Fact Sheet for State Waste Discharge Permit ST0009263

Mercer Wine Estates LLC
June 25, 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 for Mercer Wine Estates that will allow discharge of wastewater to the City of Prosser POTW.

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 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 the fact sheet and draft permit for Mercer Wine Estates, State Waste Discharge permit ST0009263, are available for public review and comment from July 3, until the close of business August 3, 2019. For more details on preparing and filing comments about these documents, please see **Appendix A - Public Involvement Information**.

Mercer Wine Estates reviewed the draft permit and 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 draft fact sheet for public notice.

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

Summary

Mercer Estates is seeking issuance of a State Wastewater Discharge Permit for its facility located on Port of Benton property at the east end of Prosser, WA. Mercer Estates discharges process and domestic wastewater to the City of Prosser's POTW.

The proposed permit limits reflect the limits established in the user contract between the City of Prosser and Mercer Estates. The Prosser City Council approved the contract on July 1, 2018. The proposed permit requires quarterly reporting to Ecology to match the quarterly allocations adopted in the contract.

The City of Prosser conducts wastewater monitoring through a contract with Mercer Estates.

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I. Introduction

The 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)

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

Under the State Waste Discharge permit program and in response to a complete and accepted permit application, Ecology generally prepares a draft permit and accompanying fact sheet, and makes it available for public review before final issuance. If the volume of the discharge has not changed or if the 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 thirty 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 State Waste Discharge permit in response to comment(s). Ecology will summarize the responses to comments and any changes to the permit in **Appendix E**.

II. Background Information

Table 1 General Facility Information

Facility Information	
Applicant	Mercer Wine Estates, LLC.
Facility Name and Address	Mercer Wine Estates, LLC. 3100 Lee Road Prosser, WA 99350
Contact at Facility	Name: Suzie Forsyth Telephone #: (509) 832-3441, option 4
Responsible Official	Name: Sean Kendall Title: General Manager Address: 3100 Lee Road, Prosser, WA 99350 Telephone #: (509) 832-3441
Industrial User Type	Industrial User
Industry Type	Winery
SIC Codes	2084
NAIC Codes	312130
Facility Location (NAD83/WGS84 reference datum)	Latitude: 46.21967 Longitude: -119.72520
Treatment Plant Receiving Discharge	City of Prosser POTW
Discharge Location (NAD83/WGS84 reference datum)	Latitude: 46.22003 Longitude: -119.72680
Permit Status	
Issuance Date of Previous Permit	August 30, 2011
Application for Permit Renewal Submittal Date	September 30, 2015
Application for Permit Renewal Received Date	September 28, 2015
Inspection Status	
Date of Last Non-sampling Inspection Date	March 9, 2018

Figure 1 Facility Location Map

A. Facility description

History

Founded in 2006, Mercer Wine Estates, LLC (Mercer Estates) is a family-owned Washington State winery devoted to producing premium wines through a partnership of the Mercer and Hogue families.

Industrial process(s)

Wine making processes at Mercer Estates include crushing grapes, pressing, filtering and bottling of finished wine. Harvested grapes are crushed and the fermentation process begins usually in September continuing into November. Post-harvest activities include wine finishing and bottling throughout the remainder of the year.

Mercer Estates submitted an application for coverage under a State Waste Discharge Permit to discharge industrial wastewater to the Prosser POTW. Ecology accepted the application on November 11, 2015. Mercer Estates listed raw materials and product quantities within the application. Mercer Estates anticipates annual processing 4,500 - 7,000 tons of grapes annually, producing up to 115,000 cases of various types of table wine each year.

Wastewater pretreatment

Mercer Estates has identified four waste streams that make up the wastewater discharge to the Prosser POTW. Process and wash-down wastewater passes through a 10-mesh (2 mm openings), 17 by 17 by 10 inch deep, basket screen sized to limit velocity through the screen to less than 3 feet per second prior to entering an onsite lift station. The basket is manually emptied as required. Wash water from crush/press equipment, tank washes, barrels washes, and bottling equipment are processes that generate wastewater. Mercer Estates uses

a combination of sodium percarbonate and citric acid when washing tanks and equipment. All wastewater is conveyed through floor drains to a lift station. An all-weather shelter near the lift station houses a refrigerated sampling unit and flow meter display. Wastewater operators with the City of Prosser maintain the sampler and obtain samples as well as flow measurements for reporting to Mercer Estates.

The City of Prosser and Mercer Estates agreed to an amended Industrial User Contract (IUC) on July 1, 2018, with increases to discharge allocations. All previously issued terms and conditions between the City of Prosser and Mercer Estates remain the same.

The City of Prosser's local limits in their municipal code allows no pH discharges lower than 5 or greater than 11.0 for industrial users. However, the City of Prosser provided a 2011 contract with Mercer Estates to allow a broader allowable pH range based on the ability of the collection system to handle lower pH discharges. This allowance of a lower pH discharge than the municipal code remains and is referenced in the footnote of the current Industrial User Contract agreed upon between the City of Prosser and Mercer Estates, effective on July 1, 2018. WAC 173-216-060(2)(iv) allows a lower limit for pH so long as the collection system has been specifically designed to accommodate such discharges. The permit limits the pH range for Mercer's wastewater from 4.0 to 11.0. Mercer Estates does not have any in-house wastewater pH neutralization at their facility. The Mercer Estates facility has not had a pH discharge violation since September of 2013.

Solid wastes

Grape skins, stems, seeds, screenings, diatomaceous earth, and lees are solid wastes generated at Mercer Estates. Solids are collected and placed into plastic bins. Mercer Estates contracts with Natural Selection Farms (NSF), a Beneficial Use Facility, located at 6800 Emerald Road, Sunnyside, WA 98944. Solids wastes are hauled from the Mercer Estates facility to NSF for composting.

B. Discharge location to the City of Prosser POTW

Wastewater from the Mercer Estates facility lift station is located in the northeast corner of the facility site. The lift station conveys wastewater westward to the City of Prosser's industrial collection system lift station #6 on Benitz Road. From there, wastewater is conveyed westward to the City of Prosser Wastewater Treatment Facility.

C. Wastewater characterization

Mercer reported the concentration of pollutants in the permit application and in discharge monitoring reports. The tabulated data represents the quality of the

effluent discharged from July 1, 2015 to July 31, 2018. The effluent is characterized as follows:

Table 2 Wastewater Characterization

Parameter	Units	# of Samples	Average Value	Maximum Value
Flow	gal/day	1,070	3,601	30,000
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	mg/L	308	3,260	33,700
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5)	lbs/day	308	133	3,373
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	308	239	1,841
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	lbs/day	308	10	95
Ammonia- NH_3	mg/L	307	0.01	33.2
Ammonia- NH_3	lbs/day	304	0.0003	1.3
pH	Standard Units	308	6.5	10.0

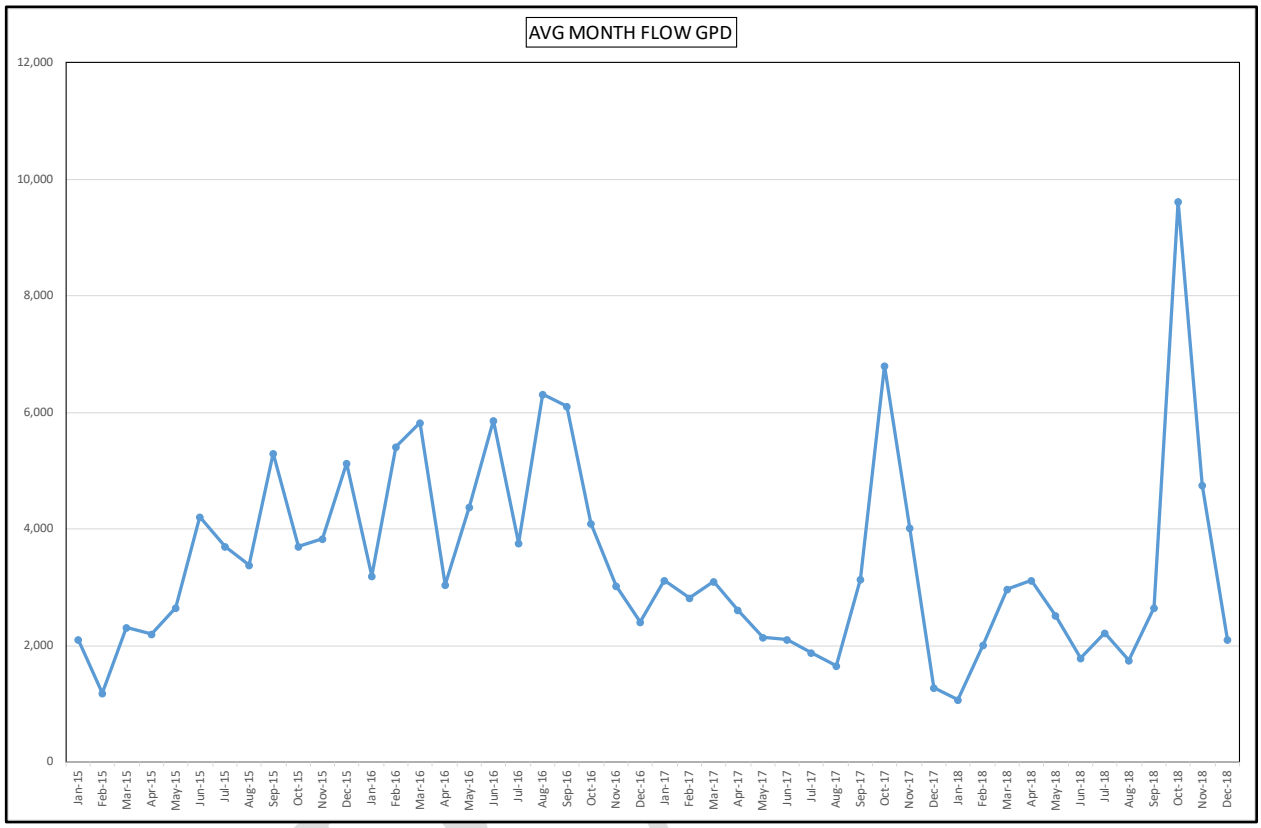
The tabulated data below represents reported quarterly values and IUC values. Quarters are defined as: (1st Jan-Mar, 2nd Apr-Jun, 3rd Jul-Sept, 4th Oct-Dec).

Table 3 Wastewater Characterization: Reported Quarterly Values vs Permit Limits

Quarter Year	Quarterly Reported Value Gallons	Quarterly Limit Gallons	Quarterly Reported Value BOD Pounds	Quarterly Limit BOD Pounds	Quarterly Reported Value TSS Pounds	Quarterly Limit TSS Pounds
1st 2015	169,600	**405,000**	2253.5	**6,750**	91.7	**1,890**
2nd 2015	274,000	**409,500**	1809.6	**6,825**	270.3	**2,190**
3rd 2015	375,000	**414,000**	4085.5	**11,400**	280.6	**2,202**
4th 2015	389,000	**414,000**	3727.2	**12,900**	352.6	**1,932**
1st 2016	436,520	**405,000**	3869.4	**6,750**	427.1	**1,890**
2nd 2016	403,400	**409,500**	3224.2	**6,825**	177.6	**2,190**
3rd 2016	495,400	**414,000**	3411.9	**11,400**	197.5	**2,202**
4th 2016	292,300	**414,000**	2128.0	**12,900**	159.6	**1,932**

Quarter Year	Quarterly Reported Value Gallons	Quarterly Limit Gallons	Quarterly Reported Value BOD Pounds	Quarterly Limit BOD Pounds	Quarterly Reported Value TSS Pounds	Quarterly Limit TSS Pounds
1st 2017	271,600	**405,000**	2995.1	**6,750**	266.1	**1,890**
2nd 2017	208,100	**409,500**	1646.7	**6,825**	96.6	**2,190**
3rd 2017	203,400	**414,000**	1804.4	**11,400**	78.7	**2,202**
4th 2017	371,300	**414,000**	9026.6	**12,900**	647.1	**1,932**
1st 2018	181,700	**405,000**	2414.1	**6,750**	146.2	**1,890**
2nd 2018	225,500	**409,500**	2729.4	**6,825**	99.6	**2,190**
3rd 2018	202,700	**414,000**	2511.1	**11,400**	160.6	**2,202**
4th 2018	505,800	**414,000**	7505.3	**12,900**	946.2	**1,932**

Figure 2 Monthly Flow- Average Gallons per Day; Jan. 2015- Dec. 2018



D. Summary of compliance with previous permit issued

The previous permit placed effluent limits on Flow, BOD, TSS, and pH.

Mercer Estates has not consistently complied with the effluent limits and permit conditions throughout the duration of the permit issued on August 30, 2011. Ecology assessed compliance based on its review of the facility's discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) and on inspections conducted by Ecology.

The Mercer Estates permit was modified on August 3, 2012. The following table summarizes the violations that occurred after the modification date through the permit term. The contract limits are now attached as an appendix rather than in the body of the permit. Therefore, future contract limit revisions can be placed into an updated permit without any major modifications.

The following table summarizes the violations that occurred during the permit term.

Table 3 Violations/Permit Triggers

Date	Violation	Parameter	Units	Value	Limit
3/1/16	Numeric effluent violation	Flow	Gallons/Quarter	436,520	405,000
9/1/16	Numeric effluent violation	Flow	Gallons/Quarter	495,400	414,000
12/1/16	Numeric effluent violation	Flow	Gallons/Quarter	505,800	414,000
9/1/13	Numeric effluent violation	BOD_5	Lbs/Quarter	14,933	11,400
12/1/14	Numeric effluent violation	BOD_5	Lbs/Quarter	21,416	12,900
3/1/16	Numeric effluent violation	BOD_5	Lbs/Quarter	10,230	6,750
6/1/16	Numeric effluent violation	BOD_5	Lbs/Quarter	10,177	6,825
12/1/17	Numeric effluent violation	BOD_5	Lbs/Quarter	19,830	12,900
12/1/18	Numeric effluent violation	BOD_5	Lbs/Quarter	24,523	12,900
12/1/18	Numeric effluent violation	TSS	Lbs/Quarter	3,033	1,932
9/1/13	Numeric effluent violation	pH	Standard Units	3.9	4 (min)
9/30/13	Numeric effluent violation	pH	Standard Units	3.9	4 (min)

The following table summarizes compliance with report submittal requirements over the permit term.

Table 4 Permit Submittals

Permit Section	Submittal	Submittal Due Date	Submittal Date
G1.	Signatory Requirements	As needed	12/7/2011
S7.C.	Solid Waste Control Plan	3/31/2012	3/14/2012
S8.	Spill and Slug Discharge Plan	3/31/2012	3/14/2012
G1.	Signatory Requirements (ESAF)	As needed	3/31/2014
S9.	Application for Permit Renewal	9/30/2018	9/28/2018

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 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 these limits to each parameter of concern and further describes the proposed limits below.

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

Ecology does not usually develop permit limits for pollutants 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. Design criteria

According to WAC 173-216-110 (4), neither flows nor waste loadings may exceed approved design criteria. The proposed permit requires the facility to

submit an updated Operations and Maintenance (O&M) manual to reflect the current pretreatment system components including design criteria.

B. 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).

Existing federal categorical limits for this facility are found under 40 CFR Part 403.6.

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

- System is specifically designed to accommodate such discharge.
- Discharge is authorized by a permit (WAC 173-216-060).

Federal regulations (40 CFR 403.5b) also prohibits the discharge of pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the collection and treatment system is designed to accommodate such discharges.

Ecology received an engineering report for the Mercer Estates pretreatment systems titled Engineering Report, Proposed Mercer Estates, LLC Wastewater Management Plan, dated March 21, 2007, prepared by PLSA Engineering & Surveying. According to the engineering report, there are two waste streams, process wastewater and solids. Principal sources of wastewater include washing the grape crushing pad during harvest, tank and bottling area wash downs, and tank cleaning throughout the year as required. Process and washdown wastewater passes through a 10-mesh, 17 by 17 by 10 inch deep, basket screen sized to limit velocity through the screen to less than 3 feet per second. The basket is manually emptied as required. Ecology determined the facility meets the minimum requirements demonstrating compliance with the AKART standard and federal effluent guidelines if the Mercer Estates operates the treatment and disposal system as described in the approved engineering report and any subsequent Ecology approved reports.

The following permit limits are necessary to satisfy the requirement for AKART:

C. Effluent limits based on local limits

To protect the Prosser POTW from pass-through, interference, concentrations of toxic chemicals that would impair beneficial or designated uses of sludge, or

potentially hazardous exposure levels, Ecology believes it necessary to impose limits for certain parameters. Ecology based these limits on local limits established by the Prosser POTW and codified in ordinance. Ecology's pretreatment program delegation agreement with EPA includes language in which Ecology agreed to enforce limits adopted by non-delegated programs (local limits).

On July 1st 2018, the City of Prosser provided Mercer Estates with an amended Industrial User Contract (Schedule A). The allowable wastewater discharges to the Prosser POTW may exceed monthly contract allocations so long as the quarterly amount does not exceed the peak quarterly limit listed. Therefore, the peak quarterly totals become the discharge limits.

The City of Prosser municipal code allows no pH discharges lower than 5.0 or greater than 11.0 for industrial users. However, the City of Prosser provided a 2011 contract with Mercer Estates to allow a broader allowable pH range based on the ability of the collection system to handle lower pH discharges. The allowance of a lower pH discharge than the municipal code remains and is referenced in the footnote of the current Industrial User Contract agreed upon between the City of Prosser and Mercer Estates, effective on July 1, 2018. WAC 173-216-060(2)(iv), allows for a lower limit for pH if the collection system has been specifically designed to accommodate such discharges. The pH range for Mercer Estates is 4.0 to 11.0.

The draft permit requires Mercer Estates to submit any modifications to the Industrial Wastewater User Contract within one week of a signed and dated modification (S3.K Industrial Wastewater User Contract Modifications).

Table 5 Limits Based on Local Limits

Quarter	Flow Quarterly Limit	BOD Load Quarterly Limit	TSS Load Quarterly Limit
Peak 1st Quarterly [a]	515,000 gallons	24,400 pounds	1,680 pounds
Peak 2nd Quarterly [b]	534,000 gallons	14,240 pounds	1,335 pounds
Peak 3rd Quarterly [c]	368,000 gallons	9,200 pounds	1,380 pounds
Peak 4th Quarterly [d]	715,800 gallons	32,150 pounds	2,056 pounds

Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
pH	4.0 standard units	11.0 standard units

[a] Months of November through January
[b] Months of February through April
[c] Months of May through July
[d] Months of August through October

D. Comparison of effluent limits with the previous permit modified on August 3, 2012

Table 6 Previous Effluent Limits

Quarter	Flow Quarterly Limit	BOD Load Quarterly Limit	TSS Load Quarterly Limit
Peak 1st Quarterly [a]	405,000 gallons	6,750 pounds	1,890 pounds
Peak 2nd Quarterly [b]	409,500 gallons	6,825 pounds	2,190 pounds
Peak 3rd Quarterly [c]	414,000 gallons	11,400 pounds	2,202 pounds
Peak 4th Quarterly [d]	414,000 gallons	12,900 pounds	1,932 pounds

Parameter	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum
pH	4.0 standard units	11.0 standard units

[a] Months of January through March
[b] Months of April through May
[c] Months of June through September
[d] Months of October through December

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 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 permit. The 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 permit, it must report the test method, detection level (DL), and quantitation level (QL) on the discharge monitoring report or in the required report.

A. Lab 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).

B. Wastewater monitoring

Ecology details the proposed monitoring schedule under 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 treatment system in accordance with state regulations (WAC 173-240-080 and WAC 173-216-110). The facility must prepare and submit, [insert date one year after effective date] 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 operation and maintenance manual ensures the facility's compliance with the terms and limits in the permit.

C. Prohibited discharges

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

D. Dilution prohibited

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

E. Solid waste control plan

Mercer Estates could cause pollution of the waters of the state through inappropriate disposal of solid waste or through the release of leachate from solid waste.

This proposed permit requires this facility to update the approved solid waste control plan designed to prevent solid waste from causing pollution of waters of the state. Mercer Estates must submit the updated plan to Ecology for approval (RCW 90.48.080).

F. Non routine and unanticipated wastewater

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

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

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

G. Spill plan

This facility stores a quantity of chemicals on-site that have the potential to cause water pollution and/or interference or pass through at the receiving POTW if accidentally released. Ecology can require a facility to develop best management plans to prevent this accidental release [Section 402(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) and RCW 90.48.080].

Mercer Estates developed a plan for preventing the accidental release of pollutants to state waters, to the receiving treatment plant, and for minimizing damages if such a spill occurs. The proposed permit requires the facility to update this plan and submit it to Ecology.

H. Slug discharge plan

Ecology determined that Mercer Estates has the potential for a batch discharge or a spill that could adversely affect the treatment plant, therefore the proposed permit requires a slug discharge control plan [(40 CFR 403.8 (f)(l) (iii)(B)(6) and (f) (2)(vi)].

I. General conditions

Ecology bases the standardized general conditions on state law and regulations. They are included in all state waste discharge permits issued by Ecology.

VI. Public Notification of Noncompliance

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

VII. Permit Issuance Procedures

A. Permit modifications

Ecology may modify this permit to impose or change the numerical 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. It may also modify this permit to comply with new or amended state or federal regulations.

B. Proposed permit issuance

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

VIII. References for Text and Appendices

Washington State Department of Ecology.

Laws and Regulations (https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Laws-rules-rulemaking)

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/SummaryPages/92109.html)

February 2007. *Focus Sheet on Solid Waste Control Plan, Developing a Solid Waste Control Plan for Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permittees*, Publication Number 07-10-024. https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/0710024.html

PLSA Engineering & Surveying 2007. Engineering Report Wastewater Management Plane Proposed Mercer Wine Estates, LLC.

Appendix A—Public Involvement Information

Ecology proposes to reissue a permit to Mercer Wine Estates. The permit includes wastewater discharge limits and other conditions. This fact sheet describes the facility and Ecology's reasons for requiring permit conditions.

Ecology will place a Public Notice of Draft on July 3, 2019 in the Prosser Record Bulletin to inform the public and to invite comment on the proposed draft State Waste Discharge permit and fact sheet.

The notice:

- Tells where copies of the draft Permit and Fact Sheet are available for public evaluation (a local public library, the closest Regional or Field Office, posted on our website).
- Offers to provide the documents in an alternate format to accommodate special needs.
- Urges people to submit their comments, in writing, before the end of the Comment Period
- Tells how to request a public hearing of comments about the proposed state waste discharge permit.
- Explains the next step(s) in the permitting process.

NOTICE: ANNOUNCEMENT OF AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT PERMIT

PERMIT NO.: ST0009263

APPLICANT: Mercer Wine Estates

Mercer Wine Estates has applied for 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 wastewater to the City of Prosser POTW from its facility located at 3100 Lee Road, Prosser, WA. 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://apps.ecology.wa.gov/paris/DocumentSearch.aspx?PermitNumber=ST0009263&FacilityName=&City=&County=&Region=0&PermitType=0&DocumentType=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=E6WuS.

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 July 3, 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/SummaryPages/0307023.html.

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 this permit and fact sheet is Erik Van Doren.

Appendix B—Your Right to Appeal

You have a right to appeal this permit to the Pollution Control Hearing Board (PCHB) within 30 days of the date of receipt of the final permit. 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 this permit:

- File your appeal and a copy of this permit with the PCHB (see addresses below). Filing means actual receipt by the PCHB during regular business hours.
- Serve a copy of your appeal and this 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

1-DMax or 1-day maximum temperature -- The highest water temperature reached on any given day. This measure can be obtained using calibrated maximum/minimum thermometers or continuous monitoring probes having sampling intervals of thirty minutes or less.

7-DADMax or 7-day average of the daily maximum temperatures -- The arithmetic average of seven consecutive measures of daily maximum temperatures. The 7-DADMax for any individual day is calculated by averaging that day's daily maximum temperature with the daily maximum temperatures of the three days prior and the three days after that date.

Acute toxicity --The lethal effect of a compound on an organism that occurs in a short time period, usually 48 to 96 hours.

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, which requires an engineering judgment and an economic judgment. AKART must be applied to all wastes and contaminants prior to entry into waters of the state in accordance with RCW 90.48.010 and 520, WAC 173-200-030(2)(c)(ii), and WAC 173-216-110(1)(a).

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

Ambient water quality -- The existing environmental condition of the water in a receiving water body.

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

Annual average design flow (AADF -- average of the daily flow volumes anticipated to occur over a calendar year.

Average monthly (intermittent) discharge limit-- The average of the measured values obtained over a calendar month's time taking into account zero discharge days.

Average monthly discharge limit -- The average of the measured values obtained over a calendar month's time.

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

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

BOD5 -- Determining the five-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand of an effluent is an indirect way of measuring the quantity of organic material present in an effluent that is utilized by bacteria. The BOD5 is used in modeling to measure the reduction of dissolved oxygen in receiving waters after effluent is discharged. Stress caused by reduced dissolved oxygen levels makes organisms less competitive and less able to sustain their species in the aquatic environment. Although BOD_5 is not a specific compound, it is defined as a conventional pollutant under the federal Clean Water Act.

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

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

Chlorine -- A chemical used to disinfect wastewaters of pathogens harmful to human health. It is also extremely toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic toxicity -- The effect of a compound on an organism over a relatively long time, often 1/10 of an organism's lifespan or more. Chronic toxicity can measure survival, reproduction or growth rates, or other parameters to measure the toxic effects of a compound or combination of compounds.

Clean water act (CWA -- The federal Water Pollution Control Act enacted by Public Law 92-500, as amended by Public Laws 95-217, 95-576, 96-483, 97-117; USC 1251 et seq.

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

Compliance inspection-with sampling -- A site visit for the purpose of determining the compliance of a facility with the terms and conditions of its permit or with applicable statutes and regulations. In addition it includes as a minimum, sampling and analysis for all parameters with limits in the permit to ascertain compliance with those limits; and, for municipal facilities, sampling of influent to ascertain compliance with the 85 percent removal requirement. Ecology may conduct additional sampling.

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

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

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

Critical condition -- The time during which the combination of receiving water and waste discharge conditions have the highest potential for causing toxicity in the receiving water environment. This situation usually occurs when the flow within a water body is low, thus, its ability to dilute effluent is reduced.

Date of receipt – This is defined in RCW 43.21B.001(2) as five 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 days from the date of mailing.

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

Dilution factor (DF) -- A measure of the amount of mixing of effluent and receiving water that occurs at the boundary of the mixing zone. Expressed as the inverse of the percent effluent fraction, for example, a dilution factor of 10 means the effluent comprises 10% by volume and the receiving water 90%.

Distribution uniformity -- The uniformity of infiltration (or application in the case of sprinkle or trickle irrigation) throughout the field expressed as a percent relating to the average depth infiltrated in the lowest one-quarter of the area to the average depth of water infiltrated.

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

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

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.

Fecal coliform bacteria -- Fecal coliform bacteria are used as indicators of pathogenic bacteria in the effluent that are harmful to humans. Pathogenic bacteria in wastewater discharges are controlled by disinfecting the wastewater. The presence of high numbers of fecal coliform bacteria in a water body can indicate the recent release of untreated wastewater and/or the presence of animal feces.

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

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

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 Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), sludge regulations appearing in 40 CFR Part 507, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

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

Major facility -- A facility discharging to surface water with an EPA rating score of > 80 points based on such factors as flow volume, toxic pollutant potential, and public health impact.

Maximum daily discharge limit -- The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. The daily discharge is the maximum discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day.

Maximum day design flow (MDDF) -- The largest volume of flow anticipated to occur during a one-day period, expressed as a daily average.

Maximum month design flow (MMDF) -- The largest volume of flow anticipated to occur during a continuous 30-day period, expressed as a daily average.

Maximum week design flow (MWDF) -- The largest volume of flow anticipated to occur during a continuous 7-day period, expressed as a daily average.

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

Minor facility -- A facility discharging to surface water with an EPA rating score of < 80 points based on such factors as flow volume, toxic pollutant potential, and public health impact.

Mixing zone -- An area that surrounds an effluent discharge within which water quality criteria may be exceeded. The permit specifies the area of the authorized mixing zone that Ecology defines following procedures outlined in state regulations (chapter 173-201A WAC).

National pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) -- The NPDES (Section 402 of the Clean Water Act) is the federal wastewater permitting system for discharges to navigable waters of the United States. Many states, including the state of Washington, have been delegated the authority to issue these permits.

NPDES permits issued by Washington State permit writers are joint NPDES/State permits issued under both state and federal laws.

pH -- The pH of a liquid measures its acidity or alkalinity. It is the negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration. A pH of 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 the POTW into waters of the State in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation), or which is a cause of a violation of State water quality standards.

Peak hour design flow (PHDF) -- The largest volume of flow anticipated to occur during a
one-hour period, expressed as a daily or hourly average.

Peak instantaneous design flow (PIDF) -- The maximum anticipated instantaneous flow.

Point of compliance -- The location in the groundwater where the enforcement limit must not be exceeded and a facility must comply with the Ground Water Quality Standards. Ecology determines this limit on a site-specific basis. Ecology locates the point of compliance in the groundwater as near and directly downgradient from the pollutant source as technically, hydrogeologically, and geographically feasible, unless it approves an alternative point of compliance.

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

a. Exceeds 0.5 % of treatment plant design capacity criteria and discharges <25,000 gallons per day or;

b. Is a member of a group of similar industrial users which, taken together, have the potential to cause pass through or interference at the POTW (e.g. facilities which develop photographic film or paper, and car washes).
Ecology may determine that a discharger initially classified as a potential significant industrial user should be managed as a significant industrial user.

Quantitation level (QL) -- Also known as Minimum Level of Quantitation (ML) – The lowest level at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for the analyte. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard, assuming that the lab has used all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures. The QL is calculated by multiplying the MDL by 3.18 and rounding the result to the number nearest to

(1,2,or 5) x 10^n, where n is an integer. (64 FR 30417).
ALSO GIVEN AS:
The smallest detectable concentration of analyte greater than the Detection Limit (DL) where the accuracy (precision & bias) achieves the objectives of the intended purpose. (Report of the Federal Advisory Committee on Detection and Quantitation Approaches and Uses in Clean Water Act Programs Submitted to the US Environmental Protection Agency December 2007).

Reasonable potential -- A reasonable potential to cause a water quality violation, or loss of sensitive and/or important habitat.

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 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (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).

Sample Maximum -- No sample may exceed this value.

Significant industrial user (SIU) --

1) All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N and;

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

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

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

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

Soil scientist -- An individual who is registered as a Certified or Registered Professional Soil Scientist or as a Certified Professional Soil Specialist by the American Registry of Certified Professionals in Agronomy, Crops, and Soils or by the National Society of Consulting Scientists or who has the credentials for membership. Minimum requirements for eligibility are: possession of a baccalaureate, masters, or doctorate degree from a U.S. or Canadian institution with a minimum of 30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours professional core courses in agronomy, crops or soils, and have 5,3,or 1 years, respectively, of professional experience working in the area of agronomy, crops, or soils.

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.

Soluble BOD_5 -- Determining the soluble fraction of Biochemical Oxygen Demand of an effluent is an indirect way of measuring the quantity of soluble organic material present in an effluent that is utilized by bacteria. Although the soluble BOD_5 test is not specifically described in Standard Methods, filtering the raw sample through at least a 1.2 um filter prior to running the standard BOD_5 test is sufficient to remove the particulate organic fraction.

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

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

Technology-based effluent limit -- A permit limit based on the ability of a treatment method to reduce the pollutant.

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

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

Total maximum daily load (TMDL) --A determination of the amount of pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards.

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

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.

Water quality-based effluent limit -- A limit imposed on the concentration of an effluent parameter to prevent the concentration of that parameter from exceeding its water quality criterion after discharge into receiving waters.

Appendix D—Data Summary Report from PARIS

Monitoring Point Code :1 Monitoring Point Description : POTW			
Parameter	Flow	Ammonia (Total)	BOD5 Calculated
Units	Gallons/Day (gpd)	Milligrams/L (mg/L)	Lbs/Day
Statistical Base	Monthly Total	Average	Average
Limits	- / -	- / -	- / -
Benchmarks	- / -	- / -	- / -
Design Limit			
Date	Value	Value	Value
7/1/2013	53500	0.02	57.3
8/1/2013	72000	0.01	32.5
9/1/2013	151500	0.01	408.1
10/1/2013	121000	0.09	254.0
11/1/2013	59500	0.04	89.7
12/1/2013	36100	0.05	16.0
1/1/2014	26400	0.01	13.5
2/1/2014	41400	0.01	27.0
3/1/2014	73900	0.01	55.6
4/1/2014	102300	0.03	56.3
5/1/2014	68500	0.01	24.5
6/1/2014	84800	0.02	31.5
7/1/2014	103600	0.03	87.9
8/1/2014	127000	0.01	119.8
9/1/2014	107000	0.00	119.8
10/1/2014	173000	0.05	499.4
11/1/2014	112000	0.00	124.3
12/1/2014	86900	0.01	71.2
1/1/2015	65000	0.90	62.3
2/1/2015	33000	7.13	28.4
3/1/2015	71600	5.90	71.6
4/1/2015	66000	1.29	48.6
5/1/2015	82000	4.12	36.3
6/1/2015	126000	3.29	61.8

7/1/2015	111000	5.99	40.5
8/1/2015	105000	3.51	72.9
9/1/2015	159000	0.03	248.6
10/1/2015	115000	0.32	139.3
11/1/2015	115000	0.72	105.3
12/1/2015	159000	0.86	134.6
1/1/2016	99000	2.98	46.5
2/1/2016	157200	0.14	133.3
3/1/2016	180320	0.32	158.7
4/1/2016	91400	4.25	59.0
5/1/2016	136000	0.95	124.0
6/1/2016	176000	1.89	152.1
7/1/2016	116400	8.68	51.4
8/1/2016	196000	1.69	122.1
9/1/2016	183000	0.22	182.1
10/1/2016	127000	0.58	156.9
11/1/2016	91000	0.90	44.0
12/1/2016	74300	2.12	45.4
1/1/2017	96500	2.57	54.8
2/1/2017	79100	4.81	47.5
3/1/2017	96000	2.36	99.6
4/1/2017	78300	2.75	78.6
5/1/2017	66500	3.77	31.7
6/1/2017	63300	4.73	39.8
7/1/2017	58000	4.22	35.8
8/1/2017	51400	12.95	18.1
9/1/2017	94000	6.37	132.0
10/1/2017	211000	0.02	352.9
11/1/2017	120800	0.63	254.5
12/1/2017	39500	7.72	40.4
1/1/2018	33400	10.47	44.7
2/1/2018	56300	2.47	66.6
3/1/2018	92000	1.81	87.1
4/1/2018	93600	1.23	51.4
5/1/2018	78300	4.98	75.1
6/1/2018	53600	7.93	54.1
7/1/2018	69000	6.08	53.9

Min	26400	0.00065886	13.46703742
Max	211000	12.9522	499.3553
Average	97806.8852	2.410537035	98.89904072
Median	92000	0.948889	62.267
95th Percentile	180320	7.9275	254.5378008

Monitoring Point Code :1 Monitoring Point Description : POTW				
Parameter	Flow	Flow	Flow	pH
Units	Gallons/Month	Gallons/Month	Gallons/Month	Standard Units
Statistical Base	Quarter Total	Quarter Total	Quarter Total	Maximum
Limits	- / 405000	- / 409500	- / 414000	- / 11
Benchmarks	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Design Limit				
Date	Value	Value	Value	Value
7/1/2013				6.9
8/1/2013				8.7
9/1/2013			277000	6.2
10/1/2013				5.1
11/1/2013				6.4
12/1/2013			216600	9.6
1/1/2014				7.2
2/1/2014				7.3
3/1/2014	141700			7.2
4/1/2014				8
5/1/2014				7.9
6/1/2014		255600		6.8
7/1/2014				7.1
8/1/2014				8
9/1/2014			337600	6.2
10/1/2014				5.7
11/1/2014				6.7
12/1/2014			371900	8.3

1/1/2015				7.7
2/1/2015				8.2
3/1/2015	169600			8
4/1/2015				7.6
5/1/2015				7
6/1/2015		274000		7
7/1/2015				7.2
8/1/2015				9.1
9/1/2015			375000	7.2
10/1/2015				6.6
11/1/2015				7.1
12/1/2015			389000	7.7
1/1/2016				8.6
2/1/2016				7.8
3/1/2016	436520			9.4
4/1/2016				6.7
5/1/2016				6.9
6/1/2016		403400		6.6
7/1/2016				6.8
8/1/2016				8.2
9/1/2016			495400	6.3
10/1/2016				6.2
11/1/2016				7
12/1/2016			292300	7.1
1/1/2017				7.6
2/1/2017				7
3/1/2017	271600			9.4
4/1/2017				6.8
5/1/2017				8.5
6/1/2017		208100		7.3
7/1/2017				10
8/1/2017				7.6
9/1/2017			203400	9.8
10/1/2017				6.2
11/1/2017				7.2
12/1/2017			371300	9
1/1/2018				6.9

2/1/2018				6.9
3/1/2018	181700			9
4/1/2018				7.2
5/1/2018				7
6/1/2018		225500		9
7/1/2018				9.6
Min	141700	208100	203400	5.1
Max	436520	403400	495400	10
Average	240224	273320	332950	7.529508197
Median	181700	255600	354450	7.2
95th Percentile	403536	377520	447520	9.6

Monitoring Point Code :1
Monitoring Point Description : POTW

Parameter	pH	TSS	TSS	TSS
Units	Standard Units	Lbs/Month	Lbs/Month	Lbs/Month
Statistical Base	Minimum	Quarter Total	Quarter Total	Quarter Total
Limits	4 / -	- / 2202	- / 2190	- / 1890
Benchmarks	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Design Limit				
Date	Value	Value	Value	Value
7/1/2013	4.9			
8/1/2013	6.3			
9/1/2013	3.9	130		
10/1/2013	4.4			
11/1/2013	4.5			
12/1/2013	6.3			
1/1/2014	5.1			
2/1/2014	6.6			
3/1/2014	6.1			101.448
4/1/2014	6.5			
5/1/2014	6.2			
6/1/2014	5		208.973	

7/1/2014	4.8			
8/1/2014	6.2			
9/1/2014	4.9	659.136		
10/1/2014	4.7			
11/1/2014	5.3			
12/1/2014	4.5			
1/1/2015	6.8			
2/1/2015	6.7			
3/1/2015	6.7			260.651
4/1/2015	6			
5/1/2015	5.2			
6/1/2015	5.4		695.34375	
7/1/2015	4.6			
8/1/2015	5.4			
9/1/2015	4.9	938.38949		
10/1/2015	4.9			
11/1/2015	5.9			
12/1/2015	5.4			
1/1/2016	6.4			
2/1/2016	6.6			
3/1/2016	6.1			1016.547
4/1/2016	5			
5/1/2016	6.3			
6/1/2016	5.4		542.834	
7/1/2016	5.9			
8/1/2016	5.1			
9/1/2016	5.2	590.313		
10/1/2016	4.8			
11/1/2016	4.7			
12/1/2016	6.6			
1/1/2017	4.6			
2/1/2017	4.2			
3/1/2017	5.2			495.245
4/1/2017	6.2			
5/1/2017	6.4			
6/1/2017	6.2		217.63	
7/1/2017	5.2			

8/1/2017	7.1			
9/1/2017	5.4	222.827		
10/1/2017	5			
11/1/2017	4.6			
12/1/2017	5.8			
1/1/2018	5.2			
2/1/2018	5.9			
3/1/2018	6.2			338.086
4/1/2018	5.9			
5/1/2018	5.9			
6/1/2018	6.4		189.54	
7/1/2018	5.5			
Min	3.9	130	189.54	101.448
Max	7.1	938.38949	695.34375	1016.547
Average	5.559016393	508.133098	370.86415	442.3954
Median	5.4	590.313	217.63	338.086
95th Percentile	6.7	882.538792	664.8418	912.2866

Monitoring Point Code :1 Monitoring Point Description : POTW				
Parameter	TSS	TSS	Total BOD5	Total BOD5
Units	Lbs/Month	Milligrams/L (mg/L)	Lbs/Month	Lbs/Month
Statistical Base	Quarter Total	Average	Quarter Total	Quarter Total
Limits	- / 1932	- / -	- / 6750	- / 12900
Benchmarks	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Design Limit				
Date	Value	Value	Value	Value
7/1/2013		132.0		
8/1/2013		89.6		
9/1/2013		13.6		
10/1/2013		359.1		
11/1/2013		499.6		

12/1/2013	659	161.5		10752
1/1/2014		96.3		
2/1/2014		80.9		
3/1/2014		84.9	2816.364	
4/1/2014		105.7		
5/1/2014		77.3		
6/1/2014		105.6		
7/1/2014		228.7		
8/1/2014		222.4		
9/1/2014		253.3		
10/1/2014		493.3		
11/1/2014		376.7		
12/1/2014	1224.812	222.4		21416.122
1/1/2015		202.6		
2/1/2015		192.1		
3/1/2015		164.0	4947.02	
4/1/2015		495.0		
5/1/2015		470.4		
6/1/2015		96.3		
7/1/2015		7.9		
8/1/2015		210.0		
9/1/2015		387.9		
10/1/2015		560.0		
11/1/2015		525.5		
12/1/2015	1276.346	177.4		11648.4488
1/1/2016		229.4		
2/1/2016		274.8		
3/1/2016		310.5	10230.131	
4/1/2016		173.6		
5/1/2016		130.1		
6/1/2016		179.1		
7/1/2016		156.4		
8/1/2016		103.7		
9/1/2016		176.3		
10/1/2016		255.3		
11/1/2016		239.0		
12/1/2016	509.758	93.6		7590.964

1/1/2017		130.0		
2/1/2017		455.3		
3/1/2017		112.8	6116.573	
4/1/2017		136.3		
5/1/2017		151.5		
6/1/2017		84.5		
7/1/2017		197.1		
8/1/2017		81.1		
9/1/2017		118.3		
10/1/2017		679.6		
11/1/2017		328.5		
12/1/2017	1737.99	640.9		19829.6
1/1/2018		562.9		
2/1/2018		198.4		
3/1/2018		114.9	5949.224	
4/1/2018		111.0		
5/1/2018		85.0		
6/1/2018		106.0		
7/1/2018		135.1		
Min	509.758	7.925	2816.364	7590.964
Max	1737.99	679.6	10230.131	21416.122
Average	1081.5812	226.9274059	6011.8624	14247.42696
Median	1224.812	176.286	5949.224	11648.4488
95th Percentile	1645.6612	560	9407.4194	21098.8176

Monitoring Point Code :1 Monitoring Point Description : POTW			
Parameter	Total BOD5	Total BOD5	Total BOD5
Units	Lbs/Month	Lbs/Month	Milligrams/L (mg/L)
Statistical Base	Quarter Total	Quarter Total	Average
Limits	- / 6825	- / 11400	- / -
Benchmarks	- / -	- / -	- / -

Design Limit			
Date	Value	Value	Value
7/1/2013			3984.3
8/1/2013			1653.9
9/1/2013		14933	9625.4
10/1/2013			7495.9
11/1/2013			5425.0
12/1/2013			1646.9
1/1/2014			1896.1
2/1/2014			2114.3
3/1/2014			2707.8
4/1/2014			1628.9
5/1/2014			1328.1
6/1/2014	3092.009		1334.1
7/1/2014			3152.8
8/1/2014			3393.8
9/1/2014		9911.517	4026.1
10/1/2014			10729.0
11/1/2014			3991.9
12/1/2014			3045.8
1/1/2015			3560.8
2/1/2015			2892.6
3/1/2015			3718.8
4/1/2015			2647.5
5/1/2015			1646.9
6/1/2015	4437.762		1764.5
7/1/2015			1313.8
8/1/2015			2497.4
9/1/2015		10861.832	5624.7
10/1/2015			4502.0
11/1/2015			3293.5
12/1/2015			3146.0
1/1/2016			1745.9
2/1/2016			2950.8
3/1/2016			3271.6
4/1/2016			2321.9
5/1/2016			3388.9

6/1/2016	10176.585		3108.6
7/1/2016			1641.3
8/1/2016			2315.6
9/1/2016		10841.164	3579.3
10/1/2016			4591.4
11/1/2016			1740.9
12/1/2016			2270.0
1/1/2017			2110.0
2/1/2017			2016.6
3/1/2017			3857.0
4/1/2017			3610.3
5/1/2017			1772.1
6/1/2017	4534.25		2261.4
7/1/2017			2295.5
8/1/2017			1309.2
9/1/2017		5632.765	5052.8
10/1/2017			6217.2
11/1/2017			7579.5
12/1/2017			3803.0
1/1/2018			4977.9
2/1/2018			3969.4
3/1/2018			3517.4
4/1/2018			1976.3
5/1/2018			3566.1
6/1/2018	5494.65		3631.1
7/1/2018			2903.7
Min	3092.009	5632.765	1309.22
Max	10176.585	14933	10729
Average	5547.0512	10436.0556	3362.962682
Median	4534.25	10841.164	3108.56
95th Percentile	9240.198	14118.7664	7495.89

Appendix E—Response to Comments

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