii. Special Condition S6.C.2.c and d, starting the second year after you receive permit coverage.

- b. New facilities

Once you receive permit coverage, comply with the best management practices in Special Condition S6.C.2.a – d.

2. Best management practices

- a. Use best management practices when discharging wastewater as road dust abatement to prevent:
 - i. Groundwater contamination.
 - ii. The ponding of wastewater on road dust abatement areas.
 - iii. The erosion of soil on road dust abatement areas.
 - iv. Runoff of wastewater to any surface waters of the state or to any land you do **not** own or that is **not** under your control.

- v. Surface drainage through tile drainage.
- b. Use and maintain an application system which provides even distribution of the wastewater over the road dust abatement area.
- c. Provide sufficient storage for all wastewater during any period when discharges as road dust abatement are prohibited (e.g., when the ground is frozen or saturated).
- d. Apply wastewater used as road dust abatement according to the application rates specified in this general permit.

D. Inspections

1. Inspection frequencies
Conduct inspections as needed, but at least two (2) times per year, and especially during periods of wastewater generation and discharge.
2. Conduct and document inspections of the winemaking facility, operations, and waste management system.
3. Store inspection records in the WPPP. Each inspection record must:
 - a. Include the date, time, and name and title/position of the inspector.
 - b. Include verification that the WPPP was reviewed and updated, if needed.
 - c. Include an assessment of all BMPs, noting the:
 - i. Effectiveness of the BMPs.
 - ii. Locations of BMPs that need maintenance.
 - iii. Reason 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.
 - d. Note if any of the following discharged from the site or entered surface water.
 - i. Wastewater.
 - ii. Leachate from residual solid winery waste.
 - iii. Stormwater that came in contact with wastewater or leachate from residual solid winery waste.
 - e. Note if non-routine maintenance was performed on the waste management system since the last inspection.
 - f. Note observations of the condition of the road dust abatement areas, note any nuisances (odors, vectors, etc.).
 - g. Include a description of any abnormalities observed and the actions taken to correct any problems. Such abnormalities include, but are **not** limited to, ponding, erosion, runoff, or overland flow.
 - h. Include the statement: "I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge." The inspector must sign and date the inspection report.

S7. SUBSURFACE INFILTRATION SYSTEMS

A. Discharge Limits

1. Benchmarks

a. Timing

i. Existing facilities

A. Group 1

Not applicable.

B. Group 2

Starting the second year after you receive permit coverage, if your discharge exceeds the benchmarks in **Table 11 – Benchmarks for Discharges to Subsurface Infiltration Systems**, comply with the adaptive management actions in Special Condition S2.A.2.

ii. New facilities

Once you receive permit coverage, if your discharge exceeds the benchmarks in Table 14, comply with the adaptive management actions in Special Condition S2.A.2. This applies to Group 1 **and** Group 2 facilities.

Table 11

Benchmarks for Discharges to Subsurface Infiltration Systems

pH	CBOD ₅	TSS
6.0 – 9.0	125 mg/L	80 mg/L

b. Benchmarks for discharges to subsurface infiltration systems (also presented in table 11)

i. Wastewater discharged to the subsurface infiltration system must **not** have a pH less than 6.0 or greater than 9.0.

ii. Wastewater discharged to the subsurface infiltration system must **not** have a concentration greater than 125 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of CBOD₅ or 80 mg/L of total suspended solids (TSS).

2. Prohibited discharges

Do **not** discharge wastewater to the subsurface infiltration system in quantities that:

- Cause ponding on or around the **drainfield**.
- Erode the soil on or around the drainfield.
- Cause wastewater to surface and flow off the drainfield.
- Create nuisances (objectionable odors, vectors, etc.).

B. Sampling Requirements

1. Applicability
 - a. Group 1
Not applicable.
 - b. Group 2
Comply with Special Conditions S7.B.2 and 3.
2. Sampling location
Collect the wastewater sample at the sampling port, after the treatment tank, and before the wastewater is discharged to the drainfield.
3. Sampling analysis requirements
 - a. Document sampling information and the results of the sample analysis in your WPPP and report it in accordance with Special Condition S13.A (Discharge Monitoring Reports).
 - b. Analyze the sample of wastewater for the parameters listed in **Table 12 – Parameters for Discharges to Subsurface Infiltration Systems**. See Appendix D for the required analytical methods.

Table 12
Parameters for Discharges to Subsurface Infiltration Systems

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency
pH	Standard units	Grab	Continuously / Weekly ¹
CBOD ₅ concentration	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
TSS concentration	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly
¹ = A new facility must continuously monitor the pH of wastewater discharges. An existing facility may continuously monitor the pH of wastewater discharges or may monitor the pH of wastewater discharges on a weekly basis.			

C. Best Management Practices

1. Timing
Once you receive permit coverage, comply with the following best management practices.

2. Best management practices

- a. Comply with Chapter 173-218 WAC – UIC Rule, and, if applicable, register your system with Ecology. More information is available at the following link:
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/grndwtr/uic/index.html>.
- b. Operate and maintain the subsurface infiltration system:
 - i. According to manufacturer's recommendations and so wastewater does **not** surface.
 - ii. To accommodate wastewater flow, precipitation, and stormwater flows directed to the system.
- c. Clean the separation tanks when:
 - i. The combined **sludge** and scum thickness exceeds one-third (1/3) of the tank depth of the first compartment.
 - ii. The bottom of the floating scum layer is within three (3) inches of the bottom of the outlet device.
 - iii. The top of the sludge layer is within eight (8) inches of the outlet device.
- d. If your system was designed with multiple drainfields, alternate drainfields semiannually to prevent clogging and surfacing wastewater.
- e. The following requirements apply to subsurface infiltration systems constructed six (6) months after the effective date of the general permit.
 - i. Subsurface infiltration systems must:
 - A. Be sited, designed, constructed, and operated to ensure desired performance and safety.
 - B. Be designed for the volumes, rates, and characteristics of your wastewater.
 - C. **Not** extend to a depth where wastewater may pollute ground water.
 - D. **Not** be located within fifty (50) feet of a surface water or within one hundred (100) feet of a potable water supply well.
 - E. **Not** be located within one hundred (100) feet of a **wellhead sanitary control area**. Notify your drinking water utility if your facility will be located within the 6-month or 1-year **wellhead protection area**. For more information, see "Source Water Protection Requirements", on the Washington State Department of Health's website:
<http://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/DrinkingWater/SourceWater/SourceWaterProtection>.
 - ii. If the subsurface infiltration system is intended to treat wastewater and domestic sewage, you must comply with the following requirements.
 - A. The subsurface infiltration system must be designed to treat both waste streams.
 - B. Prior to construction, consult the jurisdictional health department (local public health, Department of Health, etc.). Document in your WPPP that you consulted the appropriate health agency. For more information, visit

Department of Health's webpage "On-Site Sewage Systems (OSS)", at the following link:

<http://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/WastewaterManagement/OnsiteSewageSystemsOSS>.

D. Inspections

1. Inspection frequencies
Conduct inspections as needed, but at least two (2) times per year, and especially during periods of wastewater generation and discharge.
2. Conduct and document inspections of the winemaking facility, operations, and waste management system.
3. Store inspection records in the WPPP. Each inspection record must:
 - a. Include the date, time, and name and title/position of the inspector.
 - b. Include verification that the WPPP was reviewed and updated, if needed.
 - c. Include an assessment of all BMPs, noting the:
 - i. Effectiveness of the BMPs.
 - ii. Locations of BMPs that need maintenance.
 - iii. Reason 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.
 - d. Note if any of the following discharged from the site or entered surface water.
 - i. Wastewater.
 - ii. Leachate from residual solid winery waste.
 - iii. Stormwater that came in contact with wastewater or leachate from residual solid winery waste.
 - e. Note if non-routine maintenance was performed on the waste management system since the last inspection.
 - f. Include a measurement of the solids accumulated in the tanks of your subsurface infiltration system, including:
 - i. The sludge depth and scum thickness in each compartment (inlet and outlet) of each septic tank (in feet).
 - ii. The distance between the bottom of the scum layer and the bottom of the outlet device (in inches).
 - iii. The distance between the top of the sludge layer and the bottom of the outlet device (in inches).
 - iv. Noting if the outlet baffle filter needs to be cleaned.
 - g. Note observations about the conditions of the drainfield (e.g., dry or saturated, health of the vegetation, any odors, the presence of standing water inside the inspection port, etc.).

- h. Include a description of any abnormalities observed and the actions taken to correct any problems. Such abnormalities include, but are **not** limited to, system backups or blockages, ponding, runoff, or overland flow.
- i. Include the statement: “I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge.” The inspector must sign and date the inspection report.

E. Existing Subsurface Infiltration System Assessment

1. By the end of the second year after you receive permit coverage:
 - a. Conduct an assessment of each subsurface infiltration system constructed before the effective date of this general permit.
 - b. Submit the Existing Subsurface Infiltration System Assessment to Ecology.
2. Do **not** damage the subsurface infiltration system while conducting the assessment.
3. The assessment must include the following information (as applicable) unless obtaining the information would damage the subsurface infiltration system. If information was **not** obtained, document in the assessment the reason why the information was **not** obtained.
 - a. Note if the subsurface infiltration system was designed to treat wastewater (winery process wastewater).
 - b. Include the design capacity of the subsurface infiltration system.
 - c. Include the number of drainfields, size of each drainfield, number of inspection ports in each drainfield, and rotational frequency of each drainfield.
 - d. Note the type of system, whether gravity or dosed.
 - e. List the native soils present beneath the subsurface infiltration system including porosity, depth to ground water, and the seasonal variation of the water table.
 - f. Note any of the following possible signs the system is overloaded or may be failing.
 - i. Problems with your tank
 - Overflowing or near overflowing of the tank.
 - High rate of solids accumulation in the tank (the tank needed to be pumped more frequently than it has in the past or more than the manufacturer’s recommendation).
 - Odors around the tank.
 - ii. Problems with the drainfield or surrounding area
 - Wastewater ponding or surfacing.
 - Odors around the drainfield.
 - iii. History of the subsurface infiltration system failing

S8. INFILTRATION BASINS

A. Discharge Limits

1. Effluent limitations

a. Timing

Once you receive permit coverage, comply with the effluent limitations in **Table 13 – Effluent Limitations for Discharges to Infiltration Basins**.

Table 13
Effluent Limitations for Discharges to Infiltration Basins

pH	BOD ₅	TDS	Nitrate (as N)	Chloride	Sulfate
6.5 – 8.5	100 mg/L	500 mg/L	10 mg/L	250 mg/L	250 mg/L

b. Effluent limitations for discharges to infiltration basins (also presented in Table 13)

- i. Wastewater discharged to an infiltration basin must **not** have a pH less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5.
- ii. Wastewater discharged to an infiltration basin must **not** have a concentration greater than:
 - 100 mg/L of total organic carbon (BOD₅).
 - 500 mg/L of total dissolved solids (TDS).
 - 10 mg/L of nitrate.
 - 250 mg/L of chloride.
 - 250 mg/L of sulfate.

2. Prohibited discharges

Do **not** discharge wastewater to the infiltration basin unless it meets the effluent limitations in Special Condition S8.A.1.

B. Sampling Requirements

1. Applicability

a. Group 1 and Group 2

Comply with Special Conditions S8.B.2 and 3.

2. Sampling location

- a. Collect the wastewater sample before the wastewater is discharged to the infiltration basin, as close to the discharge point as is reasonably achievable.

3. Sampling analysis requirements
 - a. Document sampling information and the results of the sample analysis in your WPPP and report it in accordance with Special Condition S13.A (Discharge Monitoring Reports).
 - b. Analyze the sample of wastewater for the parameters listed in **Table 14 – Parameters for Discharges to Infiltration Basins**. See Appendix D for the required analytical methods.

Table 14
Parameters for Discharges to Infiltration Basins

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Frequency	
			Group 1	Group 2
pH	Standard units	Grab	Monthly	Continuously / Weekly ¹
BOD ₅ concentration	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	
TDS concentration	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	
Nitrate	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	
Sulfate	mg/L	Grab	Quarterly	
1 = A new facility must continuously monitor the pH of wastewater discharges. An existing facility may continuously monitor the pH of wastewater discharges or may monitor the pH of wastewater discharges on a weekly basis.				

C. Best Management Practices

1. Timing

Once you receive permit coverage, comply with the following best management practices.
2. Best management practices
 - a. Treat the wastewater prior to discharge to the infiltration basin to meet the effluent limitations in Special Condition S8.A.1.
 - b. Operate and maintain the waste management system to treat wastewater to meet the effluent limitations in Special Condition S8.A.1.
 - c. Operate and maintain the infiltration basin to accommodate wastewater flow, precipitation, and stormwater flows directed to the basin.

- d. Maintain a minimum freeboard, consistent with the design or specifications of the infiltration basin, so that you do **not** overtop the infiltration basin.
- e. Install and use depth gauges that clearly indicate the minimum required freeboard.
- f. Maintain and repair all components of the infiltration basin (including the embankment), including times when the infiltration basin does **not** contain wastewater. Repair damage immediately to restore the infiltration basin to design specifications.
- g. Control any vegetation in and around the infiltration basin to prevent damage.
- h. If pesticides are applied, they must be applied in accordance with the product label. Do **not** use the waste management system to dispose of unused, outdated, or excess pesticides.
- i. Ensure that the infiltration basin has a foundation or base capable of providing support for the structures and capable of withstanding hydraulic pressure gradients to prevent failure due to settlement, compression, or uplift.

D. Inspections

- 1. Inspection frequencies
Conduct inspections as needed, but at least two (2) times per year, and especially during periods of wastewater generation and discharge.
- 2. Conduct and document inspections of the winemaking facility, operations, and waste management system.
- 3. Store inspection records in the WPPP. Each inspection record must:
 - a. Include the date, time, and name and title/position of the inspector.
 - b. Include verification that the WPPP was reviewed and updated, if needed.
 - c. Include an assessment of all BMPs, noting the:
 - i. Effectiveness of the BMPs.
 - ii. Locations of BMPs that need maintenance.
 - iii. Reason 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.
 - d. Note if any of the following discharged from the site or entered surface water.
 - i. Wastewater.
 - ii. Leachate from residual solid winery waste.
 - iii. Stormwater that came in contact with wastewater or leachate from residual solid winery waste.
 - e. Note if non-routine maintenance was performed on the waste management system since the last inspection.
 - f. Include a measurement of available freeboard.
 - g. Note observations of algal growth, odors, vectors, or other potential nuisance conditions.

- h. Note observations of the condition of the berms and other basin components.
- i. Include a description of any abnormalities observed and the actions taken to correct any problems. Such abnormalities include, but are **not** limited to, high liquid levels, rapid changes in liquid levels, holes or cracks, washouts, berm wall deterioration, and overflows.
- j. Include the statement: “I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge.” The inspector must sign and date the inspection report.

S9. RESIDUAL SOLID WINERY WASTE MANAGEMENT

A. Discharge Limits

Handle and dispose of all residual solid winery waste in compliance with applicable local and state solid waste regulations. Do **not** allow leachate from residual solid winery waste to enter ground or surface water.

B. Best Management Practices

- 1. Comply with applicable local, state, and federal regulations as they pertain to solid waste management.
- 2. Collect all screenings, sludges, residues, and other residual solid winery waste from screens, sumps, lagoons, basins, tanks, and other structures as needed to ensure optimal operation of your waste management system.

C. Inspections

If you store residual solid winery waste, inspect the solids storage area and note if there is evidence of liquid (leachate, stormwater, wastewater, etc.) leaving the solids storage area.

S10. WINERY POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

A. General Requirements

- 1. Timing
By the end of the second year after you receive permit coverage, prepare and implement a Winery Pollution Prevention Plan (WPPP) in accordance with the requirements of this general permit.
- 2. The WPPP must be designed and implemented for the purpose of complying with state water quality standards and this general permit, and to limit the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state from:
 - a. Wastewater.
 - b. Residual solid winery waste.
 - c. Other sources of pollution related to the operation of a winemaking facility.

3. The WPPP may be maintained in an electronic format, in a non-electronic format such as a binder, or both.
4. Retain the WPPP on site and make it available for inspection by Ecology personnel upon request.
5. Review and update the WPPP:
 - a. At a minimum of once per year.
 - b. Whenever there is a ***significant process change***, including changing the volume of wastewater discharged by 25% or more than indicated on your application for coverage.
 - c. Whenever a benchmark is exceeded.
6. The WPPP must specify the BMPs necessary to:
 - a. Comply with the requirements of this general permit.
 - b. Prevent, control, and treat pollution from discharges of wastewater.
7. If you omit a BMP required by this general permit or use an alternative BMP (see Special Condition S2.C.2), explain in the WPPP the BMP that was omitted or the alternative BMP that was used and provide your rationale for the omission or substitution.
8. If you or Ecology determines that the WPPP is, or would be, ineffective in achieving the benchmarks in Special Conditions S2.A, S3.A, S4.A, S5.A, S6.A, S7.A, S8.A, and S9.A (Discharge Limits), you must:
 - a. Review the WPPP for compliance with this general permit and make appropriate revisions to the WPPP to identify any necessary changes to the facility within fourteen (14) days of discovery or notification of deficiency by Ecology.
 - b. Immediately begin implementing and maintaining appropriate source control and/or treatment BMPs. You must address problems **no** later than forty-five (45) days from the date of discovery or notification. If installation of necessary BMPs is **not** feasible within forty-five (45) days, Ecology may approve additional time if an extension is requested within the initial forty-five (45) day response period.
9. Maintain a summary of changes and revisions made to the WPPP, including the date the edit was made and the name of the person making the edit.

B. Required Elements

Your WPPP must include the following elements (as applicable) and adhere to the following requirements.

1. Facility overview

Describe your facility and operations, and include the following information.

- a. A description of the facility, including:
 - i. The maximum volume of wastewater the waste management system was designed to handle, including the typical daily volume of wastewater generated (gallons per day) and typical monthly flow (gallons per month) during crush and outside of crush.

- ii. Total volumes of annual and monthly wastewater discharges for each discharge method (gallons per month and gallons per year in a typical year).
- b. A list or description of major activities that generate wastewater throughout the year. Identify approximately which months these major activities occur.
- c. A site log book that contains a record of when the following have or will occur.
 - i. Installation/maintenance and/or development/implementation of BMPs.
 - ii. Site inspections.
 - iii. Sampling and analysis.
 - iv. Equipment calibrations (whether in-line continuous or field equipment).
 - v. Scheduled reporting to Ecology (DMRs).
 - vi. Review of the WPPP.
- d. The person(s) responsible for compliance with this general permit (either by name or title, or both).
- e. Unless you discharge **all** wastewater to a WWTP, include information about existing site conditions (depth to ground water, total acreage, topography, drainage, soils, vegetation, etc.). This is intended to be a general description of existing site conditions. A professional report or assessment is **not** required.
- f. A process flow diagram or schematic diagram illustrating the components of your waste management system including tank volume, from source water to final discharge (include all storage and discharge methods that you use).
- g. A list or description of filtering agents (such as diatomaceous earth, bentonite, etc.) used in the winemaking process or chemicals used to clean or maintain the waste management system that could become part of the wastewater. You are **not** required to include additives used to modify the flavor or texture of your product.
- h. If an element of Special Conditions S10 (Winery Pollution Prevention Plan) is **not** addressed on site, but needs to be to prevent pollution, include the construction/implementation schedule for when you will address the missing element.
- i. Procedures for the cleanup in the event of a waste management system upset, spill, or failure; or a spill or leak of chemicals or petroleum products. Include actions to prevent, contain, or reduce discharges to waters of the state, and notification requirements in accordance with Special Condition S13 (Reporting). Use appropriate containers for storage/transfer of all materials
- j. Data for every year the facility discharges wastewater.
 - i. Annual totals and monthly totals for:
 - A. Gallons of wastewater discharged (total gallons per year).
 - B. Gallons of wastewater discharged for each discharge method.

- ii. Indicate which of the following categories best represents the total tons of fruit crushed at your facility in the previous year.

Crushed greater than or equal to:	Crushed less than:
(tons)	(tons)
0	40
40	119
119	159
159	333
333	667
667	1,333
1,333	2,667
2,667	5,333
5,333	10,667
10,667	21,333
21,333	42,667
42,667+	

- iii. Indicate which of the following categories best represents the total gallons of wine/juice produced at your facility in the previous year.

Produced greater than or equal to:	Produced less than:
(gallons)	(gallons)
0	17,835
17,835	23,780
23,780	50,000
50,000	100,000
100,000	200,000
200,000	400,000
400,000	800,000
800,000	1,600,000
1,600,000	3,200,000
3,200,000	6,400,000
6,400,000+	

- iv. Production schedule
- Start and end of crush (dates).
 - Start and end of **racking** (or fining and bottling) (dates).
- v. A list or brief description of the main processes that generated wastewater, including the month the activity occurred.
- vi. A summary of any adaptive management actions taken due to a benchmark exceedance (in accordance with Special Condition S2.A.3 (Adaptive Management Actions)). Describe the nature of the exceedance, adaptive

management action taken/or planned, steps to be taken to prevent a recurrence, and any other pertinent information.

2. Storage/discharge operations

Include information in bullet a (below). Include information from bullets b – h (below) if that storage/discharge method is used at your facility.

a. General requirements

Describe all storage/discharge methods used at your facility and include the following information.

- i. A description of discharge practices under normal circumstances.
- ii. A description of how you will achieve the benchmarks/effluent limitations in Special Condition S2.A, S3.A, S4.A, S5.A, S6.A, S7.A, S8.A, and S9.A (Discharge Limits) including the initial treatment (solids separation, removal of fine solids, pH neutralization, etc.) and pretreatment methods (as applicable).
- iii. Instructions for the operation and maintenance of the storage/discharge methods during normal operations.
- iv. Engineering calculations for the waste management system.

b. WWTP

Include the following information.

- i. The name of the WWTP, name and contact information for your contact at the WWTP, and a copy of your contract/user agreement with the WWTP accepting the discharge.
- ii. A description of equipment and facilities for preventing, containing, or treating slug discharges.
- iii. A list of all materials, which when discharged to the WWTP accepting the discharge, are designated Dangerous Waste by the procedures set forth in WAC 173-303-070, the normal quantity maintained on the premises for each listed material; and a map illustrating where they are located.
- iv. A description of the reporting system which will be used to alert facility management and legal authorities in the event of a slug discharge. The reporting system must be used to immediately notify the WWTP operator, and appropriate state, federal, and local authorities of any slug discharges.

c. Irrigation to managed vegetation

Include the following information.

- i. Describe your approach to comply with the benchmarks in Special Condition S4.A.1 (time of year you plan to discharge, if/when to analyze wastewater samples, if/how you will treat the wastewater before it is discharged, your application frequency, etc.).

- ii. The application method (drip line, spray field, center pivot, or other) and a description of how volumes are measured.
 - iii. Information about the irrigation lands (total size in acres, soil type, slope, depth to ground water, proximity to surface water and groundwater wells, etc.).
 - iv. The crop or vegetation being grown.
 - v. The application rate of the wastewater within the rates specified in this general permit.
 - vi. A record for each day wastewater is applied as irrigation to managed vegetation, including:
 - A. Dates wastewater was discharged as irrigation to managed vegetation.
 - B. The total volume of wastewater discharged as irrigation (gallons per acre) for each irrigation land.
 - C. The total volume of supplemental irrigation water (non-wastewater) applied for each irrigation land.
 - D. General observations about the health of the vegetation.
 - E. Weather conditions on the day of application.
 - F. Noting if any ponding or runoff occurred, or if nuisances (odors or vectors) were observed.
 - vii. A record for the entire irrigation season. Include the following information.
 - A. The total volume of wastewater applied to irrigation lands.
 - B. The total volume of supplemental irrigation water (non-wastewater) applied to irrigation lands.
 - viii. The name and phone number of the facility operator responsible for compliance with the benchmarks applicable to discharges as irrigation to managed vegetation.
- d. Lagoon and other liquid storage structure
- Include the following information.
- i. The number of lagoons/liquid storage structures, total volume of each in gallons, number of aerators (if any), and describe the liner material (if applicable), and detention time in days. Include the number of days wastewater can be discharged to each lagoon before the lagoon is full.
 - ii. Documents related to the design, installation, and maintenance of the lagoon or other liquid storage structure.
 - iii. The Existing Lagoon Assessment developed in accordance with Special Condition S5.E (Existing Lagoon Assessment).
- e. Road dust abatement
- Include the following information.
- i. A description of the road dust abatement areas, including:

- A. A map indicating the location of the road dust abatement area, the boundaries of the road dust abatement area, and the distance to property boundaries and surface water.
 - B. The total surface area of the road dust abatement area and sub-areas.
 - ii. A description of the proposed usage, including:
 - A. The total maximum daily discharge rates expressed as gallons/acre/day.
 - B. The total maximum annual discharge rate expressed as gallons/acre/year.
 - iii. A record for each day wastewater is applied as road dust abatement, including:
 - A. Dates wastewater was applied.
 - B. The volume of wastewater applied.
 - C. The volume of supplemental dust abatement water (non-wastewater) applied.
 - D. The length of road that received the wastewater.
 - E. The application system used to apply the wastewater (watering truck, etc.)
 - F. Weather conditions on the day of application.
 - G. Noting if any ponding or runoff occurred, or if nuisances (odors or vectors) were observed.
 - iv. The total amount of wastewater applied as road dust abatement (total gallons and total gallons per road dust abatement area) for the year.
- f. Subsurface infiltration system
Include the following information.
 - i. The number of tanks, total volume of each tank, retention time in each tank, number of drainfields, total size of each drainfield, and rotation schedule.
 - ii. Documents related to the design, installation, and maintenance of the subsurface infiltration system.
 - iii. The Existing Subsurface Infiltration System Assessment developed in accordance with Special Condition S7.E (Existing Subsurface Infiltration System Assessment).
- g. Infiltration basin
Include the following information.
 - i. A description of how you will achieve the effluent limitations in Special Condition S8.A.
 - ii. The number of infiltration basins and the total volume of each in gallons.
 - iii. Documents related to the design, installation, and maintenance of the infiltration basin.

h. Residual solid winery waste management

Document how wastes and leachate will be managed to comply with this general permit and applicable requirements of the jurisdictional health department (local public health, Department of Health, etc.).

i. Include the following information.

- A. A description, source, typical generation rate, and disposal method (compost, animal feed, etc.) for all residual solid winery wastes stored on site. Note in your WPPP each year the amount stored in a calendar year deviates by 25% or more.
- B. If the residual solid winery waste is exported off site, include the name of the company or individual who typically exports it, the destination of the waste, and the entity responsible for the final discharge location.
- C. A description of any contingency plans for residual solid winery waste handling.

3. Facility Map

The facility map must include a scale or include relative distances between significant structures and drainage systems and indicate which way is north. The facility map must also clearly indicate the location of the following items.

- a. Property lines, buildings, roads, and paved areas.
- b. Surface water locations (including wetlands and drainage ditches).
- c. Drainage patterns and drainage features.
- d. Structures related to the storage and discharge methods used at your facility (lagoons, subsurface infiltration systems, infiltration basins, etc.).
- e. Location of irrigation lands and road dust abatement areas.
- f. Residual solid winery waste storage structures.
- g. Any wellhead sanitary control areas, wellhead protection areas, and groundwater wells, noting their use (e.g. drinking, irrigation).

4. Sampling plan

Include the following information to help you comply with the sampling requirements.

- a. The name or position of the person responsible for conducting sampling.
- b. A list of all sampling locations and their unique identifying number.
- c. A flow diagram indicating at what stage in the waste management process samples are collected.
- d. Procedures for sample collection and handling.
- e. Procedures for sending samples to a laboratory.
- f. A list of parameters for analysis, holding times and preservatives, laboratory quantitation levels, and analytical methods.

- g. Instructions for logging into Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal (WQWebDMR) – Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) to submit results to Ecology (unless Ecology approved your waiver request).
- h. The results of all samples analyzed and the required information included in Special Condition S13.A (Discharge Monitoring Report).

5. Exported wastewater

Document the following information each time wastewater is pumped and hauled off site to a treatment facility (**not** discharged through one of the discharge methods listed in Special Condition S1.A.).

- a. Name and contact information of the entity that hauled the wastewater and of the entity responsible for the final discharge location.
- b. Date the export occurred and the destination of the wastewater.

6. Adaptive management actions

Document the following information each time a benchmark is exceeded (in accordance with Special Condition S2.A.2 (Adaptive Management Actions)).

- a. The benchmark that was exceeded and how much it was exceeded by.
- b. A description of the cause and the dates it was discovered.
- c. A description of the adaptive management actions taken (modifying existing BMPs, implementing new BMPs, etc.) and the dates the adaptive management actions were completed.
- d. A description of the status of any outstanding adaptive management actions.

7. Recordkeeping

Keep on site, all records and documents necessary to demonstrate compliance with this general permit. The following are examples of records and documents that must be stored in the WPPP. The WPPP may be maintained in an electronic format, in a non-electronic format such as a binder, or both.

- a. A copy of your completed application for coverage. The original must be sent to Ecology.
- b. Sampling records including the chain of custody for each sample analyzed.
- c. Inspection records.
- d. Training records.
- e. Documentation related to the maintenance of the flow monitoring device (as applicable). Include the name and title/position of the individual monitoring the flow and, if applicable, maintaining the instruments. Include the original strip chart recordings for the continuous monitoring instrument and calibration records (as applicable).

S11. DOMESTIC SEWAGE

The following applies to facilities that do **not** discharge **all** wastewater to a WWTP.

A. Existing Facilities

Wastewater that has come in contact with domestic sewage must **not** be discharged:

1. As irrigation to managed vegetation.
2. To a lagoon or aboveground liquid storage structure.
3. As road dust abatement.
4. To an infiltration basin.

B. New Facilities

1. At new winemaking facilities that discharge wastewater to a subsurface infiltration system, wastewater and domestic sewage may be treated by the same subsurface infiltration system if:
 - a. The subsurface infiltration system is designed to treat both waste streams, see Special Condition S7.C.2.e; **AND**
 - b. The jurisdictional health department (local public health, Department of Health, etc.) is consulted.
2. At new winemaking facilities that discharge wastewater to a discharge method other than a subsurface infiltration system, wastewater must **not** contact domestic sewage.

S12. RECORDKEEPING

A. General Recordkeeping Requirements

1. Maintain at the permitted facility, all records and documents from any activities required by this general permit including monitoring, sampling, and inspection records, and all data used to complete the application for this general permit per Special Condition S14 (Applying for Permit Coverage).
2. Maintain these records and documents at the permitted facility for a minimum of five (5) years. The records and documents may be maintained in an electronic format, in a non-electronic format, or both.
3. Extend the period of records retention during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by Ecology.

B. Ecology Access to Records

Make all records and documents available for review by Ecology personnel and provide a copy of any and all records and documents required by this general permit to Ecology within fourteen (14) days upon request.

S13. REPORTING

A. Discharge Monitoring Reports

1. Submit a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) to Ecology:
 - a. Whether or **not** there was a discharge during that DMR collection period.
 - b. On or before the DMR due date (approximately forty (40) days after the last day of the DMR collection period), see **Table 15 – Discharge Monitoring Report Deadlines**. Start monitoring wastewater flow and analyzing wastewater samples at the beginning of the first complete quarter after you receive permit coverage (see Special Condition S2.B (Monitoring Requirements)).

Table 15
Discharge Monitoring Report Deadlines

Group	DMR Collection Period ¹	DMR Due Date
Group 1 and Group 2	Quarter 1 = January 1 – March 31	May 10
	Quarter 2 = April 1 – June 30	August 10
	Quarter 3 = July 1 – September 30	November 10
	Quarter 4 = October 1 – December 31	February 10
1 = Each DMR collection period will include 3 months of monitoring wastewater flow, and may include 1 month of sampling wastewater discharges, depending on your discharge method and Group.		

2. The DMR must contain the following information (as applicable).
 - a. Flow monitoring information
 - i. The total gallons of wastewater discharged per month for the entire waste management system.
 - ii. The total gallons of wastewater discharged per month for each discharge method.
 - iii. The number of days a discharge occurred that month.
 - iv. For new facilities that are also Group 2 facilities, the maximum daily flow.
 - b. Analysis information for each sample taken
 - i. Dates the analysis was performed.
 - ii. The name of the individual or lab which performed the analysis.
 - iii. Analytical techniques or methods used.
 - iv. Method detection limit and the laboratory quantitation level (as appropriate).
 - v. Results of all analysis (including parameter name, concentration detected, and units).

- c. Discharges to WWTPs
Include the results of the sample analysis conducted by you or the WWTP.
 - d. Discharges as irrigation to managed vegetation
 - i. Group 1-option 1 facilities
Include the following information for each irrigation land receiving the discharge: the application rate (gals/acre/day), the application frequency (days/week), and if the wastewater was generated during crush.
 - ii. Group 1-option 2 facilities, and Group 2 facilities
Include the following information for each irrigation land receiving the discharge: the loading rate (lbs/acre/day), the application rate (gals/acre/day), and the application frequency (days/week).
 - e. Discharges as road dust abatement
Include the following information for each road dust abatement area receiving the discharge: the application rate (gals/acre/day), the application frequency (days/week), and if the wastewater was generated during crush.
- 3. If you conduct wastewater monitoring/sampling more frequently than required or analyze a parameter **not** required by this general permit, then the results of that wastewater monitoring/sampling and analysis must be included in your DMR.
 - 4. If you discharge to a WWTP and the WWTP accepting the discharge analyzes your wastewater, include that data from that analysis in your DMR.
 - 5. The DMR must be signed and certified in accordance with General Condition G5 (Signatory Requirements).
 - 6. Submit your DMR whether or **not** the facility was operational or a discharge occurred.
 - 7. How to submit DMRs
 - a. Submit DMRs electronically using Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal (WQWebDMR) – Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), unless you apply for, and Ecology approves, an Electronic Reporting Waiver⁹. If you received an Electronic Reporting Waiver from Ecology, you must submit your DMR to the appropriate Ecology regional office, see Special Condition S13.D (How to Submit Documents to Ecology).
 - b. Within two (2) months of receiving permit coverage, comply with either of the following.
 - i. Set up your WQWebDMR account.
For instructions on how to set up your WQWebDMR, visit Ecology's website at: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/paris/webdmr.html>.

⁹ Ecology typically only grants Electronic Reporting Waivers to Permittees that do **not** have a computer, printer, or internet connection.

- ii. Submit an **Electronic Waiver Request** form (ECY 070-381) to the appropriate Ecology regional office, see Special Condition S13.D (How to Submit Documents to Ecology).

B. Winery Pollution Prevention Plan

Submit your WPPP to Ecology by the end of the second year after you receive permit coverage, in accordance with Special Condition S10 (Winery Pollution Prevention Plan). You are **not** required to submit revised versions of the WPPP to Ecology unless directed by Ecology to do so or to comply with Special Condition S15.A (Modification of Permit Coverage).

C. Reporting Noncompliance and Spills

1. Reporting noncompliance

In the event you are unable to comply with any of the general permit terms or conditions, you must comply with the following requirements. Cause for noncompliance includes breakdown of waste treatment equipment, accidents caused by human error or negligence, or other causes such as acts of nature. Compliance with Special Condition S13.C does **not** relieve you from the responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

- a. Immediately take action to stop, contain, clean up unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance, and correct the problem.
- b. Report to Ecology any noncompliance that may endanger public health or the environment. Notify Ecology in person, by phone, or by email within twenty-four (24) hours of the time you become aware of the noncompliance. Special Condition S13.D (How to Submit Documents to Ecology) lists contact information for the Ecology Offices.
- c. Submit a written report to Ecology within five (5) days of the time that you became aware of any event required to be reported. The written submission must contain pertinent information including the following.
 - i. A description of the noncompliance and its cause.
 - ii. The period of noncompliance, including dates and times.
 - iii. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has **not** been corrected.
 - iv. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
 - v. Updates that will be included in your WPPP to address and prevent future noncompliance.

2. Spills reporting

The Permittee must report spills of oil or hazardous materials (e.g. pesticides, cleaning agents, etc.) in accordance with the requirements of RCW 90.56.280 and 173-303-145 WAC by calling the National Response Center 1-800-424-8802, and

the Washington Emergency Management Division 1-800-258-5990. Permittees can obtain additional instructions at the following website: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/other/reportaspill.htm>.

D. How to Submit Documents to Ecology

1. Electronic submittals

Use the Water Quality Permitting Portal (WQWebPortal) to submit **all** documents, data, and submittals required in this general permit. For more information about the WQWebPortal, visit: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/paris/portal.html>.

To access the WQWebPortal, you must register for Secure Access Washington (SAW). For additional information about SAW, visit: <http://support.secureaccess.wa.gov>.

All electronic submittals (documents, data, reports, etc.) must be approved and signed by a responsible person in accordance with General Condition G5 (Signatory Requirements).

For information about submitting information to Ecology, visit the following link: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/paris/webdmr.html>.

2. Electronic Reporting Waiver

If you are unable to submit electronically (for example, you do **not** have access to the internet), you must contact Ecology to request an Electronic Reporting Waiver form and submit the completed form to Ecology.

If Ecology grants your Electronic Reporting Waiver, required documents and reports must be postmarked or delivered to the appropriate Ecology regional office by the reporting deadline associated with that document. Address the envelope/package to the Department of Ecology, Water Quality Program, Winery General Permit – (title of document, such as DMR); and use the appropriate address depending on the county where your facility is located.

- a. Central Regional Office
(Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, and Yakima counties)
509-575-2490
1250 West Alder Street, Union Gap, WA 98903-0009
- b. Eastern Regional Office
(Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman counties)
509-329-3400
4601 North Monroe, Spokane, WA 99205-1295
- c. Ecology Headquarters
360-407-6000
300 Desmond Drive SE, Lacey, WA 98503

- d. Northwest Regional Office
(Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom counties)
425-649-7000
3190 160th Avenue SE, Bellevue, WA 98008-5452
- e. Southwest Regional Office
(Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, and Wahkiakum counties)
360-407-6300
300 Desmond Drive SE, Lacey, WA 98503

E. Assessments

- 1. Existing Lagoon Assessment
By the end of the second year after you receive permit coverage:
 - a. Conduct an assessment of each lagoon constructed before the effective date of this general permit, in accordance with Special Condition S5.E (Existing Lagoon Assessment).
 - b. Submit the Existing Lagoon Assessment to Ecology.
- 2. Existing Subsurface Infiltration System Assessment
By the end of the second year after you receive permit coverage:
 - a. Conduct an assessment of each subsurface infiltration system constructed before the effective date of this general permit, in accordance with Special Condition S7.E (Existing Subsurface Infiltration System Assessment).
 - b. Submit the Existing Subsurface Infiltration System Assessment to Ecology.

S14. APPLYING FOR PERMIT COVERAGE

A. When to Apply For Permit Coverage

The owner/operator seeking coverage under this general permit must apply for permit coverage within the following time limits.

- 1. Existing facilities
The owner/operator of an existing facility must apply **no** later than ninety (90) days after the effective date of this general permit. Upon submittal of a complete application for coverage (also called a Notice of Intent or NOI), Ecology will issue a decision on permit coverage pursuant to Special Condition S14.C (When Permit Coverage is Effective). Once permit coverage is issued, the owner/operator who applied for coverage, becomes the Permittee.
- 2. New facilities
The owner/operator of a new facility must apply for coverage **no** later than one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the start of the activity that may discharge any wastewater to waters of the state. Upon submittal of a complete application for coverage (also called a Notice of Intent or NOI), Ecology will issue a decision on

permit coverage pursuant to Special Condition S14.C (When Permit Coverage is Effective). Once permit coverage is issued, the owner/operator who applied for coverage, becomes the Permittee.

B. How to Apply For Permit Coverage

The owner/operator seeking coverage under this general permit must do the following.

1. Submit to Ecology, a complete application for coverage using Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Coverage Notice of Intent form. The application for coverage must be submitted electronically unless the applicant applies for, and Ecology approves, an Electronic Reporting Waiver.

- a. Electronic submittal

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

For more information about the WQWebPortal, visit:

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/paris/portal.html>.

To access the WQWebPortal, you must first register for Secure Access Washington.

For additional information about SAW, visit: <http://support.secureaccess.wa.gov>.

- b. Electronic Reporting Waiver

If you are unable to submit your application for coverage electronically (for example, you do **not** have access to the internet), you must send your complete application for coverage to the appropriate Ecology regional office listed in Special Condition S13.D (How to Submit Documents to Ecology).

2. The application for coverage must be signed in accordance with General Condition G5 (Signatory Requirements). A Responsible Person, in accordance with General Condition G5 (Signatory Requirements), must sign the signature page of the application for coverage and submit it to Ecology.

3. Public notice

- a. Existing facilities

- i. Initial application for coverage under the Winery General Permit

The owner/operator of an existing facility is **not** required to publish a public notice when submitting their initial application for coverage.

- ii. Applying to modify permit coverage

The owner/operator of an existing facility with coverage under the Winery General Permit (Permittee) wanting to modify their permit coverage must comply with the public notice requirements stated in Special Condition S15.A (Modification of Permit Coverage), unless they are modifying their permit

coverage because their volume of wastewater discharged has changed by 25% or more. A Permittee whose volume of wastewater discharged has changed by 25% or more is not required to publish a public notice.

b. New facilities

- i. The owner/operator of a new facility must:
 - A. Provide public notice.
 - B. Use the Public Notice Template on the application for coverage.
 - C. Publish the public notice once a week for two (2) weeks with at least seven (7) days between publications in a single newspaper of general circulation in the county where the facility is located.
 - D. Certify in their application for coverage that they met the public notice requirement.
- ii. The second date of the public notice starts a thirty (30)-day public comment period. At the end of the thirty (30)-day public comment period, Ecology will consider any received comments about the applicability of this general permit to the applicant before issuing a decision on permit coverage pursuant to Special Condition S14.C (When Permit Coverage is Effective).

4. State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

The owner/operator of a new facility must meet the SEPA requirements in WAC 173-226-200 and certify in their application for coverage that they met the SEPA requirement.

C. When Permit Coverage Is Effective

1. Permit coverage begins on the day Ecology issues the approval letter to the applicant.
2. If the applicant does **not** receive notification from Ecology, permit coverage automatically commences on whichever of the following dates occurs last.
 - a. The 31st day after Ecology receives a complete application for coverage packet.
 - b. The 31st day after the end of a 30-day public comment period.
 - c. The effective date of this general permit.
3. Ecology may need additional time to review the application if:
 - a. The application for coverage packet is incomplete.
 - b. Ecology requires additional site-specific information.
 - c. Members of the public request a public hearing about the applicability or non-applicability of this general permit to the operation proposed for coverage.
 - d. Members of the public submit comments.
 - e. More information is necessary to determine if coverage under this general permit is appropriate.

S15. PERMIT ADMINISTRATION

A. Modification of Permit Coverage

Before implementing a significant process change that could impact the quality or quantity of the waste discharge, contact Ecology to determine if you are required to apply for a permit modification. See the Glossary in Appendix B for the definition of significant process change.

If Ecology determines you must modify your permit before implementing a significant process change, you must:

1. Complete an application for coverage and sign it in accordance with General Condition G5 (Signatory Requirements). With the submittal, the Permittee must also demonstrate that the proposed change has complied with the SEPA review in accordance with the Washington State Law, [RCW 43.21C.020](#).
2. Submit the complete and signed application for coverage to Ecology at least sixty (60) days before implementing the proposed significant process change. See Special Condition S13.D (How to Submit Documents to Ecology) for submittal instructions. Submission of the application for coverage does **not** relieve you of the duty to comply with the terms and conditions of the general permit.

If you propose to change your discharge method, you:

- a. Are not permitted to use the new discharge method until Ecology approves your application for coverage.
 - b. Must continue to comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit, including the requirements related to the discharge method listed on your coverage letter.
3. Complete the public notice requirements in WAC 173-226-130(5). If you apply to modify your coverage because you propose to decrease the volume of wastewater discharged, you are not required to notify the public.
 4. Update your WPPP and submit the revised WPPP to Ecology.

B. How to Renew Permit Coverage

Permittees requiring renewal of coverage under this general permit must submit a complete renewal application for coverage to Ecology **no** later than one hundred and eighty (180) days prior to the expiration date of this general permit. Submit the renewal application for coverage in accordance with Special Condition S13.D (How to Submit Documents to Ecology).

If you submit a complete renewal application for coverage, as described above, coverage under this general permit will continue.

C. How to Transfer Permit Coverage

1. Coverage under this general permit will automatically transfer from the original Permittee (current permit holder) to the new owner/operator (proposed Permittee) if all of the following conditions are met.

- a. The existing Permittee and proposed Permittee submit to Ecology a complete and signed (by the existing Permittee and the proposed Permittee) Transfer of Coverage form (found on Ecology's website at (www.ecology.wa.gov/winerypermit)) containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability. The Transfer of Coverage form must be signed in accordance with General Condition G5 (Signatory Requirements) and submitted in accordance with Special Condition S13.D (How to Submit Documents to Ecology).
- b. The volume and characteristics of the wastewater and management practices remain substantially unchanged.
2. As part of the transfer, the previous Permittee must supply the new Permittee with copies of all permit documents, based on current facility conditions, used to comply with this general permit. The previous Permittee should contact Ecology regarding any Confidential Business Information.
3. The original Permittee remains responsible for, and subject to, all permit conditions and permit fees until the transfer of permit coverage is effective.
4. Once coverage under this general permit has been transferred, the new Permittee is required to comply with the existing permit documents provided by the previous Permittee until the new Permittee updates the documents to reflect any changes the new Permittee made to the facility.

D. How to Terminate Permit Coverage

You may request termination of permit coverage by submitting to Ecology a Notice of Termination (NOT) form, found on Ecology's webpage (www.ecology.wa.gov/winerypermit), signed in accordance with General Condition G5 (Signatory Requirements). You will continue to incur an annual permit fee (Chapter 173-224 WAC) until Ecology approves your Notice of Termination application.

1. You may request Ecology terminate your permit coverage when you meet at least one of the following conditions.
 - a. You demonstrate that you **no** longer discharge wastewater to waters of the state.
 - b. You demonstrate that you qualify for an exemption as stated in Special Condition S1.B (Activities NOT Covered under This General Permit).
2. To request termination of permit coverage, you must submit the complete Notice of Termination signed in accordance with General Condition G5 (Signatory Requirements) to Ecology in accordance with Special Condition S13.D (How to Submit Documents to Ecology).
3. You will continue to incur an annual permit fee (Chapter 173-224 WAC) until Ecology approves your signed NOT application and cancels your permit coverage.
4. Ecology may deny your NOT application if you have **not** met the eligibility requirements. If Ecology approves your NOT application, Ecology will send you a letter notifying you that your permit coverage is terminated.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

All discharges and activities authorized by this general permit must be consistent with the terms and conditions of this general permit. Any permit noncompliance including the discharge of any pollutant more frequently than, or at a concentration in excess authorized by this general permit, constitutes a violation of the terms and conditions of this general permit and the Washington State Water Pollution Control Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

G2. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

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

G3. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

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

G4. RIGHT OF ENTRY AND INSPECTION

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

- A. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records must be kept under the terms and conditions of this general permit;
- B. To have access to and to copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this general permit;
- C. To inspect any facilities, equipment (including sampling and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations required under this general permit;
- D. To inspect any collection, treatment, pollution management, or discharge facilities; **AND**
- E. To sample any discharge of pollutants.

G5. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

A. Responsible Person

1. All documents, data, reports, etc., submitted to Ecology must be signed and certified:

- a. In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer or duly authorized representative, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates.
 - b. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner.
 - c. In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.
 - d. In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee.
2. All permit applications (NOI, Modification of Coverage, Transfer of Coverage, Notice of Termination) must be signed:
 - a. In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer.
 - 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.

B. Duly Authorized Person

All reports required by this general 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:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to Ecology.
2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

C. Changes to Authorization

If an authorization under paragraph B.2 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph B.2 above must be submitted to Ecology prior to or included with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

D. 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.”

G6. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludge, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewater must **not** be re-suspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for discharge to State waters.

G7. MONITORING BEYOND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

If the Permittee performs monitoring to document compliance with this permit beyond that required by this general permit, sampling and analysis 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]).

Ecology may specify alternative methods for parameters without limits and for those parameters without an EPA approved test method in 40 CFR Part 136.

G8. ADDITIONAL MONITORING

Ecology may establish additional specific monitoring requirements, including the installation of groundwater monitoring wells, by administrative order or permit modification.

G9. REDUCED PRODUCTION FOR COMPLIANCE

The Permittee, in order to maintain compliance with their general permit coverage, 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.

G10. DUTY TO MITIGATE

The Permittee is required to take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this general permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting public health or the environment.

G11. PERMIT COVERAGE REVOKED

Pursuant with Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 43.21B and Chapter 173-226 WAC, the **Director** may require the Permittee to apply for and obtain coverage under an individual permit or another more specific and appropriate general permit. Cases where revocation of coverage may be required include, but are **not** limited to, the following.

A. Violation of any term or condition of this general permit;

- B. Obtaining coverage under this general permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- C. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090;
- D. A determination that the permitted activity endangers public health or the environment, or contributes to violations of water quality standards;
- E. Nonpayment of permit fees or penalties assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465 and Chapter 173-224 WAC;
- F. Failure of the Permittee to satisfy the public notice requirements of WAC 173-226-130(5), when applicable. It a Permittee who has their coverage revoked for cause according to WAC 173-226-240 may request temporary coverage under this general permit during the time an individual permit is being developed, provided the request is made within ninety (90) days from the time of revocation and is submitted along with a complete individual permit application form.

G12. GENERAL PERMIT MODIFICATION AND REVOCATION

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

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

G13. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION OF COVERAGE

A Permittee who knows, or has reason to believe, that any activity has occurred or will occur which will constitute cause for modification or revocation under General Condition G12 above, or 40 CFR 122.62, must report such plans, or such information to Ecology so that a decision can be made on whether action to modify coverage or revoke coverage under this general permit will be required. Ecology may then require submission of a new application for coverage under this general permit, or an application for an individual permit. Submission of a new application does **not** relieve the Permittee of the duty to comply with all the terms and conditions of the existing permit until the new application for coverage has been approved and corresponding permit has been issued.

G14. PAYMENT OF FEES

The Permittee must submit payment of fees associated with this general permit as assessed by Ecology. Ecology may revoke this general permit coverage or take enforcement,

collection, or other actions, if the permit fees established under Chapter 173-224 WAC are **not** paid.

G15. REQUEST TO BE EXCLUDED FROM COVERAGE UNDER A GENERAL PERMIT

Any discharger authorized by this general permit may request to be excluded from coverage under this general permit by applying for an individual permit. The discharger must submit to Ecology an application as described in Chapter 173-216 WAC with reasons supporting the request. These reasons must fully document how an individual permit will apply to the applicant in a way that the general permit **cannot**. Ecology may make specific requests for information to support the request.

Ecology will either issue an individual permit or deny the request with a statement explaining the reason for the denial. When an individual permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to this general permit, the applicability of this general permit to that Permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

G16. TERMINATION OF INDIVIDUAL PERMITS UPON ISSUANCE OF GENERAL PERMIT COVERAGE

Any previously issued individual permit will remain in effect until terminated in writing by Ecology, except that continuation of an expired, or expiring, individual permit (pursuant to Chapter 173-220-180 (5) WAC) will terminate upon coverage under this general permit.

G17. DUTY TO REAPPLY

To maintain coverage under this general permit, the Permittee must reapply for coverage at least one hundred and eighty (180) days prior to the specified expiration date of this general permit. An expired permit and coverage under this general permit continues in force and effect until Ecology issues a new permit (coverage) or until Ecology cancels it. Only those facilities that have reapplied for coverage under this general permit are covered under the continued general permit.

G18. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this general permit will be deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof will be punished by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars 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 will 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 will be a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance will be deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

G19. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING

Any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this general permit will, upon conviction, 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 knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of **not** more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per violation, by imprisonment for **not** more than six (6) months per violation, or by both fine and imprisonment.

G20. APPEALS

The terms and conditions of this general permit are subject to appeal.

A. Class of Dischargers

The permit terms and conditions as they apply to the appropriate class of dischargers, are subject to appeal within thirty (30) days of issuance of this general permit in accordance with Chapter 43.21(B) RCW and Chapter 173-226 WAC.

B. Individual Discharger

The permit terms and conditions as they apply to an individual discharger, are subject to appeal in accordance with Chapter 43.21(B) RCW within thirty (30) days of the effective date of coverage of that discharger.

An appeal of the coverage of this general permit to an individual discharger is limited to the applicability or non-applicability of this general permit to that same discharger. Appeal of this general permit coverage of an individual discharger will **not** affect any other individual dischargers. If the terms and conditions of this general permit are found to be inapplicable to any discharger(s), the matter shall be remanded to Ecology for consideration of issuance of an individual permit or permits.

G21. SEVERABILITY

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

G22. BYPASS PROHIBITED

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

A. Bypass for Essential Maintenance without the Potential to Cause Violation of Permit Limits or Conditions

Bypass is authorized if it is for essential maintenance and does **not** have the potential to cause violations of limitations or other conditions of this permit, or adversely impact public health as determined by Ecology prior to the bypass. The Permittee must submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

B. Bypass which is Unavoidable, Unanticipated, and Results in Noncompliance of this Permit

This bypass is authorized only if:

1. Bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.
2. There are no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime (but **not** if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance), or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
3. The WWTP is properly notified of the bypass as required in Special Condition S3.E of this general permit.

C. Bypass which is anticipated and has the Potential to Result in Noncompliance of this Permit

The Permittee must notify Ecology at least thirty (30) days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain (1) a description of the bypass and its cause; (2) an analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing; (3) a cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment; (4) the minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative; (5) a recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass; (6) the projected date of bypass initiation; (7) a statement of compliance with SEPA; (8) a request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-410, if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated; and (9) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

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

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

1. If the bypass is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of this permit.
2. If there are feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
3. If the bypass is planned and scheduled to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.

After consideration of the above and the adverse effects of the proposed bypass and any other relevant factors, Ecology will approve or deny the request. The public must be notified and given an opportunity to comment on bypass incidents of significant duration, to the extent feasible. Approval of a request to bypass will be by administrative order issued by Ecology under RCW 90.48.120.

APPENDIX A

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BMP	Best Management Practices
BOD ₅	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (subscript 5 indicates the length of incubation period at 20 degrees Celsius in days)
CBOD ₅	Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (subscript 5 indicates the length of incubation period at 20 degrees Celsius in days)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
gals/day	Gallons per Day
lbs	Pounds
mg/L	Milligrams per liter
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
POTW	Publicly-owned treatment works
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SEPA	State Environmental Protection Act
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WPPP	Winery Pollution Prevention Plan
WQWebDMR	Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY

***25-year, 24-hour
precipitation event***

The maximum 24 hour precipitation event with a probable reoccurrence interval of once in 25 years.

Application for coverage

A formal request for coverage, renewal of coverage, or modification of coverage, under this general permit using the electronic or paper form(s) developed by the Washington State Department of Ecology for that purpose. Also called a Notice of Intent (NOI). Ecology has developed multiple application forms for specific conditions (e.g. applications for initial coverage, applications for coverage modifications due to significant process changes). Links to the appropriate application forms are available on Ecology's website at:

www.ecology.wa.gov/winerypermit.

The application forms are also available by request from Ecology's regional offices.

Average daily flow

The average daily flow is determined by dividing the total monthly flow by the number of days a discharge occurred that month. Measured in gallons per day.

Best management practice

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 used to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, and drainage from raw material storage.

Bypass

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

***Biochemical oxygen
demand (BOD₅)***

The quantity of oxygen required for aerobic bacteria to oxidize the organic decomposable matter in water under standard laboratory procedures in five days at 20°C, expressed in milligrams per liter (mg/L). It is an index to the degree of organic pollution in water. The measure of how much oxygen is used by microorganisms breaking down organic matter over a five-day period.

***Carbonaceous
biochemical oxygen
demand (CBOD₅)***

A method defined test measured by the depletion of dissolved oxygen by biological organisms in a body of water in which the contribution from nitrogenous bacteria has been suppressed. The measure of how much oxygen is used by microorganisms breaking down organic matter over a five-day period.

Crush

The specific process of breaking the fruit skins to begin fermentation. Used generally, as “the crush,” it designates the total procedure of winemaking steps preceding fermentation.

Delegated POTW

A publicly-owned treatment works which administers a pretreatment program that meets the criteria established in 40 CFR, parts 403.8 and 403.9 and has been approved by Ecology. Permittees that discharge to a delegated POTW do **not** need a permit from Ecology for those discharges, but will be permitted by the delegated POTW.

Director

The Director of the Washington State Department of Ecology or his/her authorized representative.

Discharge

The discharge of wastewater or water containing pollutants to waters of the state. This includes discharging to the land, a wastewater treatment plant, as irrigation to managed vegetation, to a lagoon or other liquid storage structure, as road dust abatement, to a drainfield, and to an infiltration basin.

***Discharge monitoring
period***

The period of time the Permittee is required to collect and analyze wastewater samples. The discharge monitoring period for Group 1 and Group 2 facilities during the first and second year of permit coverage is monthly, and during the third, fourth, and fifth years of permit coverage it is quarterly.

Discharge point

The location where a discharge leaves the Permittee’s facility. Discharge point also includes the location where a discharge enters the ground on-site (e.g., through a Permittee’s treatment facilities/BMPs designed to infiltrate) and/or is stored on site (e.g., such as a lagoon or other liquid storage structure).

Discharger

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

***Discharge to ground
water***

The discharge of water into an unlined impoundment or onto the surface of the ground that allows the discharged water to percolate, or potentially percolate, to ground water. Discharge to ground water, to land, and to ground all have the same meaning.

Domestic sewage

Used water from residences and institutions that carries bodily wastes (primarily feces and urine), washing water, food preparation wastes, laundry wastes, and other waste products of normal living. Domestic sewage is the primary source of pathogens (disease-causing microorganisms) and putrescible organic substances.

Drainfield

Subsurface wastewater disposal facilities used to remove contaminants and impurities from wastewater. Also called a leachfield or subsurface injection bed.

Electronic Waiver Request

Permission from Ecology to submit paper applications, submittals, and DMRs instead of submitting them electronically. Permittees must submit a completed “Electronic Waiver Request” form ([ECY 070-381](#)) to receive a waiver. Ecology typically only grants Electronic Waivers to permittees that do **not** have a computer, printer, or internet connection.

Erosion

The wearing away of the land surface by precipitation, running water, ice, wind or other geological agents, including processes such as gravitational creep. Erosion also means the detachment and movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice or gravity.

Existing facility

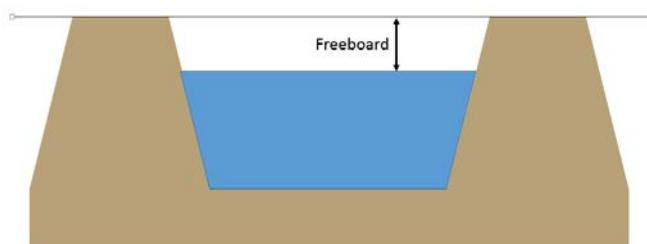
A facility that begins activities that result in a discharge, or a potential discharge to waters of the state, prior to the effective date of the general permit.

Facility

The actual individual premises where winery process wastewater is discharged.

Freeboard

The vertical distance between the uppermost horizontal surface level of a lagoon’s contents and the lowermost horizontal surface level of the lagoon’s levee.



General permit

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

<i>Ground water</i>	Water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the land surface or a surface waterbody.
<i>Home manufacturing of alcoholic beverages</i>	The production of alcoholic beverages at home for personal consumption. Those engaged in winemaking activities at home for personal use do not need to obtain coverage under the Winery General Permit.
<i>Indian Country</i>	<p>Indian Country includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All land within any Indian Reservation notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation. This includes all federal, tribal, and Indian and non-Indian privately owned land within the reservation.• All off-reservation Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.• All off-reservation federal trust lands held for Native American Tribes.
<i>Infiltration basin</i>	A structure where treated wastewater (winery process wastewater) is discharged and allowed to infiltrate into the ground.
<i>Interference</i>	A discharge by an industrial user to a WWTP, which alone or in conjunction with other discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the WWTP and its treatment processes, operations or sludge processes causing the WWTP to violate its NPDES or State Waste Discharge permit.
<i>Irrigation land</i>	A unit of land made up of managed vegetation where wastewater is consistently applied for treatment. If one unit of land receives a different volume of wastewater than another, then each is considered to be a distinct irrigation land. Irrigation lands are part of the land treatment system.
<i>Irrigation to managed vegetation</i>	The controlled application of wastewater to irrigation lands for treatment. This is also known as “land treatment”. Irrigation to managed vegetation includes discharging to crops, landscaped areas, or other vegetated areas as long as the vegetation is healthy and maintained.
<i>Irrigation water</i>	Non-wastewater (winery process wastewater) used to irrigate managed vegetation.

<i>Lagoon</i>	A structure constructed and used for the purpose of wastewater storage.
<i>Leachate</i>	Water or other liquid that has percolated through raw material, product, or waste and contains substances in solution or suspension as a result of the contact with these materials.
<i>Liquid storage structure</i>	A structure used for the purpose of wastewater storage.
<i>Listed WWTP</i>	A wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) that received approval from Ecology so that winemaking facilities that discharge to it are not required to be covered by the Winery General Permit.
<i>Managed vegetation</i>	Vegetation (crop or landscape) that is maintained and is used to provide additional treatment for wastewater (winery process wastewater). The vegetation must be healthy and viable.
<i>Maximum daily flow</i>	The total volume of wastewater that was discharged on the one day of that month with the greatest flow.
<i>New facility</i>	A winemaking facility which begins activities that result in a discharge on or after the effective date of this general permit.
<i>Pass through</i>	A discharge which exits the WWTP 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 its NPDES or State Waste Discharge permit.
<i>Permittee</i>	Includes, but is not limited to, an individual, company, firm, corporation, association, partnership, co-partnership, joint ventures, commercial entity, industry or private corporation that holds coverage under this general permit.
<i>pH</i>	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 harmful to most aquatic life.
<i>Pollutant</i>	Any substance discharged, directly or indirectly, would cause or tend to cause pollution.

Pollution

Contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of waters of the state, including change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor of the waters; or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive or other substance into any waters of the state as will or is likely to create a nuisance or render such waters harmful, detrimental or injurious to the public health, safety or welfare, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses, or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish, or other aquatic life.

Pretreatment

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

Publicly-owned treatment works (POTW)

A Publicly-Owned Treatment Works as defined at 40 CFR 403.3(q).

- (q) The term Publicly-Owned Treatment Works or POTW means a treatment works as defined by section 212 of the Act, which is owned by a State or municipality (as defined by section 502(4) of the Act). This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW Treatment Plant. The term also means the municipality as defined in section 502(4) of the Act, which has jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.
- (r) The term POTW Treatment Plant means that portion of the POTW which is designed to provide treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage and industrial waste.

Puyallup exception

Following the Puyallup Tribe of Indians Land Claims Settlement Act of 1989, 25 U.S.C. §1773, this general permit applies to land within the Puyallup Reservation except for discharges to surface waters on land held in trust by the federal government.

Racking

The process of decanting, siphoning, or pumping wine from one container to another to clarify it by leaving the sediment behind.

Residual solid winery waste

Solid waste that is a byproduct of operations that produce wine. Examples include fruit skins, stems, and seeds.

<i>Road dust abatement</i>	The discharge of wastewater to unpaved roads (e.g., roads at winemaking facilities) or unpaved driveways/parking lots for the purpose of dust suppression.
<i>Road dust abatement area</i>	A unit of road where wastewater is discharged to suppress dust. If one unit of road receives a different volume of wastewater than another, then each is considered to be a distinct road dust abatement area.
<i>SEPA</i>	The Washington State Law, RCW 43.21C.020 , intended to prevent or eliminate damage to the environment.
<i>Significant amount</i>	Amounts of pollutants that are amenable to treatment or prevention, or that have the potential to cause or contribute to a violation of Washington State Water Quality Standards or Washington State Sediment Standards.
<i>Significant Contributor of Pollutants</i>	A facility that Ecology determines to be responsible for the discharge pollutants to waters of the state and may reasonably be expected to cause a violation of any Washington State Water Quality Standard.
<i>Significant Industrial User</i>	<p>A facility is considered a Significant Industrial User when it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons per day or more of wastewater to a POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and blower blowdown wastewater);• Contributes a process waste stream which makes up five percent (5%) or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW; OR• Is designated as such by Ecology on the basis that the facility 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).
<i>Significant process change</i>	<p>Any modification of the facility that would change the characteristics of the discharge, including changing the volume and type or concentrations of pollutants, or include for coverage a new activity that was not previously covered. Examples of a significant process change that could impact the quality or quantity of the waste discharge include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adding, removing, or revising authorized activities listed in your application for coverage.• Adding, removing, or revising a discharge to ground water or to a WWTP.• Adding a new type of storage or discharge method.• Changing the location where wastewater is discharged for land treatment.

- Changing the volume of wastewater you discharge by 25% or more than indicated on your application for coverage. If you did not indicate the volume of wastewater discharged on your application for coverage, then a significant process change would include changing your production volume changes by 25% or more than indicated on your application for coverage.

<i>Site</i>	The land or water area where any facility or activity is physically located or conducted.
<i>Sludge</i>	Material that settled to the bottom of a wastewater collection, treatment, or storage device.
<i>Slug discharge</i>	Any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including, but not limited to, an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge.
<i>Stormwater</i>	Rainfall and snowmelt runoff.
<i>Subsurface infiltration system</i>	<p>An onsite system that treats wastewater (winery process wastewater) before discharging it to a drainfield where additional treatment occurs. The subsurface infiltration system includes the system that treats the wastewater and the drainfield.</p> <p>A subsurface infiltration system constructed before the effective date of the general permit may, or may not, be designed to treat wastewater (winery process wastewater). An example is a septic system designed to treat domestic sewage.</p> <p>A subsurface infiltration system constructed six (6) months or more after the effective date of the general permit must be designed for the volumes, rates, and characteristics of the wastewater (winery process wastewater).</p>
<i>Surface water</i>	Includes lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, wetlands, inland waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and water courses within the jurisdiction of the State of Washington.
<i>Tile drainage</i>	A type of drainage system that removes excess water from soil below the root zone of the crop or managed vegetation.
<i>Total dissolved solids</i>	Those solids that are capable of passing through a glass fiber filter (1.0 – 1.5 µm) and dried to a constant weight at 180 degrees centigrade.
<i>Total monthly flow</i>	The total volume of wastewater discharged in that month. Measured in gallons per month.

<i>Total organic carbon</i>	The amount of carbon found in an organic compound. Total organic carbon is a term that describes the measurement of organic contaminants in water.
<i>Total suspended solids</i>	The particulate material in wastewater that does not pass through a glass fiber filter. 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.
<i>Upset</i>	An exceptional incident in which a discharger unintentionally and temporarily is in a state of noncompliance with permit discharge limits due to factors beyond the reasonable control of the discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless/improper operation thereof.
<i>Washington State Water Quality Standards</i>	Washington State Water Quality Standards include: Surface Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-201A Washington Administrative Code (WAC)), Ground Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173 – 200 WAC), Sediment Management Standards (Chapter 173-204 WAC), and human health-based criteria in the National Toxics Rule (40 CFR 131.36).
<i>Waste management system</i>	A system designed and operated for the purpose of collecting and managing wastewater to minimize adverse impacts on the environment.
<i>Wastewater or winery process wastewater</i>	Water or liquid-carried waste from industrial or commercial processes. In this general permit, “wastewater” refers specifically to winery process wastewater. Wastewater is primarily generated during the cleaning of winemaking equipment and facilities. Examples include bottle and barrel rinse water, equipment/floor wash water, lees, and byproducts of the winemaking process. Winery waste does not include waste produced by agricultural operations associated with the growing of fruit or domestic sewage.

<i>Water quality standards</i>	Includes chapters: 173-200 WAC (Water Quality Standards for Ground Water of the State of Washington) and 173-201A WAC (Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Washington). In the absence of other definitions as set forth herein, the definitions as set forth in 40 CFR, part 403.3 will be used for circumstances concerning the discharge of wastewater.
<i>Waters of the state</i>	Includes those waters as defined as “waters of the state” as defined in Chapter 90.48 RCW . This includes ground water, lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, wetlands, inland waters, salt waters and all other surface waters and water courses within the jurisdiction of the State of Washington.
<i>Wellhead protection area</i>	The portion of a well’s, well-field’s, or spring’s zone of contribution defined as such using WHPA criteria established by the Washington Department of Health.
<i>Wellhead sanitary control area</i>	The area immediately around the drinking water wellhead.
<i>Winery</i>	A facility that processes fruit, fruit juice, must, or wine and converts it into wine ready for bottling or converts it into liquids used by other wineries.
<i>Winery process wastewater</i>	See definition for “wastewater”.
<i>WWTP</i>	Wastewater treatment plant, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A POTW that has not been delegated authority by Ecology to issue permits to tributary users of their POTW in accordance with Chapter 173-208 WAC and 40 CFR Part 403.• A privately-owned treatment works that has a NPDES/State Waste Discharge Permit from Ecology.

APPENDIX C

Listed WWTPs

ECY Regional Office ¹	Name of WWTP
Central Regional Office	City of Cashmere
	City of Grandview
	Port of Sunnyside
	City of Prosser
	City of West Richland
Eastern Regional Office	None at this time
Northwest Regional Office	Anacortes WWTP
	Bremerton STP
	Burlington WWTP
	Edmonds STP
	Everett STP
	Fisherman Bay STP
	Gig Harbor STP
	Kitsap Co. Central Kitsap WWTP
	Kitsap Co. Kingston WWTP
	La Conner STP
	Lake Stevens Sewer District WWTP
	Lynnwood STP
	Marysville STP
	Midway Sewer District WWTP
	Monroe STP
	Mt. Vernon WWTP
	Mukilteo Water and Wastewater District WWTP
	Roche Harbor Resort WWTP
	Rosario WWTP
	Sedro Woolley WWTP
	Skagit Co. Sewer District 2 Big Lake WWTP
	Stanwood STP
Southwest Regional Office	None at this time
1 = See Ecology's website for a map of the regional offices. http://www.ecy.wa.gov/directory.html	

APPENDIX D

Required Analytical Methods

Parameter	Required Analytical Protocol ¹	Detection Level ²	Quantitation Level ³
Flow	Calibrated device	N/A	N/A
pH	SM 4500-H ⁺ B	N/A	N/A
5-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅)	SM 5210-B ³	2 mg/L	2 mg/L
5-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD ₅)	SM 5210-B ³	2 mg/L	2 mg/L
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	SM 2540-C	20 mg/L	20 mg/L
Total suspended solids (TSS)	SM 2540-D	5 mg/L	5 mg/L
Nitrate (as N)	SM 4500-NO ₃ - E/F/H	100 µg/L	100 µg/L
Chloride	SM 4500-Cl B/C/D/E and SM 4110-B	Sample and limit dependent	
Sulfate (as mg/L SO ₄)	SM 4110-B	0.2 mg/L	0.2 mg/L

1 = Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the wastewater monitoring requirements specified in this general permit must conform to the latest revision of the following documents, unless otherwise specified in this general permit.

- Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants contained in 40 CFR Part 136
- Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (APHA)

2 = 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.

3 = 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).

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).