

Fact Sheet for State Waste Discharge Permit ST0009237

Crunch Pak, LLC

February 6, 2019

Purpose of this fact sheet

This fact sheet explains and documents the decisions the Department of Ecology (Ecology) made in drafting the proposed State Waste Discharge Permit (SWDP) for Crunch Pak, LLC that will allow discharge of wastewater to the City of Cashmere POTW.

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

Ecology makes the draft permit and this fact sheet available for public review and comment at least thirty (30) days before it issues the final permit to the facility operator. Copies of this fact sheet and draft SWDP permit No. ST0009237 for Crunch Pak, LLC are available for public review and comment from February 14, 2019 until the close of business March 14, 2019. For more details on preparing and filing comments about these documents, please see **Appendix A - Public Involvement Information**.

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

After the public comment period closes, Ecology will summarize substantive comments and agency responses to them. Ecology will include the summary and responses to comments to this fact sheet as **Appendix D - Response to Comments**, and publish it when the final SWDP is issued. Ecology generally will not revise the rest of this fact sheet. The full document will become part of the legal history contained in the Crunch Pak, LLC's permit file.

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I. Introduction

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

Ecology adopted rules describing how it exercises its authority:

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

Such rules require any industrial facility owner/operator to obtain a State Waste Discharge Permit (SWDP) before discharging wastewater to State waters. The rules also apply to commercial or industrial facilities discharging to sewage collection systems operated by municipalities or public entities, which subsequently discharge to waters of the State. The rules help define the basis for effluent limits and for other performance requirements imposed by the permit.

Under the SWDP program and in response to a complete and accepted permit application, Ecology generally prepares a draft permit and accompanying fact sheet, and makes it available for public review before final issuance. If the volume or characteristics of the discharge have not changed Ecology may choose not to issue a public notice. When Ecology publishes an announcement (public notice); it tells people where they can read the draft permit, and where to send their comments, during a period of 30 days. (See **Appendix A-Public Involvement Information** for more detail about the public notice and comment procedures). After the public comment period ends, Ecology may make changes to the draft SWDP in response to comment(s). Ecology will summarize the responses to comments and any changes to the permit in **Appendix D**.

II. Background Information

Table 1 General Facility Information

Facility Information	
Applicant	Mt. Cashmere Properties, LLC
Facility Name and Address	Crunch Pak, LLC 300 Sunset Highway Cashmere, WA 98815
Contact at Facility	Name: Drew Dalgetty Title: General Manager Telephone #: 509-782-0723
Responsible Official	Name: Mauro Felizia Title: President Address: 300 Sunset Highway Telephone #: 509-782-0723 FAX #:509-782-0204
Industrial User Type	Significant Industrial User
Industry Type	Sliced apple packing.
SIC Codes	2099
Facility Location (NAD83/WGS84 reference datum)	Latitude: 47.520900 Longitude: -120.47192
Name of Receiving POTW	City of Cashmere POTW
Discharge Location (NAD83/WGS84 reference datum)	Latitude: 47.521030 Longitude: -120.47358
Permit Status	
Renewal Date of Previous Permit	Issued on February 26, 2010 Administratively extended on April 1, 2015
Application for Permit Renewal Submittal Date	October 23, 2014
Date of Ecology Acceptance of Application	January 26, 2015
Inspection Status	
Date of Last Non-sampling Inspection Date	February 10, 2016

Figure 1 Facility Location Map, far

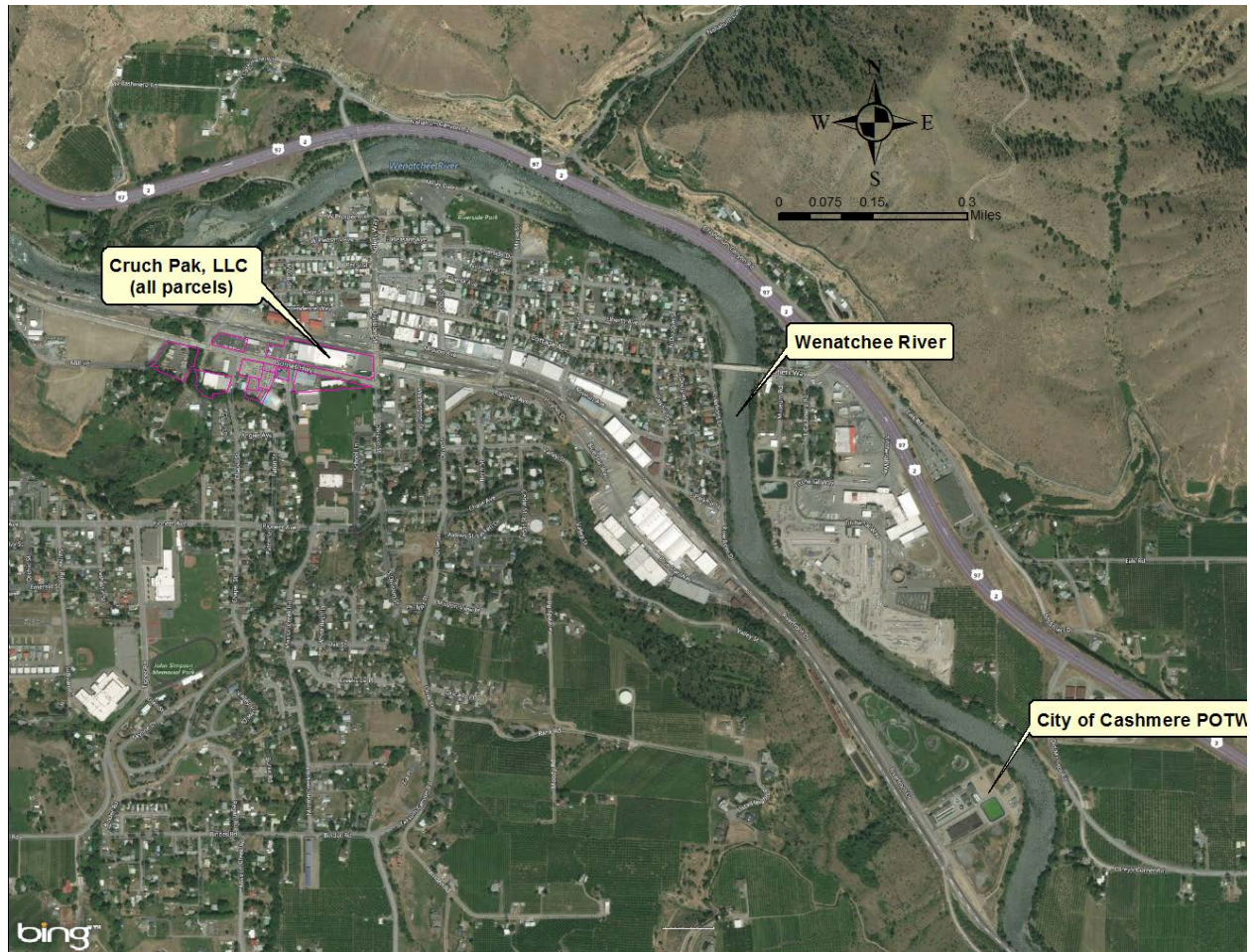


Figure 2 Facility Location Map, close

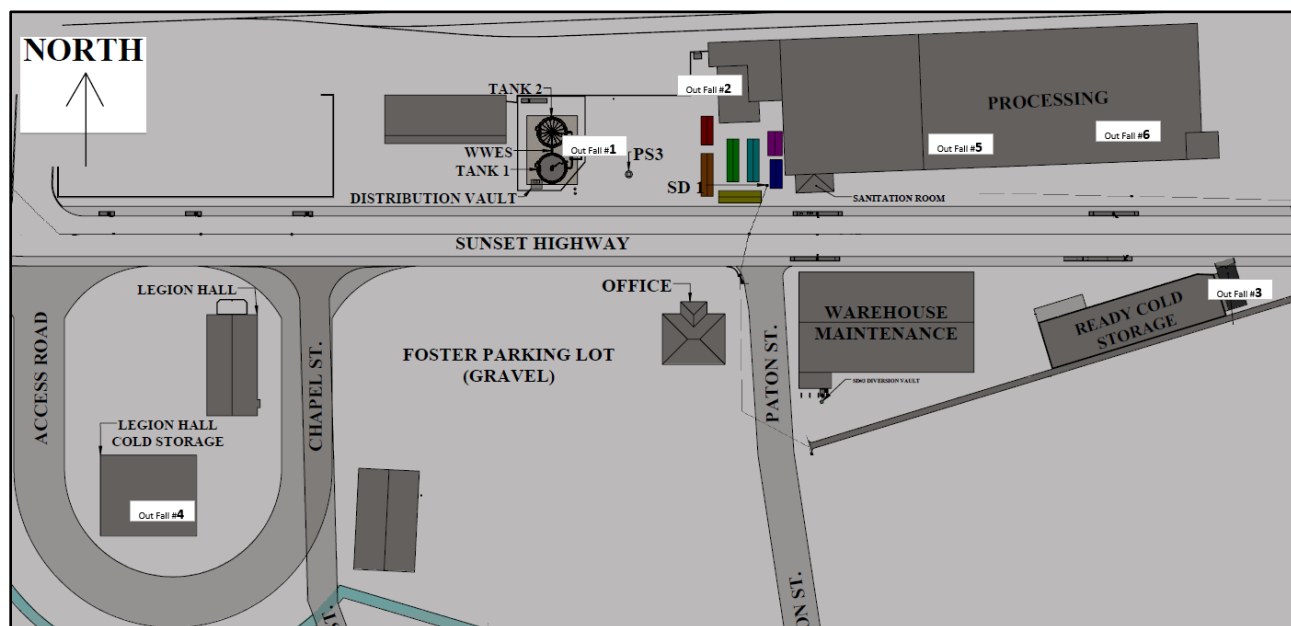


A. Facility description

History

Crunch Pak, LLC began in a 600 square foot room in a Naumes apple packing facility in Wenatchee in 2000. In 2004, Crunch Pak, LLC moved to the city of Cashmere. The Cashmere site contains over 18,000 square feet and was formerly an apple-packing warehouse. An additional 59,500 square feet was added in 2012. Figure #3 presents the facility's present-day general site map.

Figure 3 General Site Map



Crunch Pak, LLC is estimated to have 42 percent of the ready-to-eat sliced apple market and is sold in more than 16,000 stores including: Publix, Kroger, Costco, Walmart, Sam's Club, Target, Albertsons, Ahold, Food Lion, Arby's, Wendy's, Chick-fil-A, and Bob Evans. Crunch Pak, LLC also has 20 to 30 percent of the sliced apple distribution market to schools and restaurants. Some of Crunch Pak's produced items include grapes, carrots, cheese and crackers and well as flavored dipping sauces.

Industrial process

Crunch Pak, LLC primarily produces packaged sliced apples for the ready-to-eat market. The company is a Significant Industrial User (SIU) of the City of Cashmere POTW and is not subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards. No toxic chemicals are known to be stored on site. The facility processes approximately 150,000 pounds of sliced apples daily. Approximately 800 employees work 24 hours per day, seven days a week at the facility.

Primarily, Crunch Pak produces apple slices that have been treated with a mixture of Vitamin C and a calcium formula (NatureSeal) to retard oxidation ("browning") of the exposed flesh of the apples. The facility's industrial process is composed of six general steps, described below:

1. Raw apples received from supplier packing houses.

2. Received apples are quarantined until they clear quality and microbiological inspection.
3. Once cleared, apples are released for use and scheduled for the following production process:
 - a. Whole bins dumped into flumes for transport to slicing machines
 - b. Flumes are charged with sanitizers to provide surface sanitation prior to slicing.
 - c. Apples go through slicer and then are transported through a final rinse, which contains and a final sanitation step.
 - d. Following the final rinse, the sliced apples pass across a sorting table where defective slices are removed.
 - e. The sliced apples are treated with anti-browning solution (mixture of calcium and Vitamin C/ascorbic acid).
4. Packaging Process: after anti-browning treatment, sliced apples are packaged in one of three ways:
 - a. Poly-bag packaging on vertical form fill and seal machines (2oz. to 3lb)
 - b. Bulk packaging
 - c. Tray packaging, where apple slices are combined with other ingredients (dips, carrots, cheese, pretzels, etc.)
5. Warehouse and shipping
 - a. All product goes immediately to the warehouse and is quarantined for final microbial inspection.
 - b. Product is released based on satisfactory testing.

Process Wastewater

At full capacity, Crunch Pak, LLC expects to discharge approximately 200,000 gpd of process wastewater (two outfalls) to the City of Cashmere POTW. However, it presently has a contract with the City of Cashmere POTW for a maximum of 350,000 gpd. This maximum includes the amount of non-contact cooling water discharged through four additional outfalls.

Process wastewater flow is discharged through only outfalls #001 and #005. Such wastewater has significant concentrations of BOD₅ and TSS. Historically the process wastewater also contained very acidic pH, which at times were less than pH 5 (the lower pretreatment limit for industrial discharges to the City of Cashmere POTW).

Outfall #001

The majority of the facility's process wastewater is discharged from outfall #001 (Figure 4), which is located in the Processing Building. This outfall represents the discharges from the wastewater equalization system.

Figure 4 Outfall #001



Outfall #005

Outfall #5 (Figure 5) is a previously abandoned outfall in the Processing Building that has been reactivated. The wastewater discharged comes from the RotoShear (Figure 6).

Figure 5 Outfall #005



Figure 6 RotoShear



Non-contact Cooling Water

The combined daily flow of non-contact cooling water has averaged 7,871 gpd (0.007871 mgd) since 2013. Whereas the average influent flow to the city of Cashmere POTW has been 0.411 mgd. The average volume of non-contact cooling water discharged by Crunch Pak represents only 1.9% of the average POTW influent flow. Ecology considers this amount of flow as insignificant and therefore, is consistent with the requirements contained in WAC 173-216-60 (b)(vii). Non-contact cooling water is discharged through outfalls #002, #003, #005 and #006.

Outfall #002

Outfall #002 (Figure 7) is located in the refrigeration engine room attached to the west side of the Processing Building. Estimated flows are expected as high as 4,500 gpd. The floor drain in the foreground also drains to the city's sanitary sewer.

Figure 7 Outfall #002



Outfall #003

Outfall #003 (Figure 8) is located in the Ready Cold Storage Building, which is located southeast of the Processing Building. The sewer connection is located on Division Street. Estimated flows are expected as high as 2,200 gpd.

Figure 8 Outfall #003



Outfall #004

Outfall #004 (Figure 9) discharges non-contact cooling water from the Legion Hall Cold Storage Building, located southwest of the Legion Hall Building. The

sewer connection is located on Chapel Street. Estimated flows are expected as high as 2,800 gpd.

Figure 9 Outfall #004



Outfall #006

Outfall #006 (Figure 10) is a relatively new cold storage engine room on the northeast side of the Processing Building. An estimation of discharged flow is not yet available.

Figure 10 Outfall #006



Wastewater pretreatment

Two Crunch-Pak wastewater holding tanks (installed 2014) provide a constant waste flow to the treatment plant. City of Cashmere POTW employees control the discharge from these tanks, utilizing a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system. This system prevents “slug loads” of high-strength process wastewater from being discharged to the City of Cashmere POTW.


Some of the process wastewater is screened through a RotoShear to remove larger pieces of organics.

All process wastewater receives automatic pH neutralization and screening through a hydro-sieve, which removes solids greater than approximately two microns. A product called “Quat Shield” (Figure 11, below) is added to the discharges of process wastewater in order to neutralize the toxic effects of quaternary ammonia compounds (Quats) that are used to sanitize the process areas within the facility.

Quats may be applied at concentrations varying from about 100 ppm to 400 ppm. As sanitizers, Quats are commonly applied at 200 ppm to food contact surfaces, and the solution is allowed to dry. The dry residue provides germicidal activity until degradation occurs. Quats also can also function as detergents when present in high concentrations.

On several occasions, prior discharges of Quats were found to have “killed” the bacteria in the POTW activated sludge basins. That type of occurrence was later eliminated by adding Quat Shield to the discharged industrial effluent.

Figure 11 Quat Shield


River Bend Labs
Leaders in the Water Treatment Industry

Safety Data Sheet

1 – PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: **Quat Shield**
PRODUCT NUMBER: QUATSHIELD
OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION: Beige Liquid, nutty odor.
RECOMMENDED USE: Binding Agent


COMPANY: RIVER BEND LABS
A DIV OF CHEMTRON CORPORATION
3500 HARRY S. TRUMAN BLVD
ST. CHARLES, MO 63301
(P) 636-940-5445 (MON-FRI 7:30-4:00)
www.riverbendlab.com

EMERGENCY PHONE: (800) 424-9300 (CHEMTREC)
REVISION NUMBER: SEPTEMBER 15, 2015

2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: Use reasonable care in handling. Protect eyes, skin and avoid spills on clothing. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry area. Avoid excessive breathing of vapors. Maintain adequate ventilation.

CLASSIFICATION 29 CFR 1910.1200: This product is not hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.



GHS SIGNAL WORD: Warning

GHS HAZARD STATEMENTS: H319: Causes serious eye irritation
May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

B. Discharge location to the City of Cashmere POTW

The City of Cashmere POTW is a relatively small (1.23 mgd) activated sludge facility that incorporates the Modified Bardenpho process in order to reduce the phosphorus content of its effluent discharges to the Wenatchee River.

Crunch Pak, LLC discharges to the city's sewer collection system via six outfalls. Outfalls #001 and #005 are used for process wastewater that has significant

BOD₅, pH and TSS components. Outfalls #002, #003, #004, and #006 are used for discharges of non-contact cooling water only.

C. Wastewater characterization

Process wastewater samples at #001 are collected by means of a dedicated refrigerated autosampler. All of the other outfalls are sampled by means of grab samples.

Crunch Pak, LLC reported the concentration of pollutants in its permit renewal application and in discharge monitoring reports (DMRs). The data presented in Table 2 characterizes the quality of the process wastewater discharged by the facility from April 2013 through January 2018:

Table 2 Wastewater characterization

Outfall #	Parameter	Units	# of Samples	Average Monthly Value	Maximum Daily Value
001	BOD ₅	mg/L	1,190	2,220	5,730
	BOD ₅	lbs/day	1,190	1,261	3,970
	TSS	mg/L	1,179	129.6	147
	TSS	lbs/day	1,179	80.4	275
	Flow	gpd	1,758	76,165	254,341
002	BOD ₅	mg/L	108	5.49	47
	BOD ₅	lbs/day	108	0.07	2.0
	TSS	mg/L	109	51.1	337
	TSS	lbs/day	109	0.82	8.8
	Flow	gpd	1,559	1,874	12,760
003	BOD ₅	mg/L	108	7.4	69
	BOD ₅	lbs/day	108	0.04	2.0
	TSS	mg/L	108	10.0	46
	TSS	lbs/day	108	0.08	0.73
	Flow	gpd	1,627	1,242	17,390
004	BOD ₅	mg/L	108	6.71	50
	BOD ₅	lbs/day	108	0.06	4.2
	TSS	mg/L	108	42.2	197
	TSS	lbs/day	108	0.32	3.5
	Flow	gpd	1,532	937	22,220
005	BOD ₅	mg/L	316	474	2,880
	BOD ₅	lbs/day	316	52.3	340
	TSS	mg/L	317	99.8	508
	TSS	lbs/day	317	11.5	58
	Flow	gpd	517	13,584	28,635
006	BOD ₅	mg/L	107	12.6	510
	BOD ₅	lbs/day	107	0.15	0.89
	TSS	mg/L	107	12.2	118
	TSS	lbs/day	107	0.28	2.6
	Flow	gpd	1,649	3,440	17,870
MP 001-006	AVG TOTAL FLOW	Gallons per Day		97,242	

Outfall #	Parameter	Units	# of Samples	Minimum Daily Value	Maximum Daily Value
001	pH	S.U.	1,102	4.78	9.48
002	pH	S.U.	109	7.35	9.42
003	pH	S.U.	108	7.72	9.05
004	pH	S.U.	108	1.90	10.20
005	pH	S.U.	317	3.73	9.43
006	pH	S.U.	107	7.21	9.12

D. Summary of compliance with previous permit issued

The previous permit was issued on February 26, 2010 and became effective on April 1, 2010. That permit placed maximum daily effluent limits on Outfall #001 of flow (70,000 gpd), BOD₅ (4,000 mg/L), and pH (5-11). The permit also placed maximum daily effluent limits on the combined Outfalls #002, #003 and #004 of flow (9,500 gpd) and pH (5-11). The permit included no specific limitations for outfalls #005 and #006, since those outfalls were constructed later. However, outfall #005 was later aggregated to #001 as process wastewater, while #006 was later aggregated to outfalls #002, #003, #004 and #006 as non-contact cooling water.

The previous permit expired on March 15, 2015. However, it was effectively administratively extended by virtue of the following three letters from Ecology:

On August 7, 2012, Ecology approved: (1) an increase in the maximum daily flow limitation of process wastewater to 150,000 gpd, (2) an increase in the maximum daily BOD₅ concentration limitation to 6,000 mg/L, (3) a new 'maximum daily' BOD₅ loading limitation of 3,300 lbs/day, and (4) a new 'maximum 3-day average' BOD₅ loading limitation of 2,335 lbs/day.

- On September 14, 2012, Ecology approved an increase in the maximum daily flow limitation of non-contact cooling water to 20,000 gpd.
- On May 28, 2014, Ecology reiterated the same 'base level' as stated in its August 7, 2012 letter, above. However, the letter also approved a set of 'short-term discharge limits' which: (1) increased the maximum daily BOD₅ loading limitation to 4,000 lbs/day, and (2) increased the maximum 3-day average BOD₅ loading limitation to 3,500 lbs/day. The letter specified that the above limits applied to only the process wastewater discharged by outfalls #001 and #005.

Crunch Pak, LLC did not consistently comply with the effluent limits and permit conditions throughout the duration of the permit issued on February 26, 2010.

Ecology assessed compliance based on its review of the facility's discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) and on inspections conducted by Ecology.

Table 3 shows several flow (14), pH (13) and BOD₅ (25) effluent violations since issuance of the previous permit. The majority (88.5%) of those violations were associated with process wastewater discharged through Outfall #1.

Crunch Pak, LLC has worked diligently and succeeded in correcting the pH violations through internal process control modifications. It has also corrected the flow violations through contractual increases with the city of Cashmere. In fact, the proposed permit's maximum daily flow limitation of 350,000 gpd is based on the facility's current (April 9, 2018) Wastewater Services Agreement with the city.

Ecology plans to introduce into the proposed permit a new "monthly average" limitation for BOD₅ loading that is numerically equivalent to the "maximum 3-day average" limitation stipulated in the current Wastewater Services Agreement with the city.

Hypothetically, if such a "monthly average" had been incorporated into the previous permit, there would have only been 2 subsequent violations rather than 25 violations.

Table 3 summarizes the effluent violations that occurred during the term of the previous permit:

Table 3 Effluent violations during term of previous permit

Violation Date	Outfall #	Parameter	Units	Reported Value	Permit Limitation
April 2010	001	Flow	gpd	71,580	70,000
April 2010	001	BOD ₅	mg/L	4,380	4,000
November 2010	001	BOD ₅	mg/L	5,400	4,000
December 2010	001	BOD ₅	mg/L	6,160	4,000
December 2010	001	pH	SU	4.88	5-11
December 2011	001	pH	SU	4.67	5-11
February 2012	001	pH	SU	4.97	5-11
March 2012	001	pH	SU	4.67	5-11
March 2012	001	Flow	gpd	115,047	70,000
April 2012	001	BOD ₅	mg/L	4,140	4,000

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Violation Date	Outfall #	Parameter	Units	Reported Value	Permit Limitation
June 2012	003	pH	SU	4.78	5-11
July 2012	004	Flow	gpd	11,540	9,500
September 2012	001	BOD ₅	mg/L	8,100	6,000 ^a
November 2012	001	BOD ₅	mg/L	6,060	6,000
December 2012	001	BOD ₅	mg/L	6,480	6,000
December 2012	001	BOD ₅	lbs/day	3,713	3,300 ^b
January 2013	001	BOD ₅	lbs/day	3,800	3,300
January 2013	001	BOD ₅	mg/L	7,980	6,000
January 2013	001	pH	SU	4.98	5-11
February 2013	001	BOD ₅	lbs/day	3,648	3,300
March 2013	001	pH	SU	4.66	5-11
April 2013	001	BOD ₅	mg/L	6,240	6,000
April 2013	001	pH	SU	3.73	5-11
May 2013	006	Flow	gpd	486,350	20,000 ^c
May 2013	001	BOD ₅	mg/L	6,360	6,000
June 2013	001	BOD ₅	mg/L	6,600	6,000
July 2013	001	BOD ₅	mg/L	7,020	6,000
August 2013	001	BOD ₅	mg/L	6,180	6,000
September 2013	001	BOD ₅	mg/L	6,480	6,000
October 2013	001	BOD ₅	mg/L	6,120	6,000
November 2013	001	BOD ₅	mg/L	6,840	6,000
December 2013	001	BOD ₅	lbs/day	3,311	3,300
January 2014	001	pH	SU	4.79	5-11
February 2014	001	BOD ₅	mg/L	6,300	6,000
February 2014	001	BOD ₅	lbs/day	3,542	3,300
March 2014	001	BOD ₅	mg/L	6,360	6,000
March 2014	001	BOD ₅	lbs/day	3,641	3,300

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Violation Date	Outfall #	Parameter	Units	Reported Value	Permit Limitation
April 2014	001	BOD ₅	lbs/day	3,357	3,300
April 2014	001	pH	SU	4.93	5-11
June 2014	001	pH	SU	4.78	5-11
February 2016	004	pH	SU	4.61	5-11
May 2016	004	Flow	gpd	22,220	20,000
July 2016	001	Flow	gpd	161,106	150,000 ^d
September 2016	004	pH	SU	1.90	5-11
September 2016	001	Flow	gpd	152,426	150,000
November 2016	001	Flow	gpd	175,818	150,000
December 2016	001	Flow	gpd	239,517	150,000
January 2017	001	Flow	gpd	254,341	150,000
February 2017	001	Flow	gpd	156,814	150,000
September 2017	001	Flow	gpd	162,188	150,000
October 2017	001	Flow	gpd	241,519	150,000
November 2017	001	Flow	gpd	196,079	150,000
^a The previous permit's maximum daily BOD ₅ concentration limit of 4,000 mg/L for process wastewater was increased administratively to 6,000 mg/L on August 7, 2012.					
^b A new maximum daily BOD ₅ loading limit of 3,300 mg/L for process wastewater was added administratively to the previous permit on August 7, 2012.					
^c The previous permit's maximum daily flow limit of 9,500 gpd for non-contact cooling water was increased administratively to 20,000 gpd on September 14, 2012.					
^d The previous permit's maximum daily flow limit of 70,000 gpd for process wastewater was increased administratively to 150,000 gpd on August 7, 2012.					

The previous permit only contained submittal requirements for quarterly Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) and an Application for Permit Renewal. Crunch Pak, LLC complied with those submittal requirements.

E. State environmental policy act (SEPA) compliance

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

III. Proposed Permit Effluent Limits

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

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

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

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

Ecology does not usually develop permit limits for pollutants not reported in the permit application but may be present in the discharge. The permit does not authorize the discharge of the non-reported pollutants. During the five-year permit term, the facility's effluent discharge conditions may change from those conditions reported in the permit application. The facility must notify Ecology if significant changes occur in any constituent. Until Ecology modifies the permit to reflect additional discharge of pollutants, a permitted facility could be violating its permit.

A. Technology-based effluent limits

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

The state waste discharge permit regulations include restrictions and prohibitions to protect receiving publicly-owned sewerage systems. A facility may not discharge any wastewater having a pH of <5.0 or >11.0, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel unless the:

- The receiving POTW's sewage collection system is specifically designed to accommodate such discharges; or
- The discharges are specifically authorized by a SWDP (WAC 173-216-060).

Federal regulations (40 CFR 403.5b) also prohibit the discharge of pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the receiving POTW, but in no case discharges with pH <5.0, unless the sewage collection system and POTW are designed to accommodate such discharges. The following effluent limits for Crunch Pak, LLC are necessary to comply with State and federal regulations:

Table 4 Technology-based effluent limits

Parameter	Minimum Daily	Maximum Daily
pH	5.0 Standard Units	11.0 Standard Units

B. Contract-based effluent limits

The following effluent limits for Crunch Pak, LLC were taken directly from its current Wastewater Services Agreement, dated April 9, 2018, with the city of Cashmere:

Table 5 Contract-based effluent limits

Parameter	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Flow, combined	n/a	350,000 gpd
BOD ₅ mg/L	n/a	6,000 mg/L
BOD ₅ lbs/day	3,500 lbs/day	4,000 lbs/day

C. Comparison of effluent limits in the previous permit**Table 6 Comparison of previous and proposed effluent limits**

Parameter	Basis of Limit	Previous Effluent Limits: Outfalls #001 and #005		Proposed Effluent Limits: All Outfalls	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
BOD ₅ , mg/L	Contractual	n/a	6,000	n/a	6,000
BOD ₅ , lbs/day	Contractual	n/a	3,300	3,500	4,000
Flow	Contractual	n/a	150,000	n/a	350,000
Parameter	Basis of Limit	Previous Effluent Limits: Outfalls #002, #003, #004 #006		Proposed Effluent Limits: Outfalls #002, #003, #004 #006	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Flow, gpd	Contractual	n/a	20,000	n/a	n/a
Parameter	Basis of Limit	Previous Effluent Limits: All Outfalls		Proposed Effluent Limits: All Outfalls	
		Minimum Daily	Maximum Daily	Minimum Daily	Maximum Daily
pH (standard units)	Technology	5.0	11.0	5.0	11.0

IV. Monitoring Requirements

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

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

A. Laboratory accreditation

Ecology requires that facilities must use a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of Chapter 173-50 WAC, Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories, to prepare all monitoring data (with the exception of certain parameters). The laboratory at Crunch Pak, LLC has not been accredited for any parameter. However, the facility utilizes Cascade Analytical (Wenatchee) for the following laboratory analyses:

Table 7 Accredited parameters

Parameter Name	Category	Method Name	Matrix Description
BOD ₅	General Chemistry	SM 5210 B-01	Non-potable Water
TSS	General Chemistry	SM 2540 D-97	Non-potable Water

B. Wastewater monitoring

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

V. Other Permit Conditions

A. Reporting and recordkeeping

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

B. Operations and maintenance

Ecology requires dischargers to take all reasonable steps to properly operate and maintain their wastewater pretreatment system in accordance with State regulations (WAC 173-240-080 and WAC 173-216-110). Therefore, Crunch Pak, LLC must prepare and submit an updated operation and maintenance (O&M) manual as required by State regulation for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities (WAC 173-240-150). Implementation of the procedures in the updated operation and maintenance manual ensures the facility's compliance with the terms and limits contained in the proposed permit.

C. Prohibited discharges

Ecology prohibits certain pollutants from being discharged to the City of Cashmere POTW. These include substances which cause interference or pass-

through, pollutants which may cause damage to the POTW or harm to the POTW workers (Chapter 173-216 WAC), and the discharge of designated dangerous wastes not authorized by the proposed permit (Chapter 173-303 WAC).

D. Dilution prohibited

Ecology prohibits Crunch Pak, LLC from diluting its effluent as a partial or complete substitute for adequate pretreatment to achieve compliance with the effluent limits contained in the proposed permit.

E. General conditions

Ecology bases the proposed permit's standardized general conditions on State law and regulations. They are included in all SWDPs issued by Ecology.

VI. Public Notification of Non-compliance

Ecology may annually publish a list of all industrial users in significant noncompliance with pretreatment standards or requirements during any of the previous four calendar quarters in a local newspaper.

VII. Permit Issuance Procedures

A. Permit modifications

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

B. Proposed permit issuance

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

VIII. References for Text and Appendices

Washington State Department of Ecology.

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

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

Appendix A—Public Involvement Information

Ecology proposes to reissue a permit to Crunch Pak, LLC. The proposed permit includes wastewater discharge limits and other conditions. This fact sheet describes the facility and Ecology's reasons for requiring permit's effluent limitations and conditions.

Ecology will place a Public Notice of Draft on February 14, 2019 Wenatchee World to inform the public and to invite comment on the proposed draft State Waste Discharge Permit (SWDP) and this fact sheet.

The notice:

- Indicates where copies of the draft SWDP and Fact Sheet are available for public review (a local public library, the closest Ecology regional or field office, posted on our website);
- Offers to provide the documents in an alternate format to accommodate special needs;
- Asks people to tell us how well the draft permit would protect the receiving POTW;
- Invites people to suggest fairer conditions, limits, and requirements for the draft permit;
- Invites comments on Ecology's determination of compliance with antidegradation rules;
- Invites people to submit their comments, in writing, before the end of the comment period;
- Indicates how to request a public hearing about the draft permit; and
- Explains the next step(s) in the permitting process.

NOTICE: ANNOUNCEMENT OF AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT PERMIT

PERMIT NO.: ST0009237

APPLICANT: Crunch Pak, LLC

300 Sunset Hwy

Cashmere, WA 98815

Crunch Pak, LLC has applied for renewal of a State Waste Discharge permit in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington (RCW) and Chapter 173-216 Washington Administrative Code (WAC).

Following evaluation of the application and other available information, a draft permit has been developed which would allow the discharge of industrial wastewater (combination of process wastewater and non-contact cooling water) to the City of Cashmere POTW from its facility located at 300 Sunset Hwy, Cashmere, WA 98815. All discharges to be in compliance with the Department of Ecology's Water Quality Standards for a permit to be issued.

A tentative determination has been made on the effluent limitations and special permit conditions that will prevent and control pollution. A final determination will not be made until all timely comments received in response to this notice have been evaluated.

PUBLIC COMMENT AND INFORMATION

The draft permit and fact sheet may be viewed at the Department of Ecology (Department) website:

<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/paris/PermitDocumentSearch.aspx?PermitNumber=ST0009237&FacilityName=&City=&County=&Region=0&PermitType=0>. The application, fact sheet, proposed permit, and other related documents are also available at the Department's Central Regional Office for inspection and copying between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., weekdays. To obtain a copy or to arrange to view copies at the Central Regional Office, please call Jackie Cameron at (509) 575-2027, e-mail jackie.cameron@ecy.wa.gov, or write to the address below.

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments regarding the proposed permit. All comments must be submitted within 30 days after publication of this notice to be considered for the final determination. Comments should be sent to: Cynthia Huwe, WQ Permit Coordinator, Department of Ecology, Central Regional Office, 1250 West Alder Street, Union Gap, WA 98903-0009.

Submit comments online at <http://ws.ecology.commentinput.com/?id=7c4Zm>.

Any interested party may request a public hearing on the proposed permit within 30 days of the publication date of this notice. The request for a hearing shall state the interest of the party and the reasons why a hearing is necessary. The request should be sent to the above address. The Department will hold a hearing if it determines that there is significant public interest. If a hearing is to be held, public notice will be published at least 30 days in advance of the hearing date. Any party responding to this notice with comments will be mailed a copy of a hearing public notice.

Please bring this public notice to the attention of persons who you know would be interested in this matter. The Department is an equal opportunity agency. If you need this publication in an alternate format, please contact us at (509) 575-2490 or TTY (for the speech and hearing impaired) at 711 or 1-800-833-6388.

Publication date of this Notice is February 14, 2019.

Ecology has published a document entitled *Frequently Asked Questions about Effective Public Commenting*, which is available on our website at

<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/0307023.pdf>.

You may obtain further information from Ecology by telephone, 509-457-7105, or by writing to the address listed below:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Central Regional Office
1250 West Alder Street
Union Gap, WA 98903

The primary author of the proposed permit and this fact sheet is Gregory Bohn.

Appendix B—Your Right to Appeal

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

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

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

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

ADDRESS AND LOCATION INFORMATION

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

Appendix C—Glossary

AKART -- The acronym for ‘all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment.’ AKART is a technology-based approach to limiting pollutants from wastewater discharges in accordance with RCW 90.48.010 and 520, WAC 173-200-030(2)(c)(ii), and WAC 173-216-110(1)(a).

Average monthly discharge limit -- Usually it means the average of the measured values obtained during a single calendar month. However, a specific permit may contain a different definition that supersedes the above.

BOD₅ -- Determining the five- (5)-day biochemical oxygen demand of a discharge is an indirect way of measuring the quantity of organic material present in a discharge that is utilized by bacteria.

Bypass -- The intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of a pretreatment process.

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

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

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

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

Continuous monitoring -- Uninterrupted, unless otherwise noted in a SWDP.

Date of receipt -- Defined in RCW 43.21B.001(2) as five (5) business days after the date of mailing; or the date of actual receipt, when the actual receipt date can be proven by a preponderance of the evidence. The recipient's sworn affidavit or declaration indicating the date of receipt, which is unchallenged by the agency, constitutes sufficient evidence of actual receipt. The date of actual receipt, however, may not exceed forty-five (45) days from the date of mailing.

Detection limit (DL) -- The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with ninety-nine percent (99%) confidence that the pollutant concentration is above zero (0) and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the pollutant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maximum daily discharge limit -- Usually it means the highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant measured during any single calendar day or any twenty-four (24)-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. However, a specific permit may contain a different definition that supersedes the above.

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

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

Pass-through -- A discharge which exits a POTW into waters of the State in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES

permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation), or which is a cause of a violation of State water quality standards.

Potential significant industrial user (PSIU) -- A PSIU is defined as an Industrial User (IU) that does not meet the criteria for a Significant Industrial User (SIU), but which discharges wastewater meeting one (1) or more of the following criteria:

- a. Exceeds one-half percent (0.5%) of the receiving POTW's design capacity criteria and discharges more than twenty-five thousand (>25,000) gallons per day or;
- b. Is a member of a group of similar industrial users which, taken together, have the potential to cause interference or pass-through at the receiving POTW (e.g. facilities which develop photographic film or paper, and car washes). Ecology may determine that a discharger initially classified as a PSIU should be managed as an SIU.

Quantitation level (QL) -- 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 laboratory has used all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures. The QL is calculated by multiplying the DL by three and eighteen one-hundredths (3.18) and rounding the result to the number nearest to single-digit whole number $\times 10^n$, where n is an integer. (64 FR 30417). ALSO DEFINED AS: The smallest detectable concentration of analyte greater than the 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 CWA Programs* submitted to the EPA, December 2007).

Responsible corporate officer -- A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than two hundred and fifty (250) persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000) in second quarter 1980 dollars, if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures (40 CFR 122.22).

Significant industrial user (SIU) --

- 1) All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N and;
- 2) Any other industrial user that: discharges an average of twenty-five thousand or more ($\geq 25,000$) gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the receiving POTW (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling, and boiler blow-down wastewater); contributes a process wastestream that makes up five percent or more ($\geq 5\%$) of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the receiving POTW; or is designated as such by the Control Authority* on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the

receiving POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement [in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)].

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

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

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

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

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

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

Technology-based effluent limit -- A permit effluent limit imposed on the concentration of an effluent parameter based on the ability of technology to reduce that same parameter.

Total suspended solids (TSS) -- The particulate material in an effluent. Large quantities of TSS discharged into a sewer collection system or a POTW may result in solids accumulation and maintenance problems.

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

Appendix D—Response to Comments

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

DRAFT