Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for the Graymont Tacoma Terminal

Prepared for

Graymont Western US Inc.

1220 Alexander Avenue
Tacoma, WA 98421

NPDES Permit No. WA0001007

December 2019

Prepared by

Jacobs Engineering, Inc.

Contents

Appendixes

Tables

Figures

Acronyms and Abbreviations

BMP	best management practice
$Ca(OH)_2$	calcium hydroxide (hydrated lime)
CaO	calcium oxide (quicklime)
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	*Code of Federal Regulations*
DEM	department of emergency management
DMR	discharge monitoring report
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EHS	extremely hazardous substance
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
gpm	gallons per minute
HSE	health, safety, and the environment
HWTR	hazardous waste and toxic reduction
lb	pounds
LEPC	local emergency planning committee
mg/L	milligrams per liter
ng/L	nanograms per liter
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC	National Response Center
NS	not sampled
PCC	precipitated calcium carbonate
PPT	Pollution Prevention Team
S.U.	standard units
SDS	safety data sheet
SIC	standard industrial code
SPCC	spill prevention, control, and countermeasure
SWPPP	stormwater pollution prevention plan
TDS	total dissolved solids
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TSS	total suspended solids
WAC	Washington Administrative Code

SECTION 1

Facility Information and Contact Information

1.1 Facility Information

Name of Facility: Graymont Tacoma Terminal (Graymont)

Street: 1220 Alexander Avenue

City: Tacoma **State:** WA **ZIP Code:** 98421

County: Pierce

Permit Number: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. WA 0001007 (Effective November 1, 2016)

Latitude/Longitude:

Latitude: 47º 16' 16'' N (degrees, minutes, seconds)

Longitude: 122º 23' 48'' W (degrees, minutes, seconds)

Estimated area of industrial activity at site exposed to stormwater: 16.3 acres

Discharge Information:

Does this facility discharge stormwater into surface waters? **Yes**

Name of the receiving water: **Blair Waterway**

Does this facility discharge stormwater into a municipal storm water conveyance system? **No**

Are the stormwater discharges subject to effluent guidelines? **Yes**

If yes, which guidelines apply? **40 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 436**

Standard Industrial Code (SIC)(s): 3274/1422

Identify your applicable sector and subsector: Stone, Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing Facilities and Mineral Mining and Processing Facilities

1.2 Contact Information/Responsible Parties

Facility Owner:
Graymont Western US Inc.
585 West Southridge Way
Sandy, UT 84070
Telephone Number: 801-262-3942

Facility Operator:
Graymont Tacoma Terminal
1220 Alexander Avenue
Tacoma, WA 98421
Telephone Number: 253-572-7600

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Contact (Onsite Operations):
Keith Wiggs*, Tacoma Terminal Supervisor
Telephone Number: 253-428-6544
Cell Phone Number: 253-381-7090
*Responsible official for the SWPPP and the NPDES Permit

1.3 General Location Map

Figure 1-1 depicts the general location of the facility.

1.4 Site Map

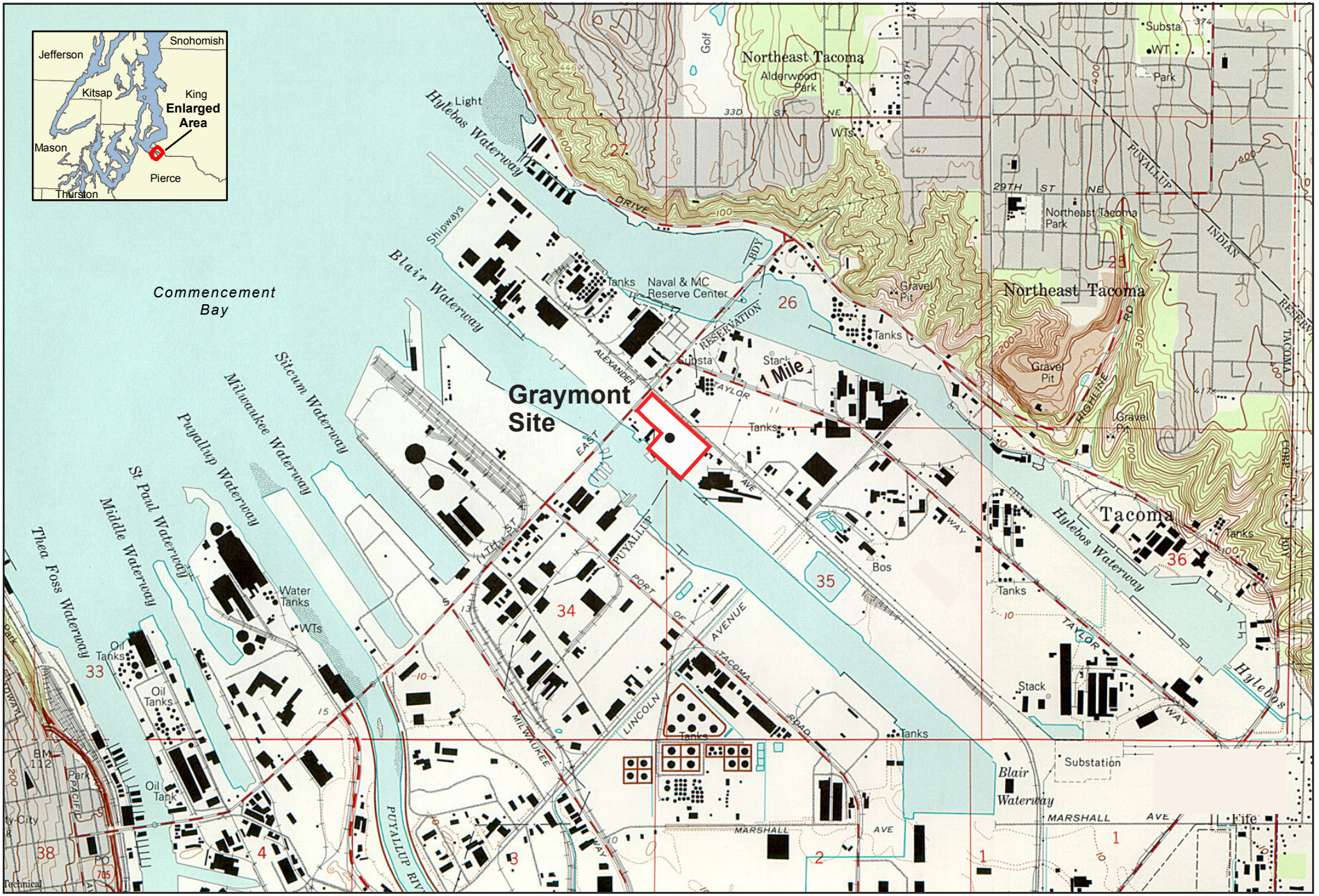
Figure 1-2 depicts the facility in detail.

1.5 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team (PPT) is responsible for assisting in developing, implementing, maintaining, and revising the facility SWPPP. This team is also responsible for implementing control measures or best management practices (BMPs) and conducting inspections as required. The members of the team and their primary responsibilities are listed below:

Primary: Keith Wiggs, Tacoma Terminal Supervisor
Telephone Number: 253-428-6544
Cell Phone Number: 253-381-7090

Alternate: Jessie Cheyne, Production Lead
Cell Phone Number: 253-376-0549



Source : USGS, Tacoma North 7.5 Quadrangle, Washington
1:24,000-Scale Series (Topographic) 1994

Latitude: 47°16' 16" N
Longitude: 122° 23' 48" W

NORTH

0 0.5 1
Scale in Miles

Figure 1-1
Site Location Map
Graymont Western US Inc., Tacoma Washington

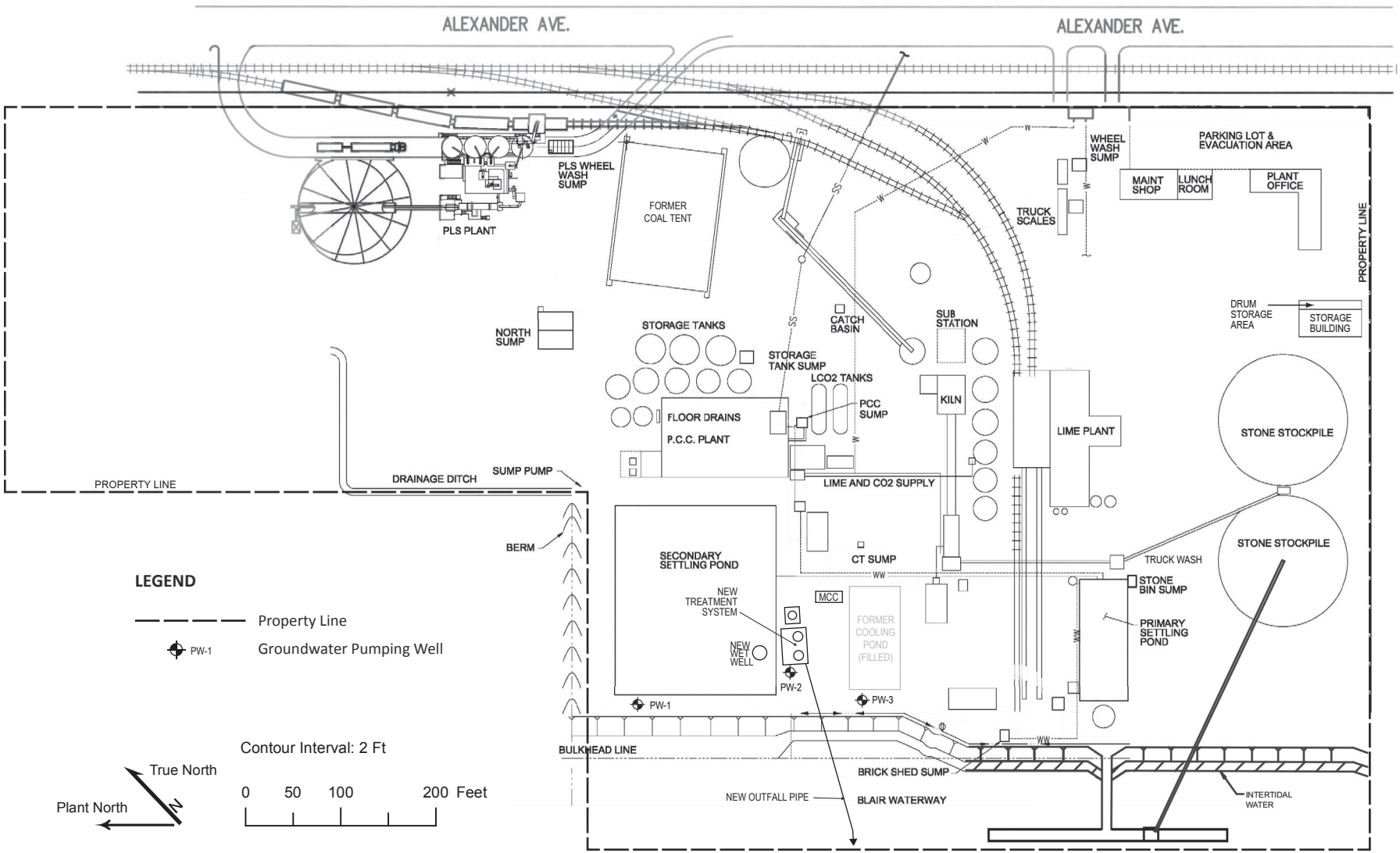


Figure 1-2
Site Map
Graymont Western US Inc., Tacoma, Washington

SECTION 2

Facility Assessment

This section provides a description of the facility and a list of activities, materials, and equipment that could potentially contribute pollutants to stormwater.

2.1 Facility Description

Graymont is located on Lot 12, Block 9 of the Tacoma Tidelands in Tacoma, Washington. The site is nearly flat with a gentle slope to the southwest. The area near the site is predominantly industrial and the nearest surface water is the Blair Waterway (Class B receiving water), which is located adjacent to the property.

Currently, the Graymont plant/terminal processes quicklime and produces hydrated lime products in both bags and bulk. Bagging facilities, bin-bag loading and bulk storage are available for both quicklime and hydrated lime products. These products can be loaded into trucks, railcars or sea-born shipping containers at the plant. Finished lime products can be shipped by truck, rail or barge.

Graymont has the capability to produce quicklime (CaO), hydrated lime ($Ca[OH]_2$), and precipitated calcium carbonate (PCC). The PCC facility and the quicklime production areas have been mothballed, but could be operated again in the future. An upgrade of the effluent treatment system was completed in May 2017. The upgrade included the installation of a new effluent pump station, a larger treatment system, and a new outfall pipe and diffuser. The maximum treatment capacity increased from 450 gallons per minute (gpm) to 1,000 gpm.

The Tacoma Terminal discharges process wastewater and stormwater to the Blair Waterway and is operating under NPDES Waste Discharge Permit No. WA-000100-7 (NPDES permit), which became effective on November 1, 2016.

2.2 Industrial Activity and Associated Pollutants

Table 2-1 summarizes industrial activities and their associated pollutants at the facility.

2.3 Spills and Leaks

The NPDES permit requires a list of significant spills and significant leaks of polluting materials that occur at areas that are exposed to precipitation or that otherwise discharge to a point source at the facility. Table 2-2 details the materials used at the site that could contribute pollutants to the stormwater discharge due to spills and leaks and the areas in which they could occur.

Table 2-3 describes any past spills or leaks. There have been no significant spills or significant leaks of oil, toxic, or hazardous pollutants in the last 3 years.

2.4 Non-stormwater Discharges Documentation

The facility is required to conduct an evaluation for the presence of non-stormwater discharges at the site and to eliminate any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges identified.

- **Date of evaluation:** October 25, 2019
- **Description of the evaluation criteria used:** The outfall into Blair Waterway was visually observed for the presence of discharge; the combined storm and wastewater plant discharges effluent year-round.

- **List of the outfall and onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the evaluation:** Blair Waterway – Outfall 001, settling ponds, sump areas, sump pumps, and drainage basins. Figure 2-1 depicts the drainage basin map.
- **Different types of non-stormwater discharge(s) and source locations:** No non-stormwater discharges were observed.
- **Action(s) taken, such as a list of control measures used to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), if any were identified:** The onsite sump pumps are checked weekly and cleaned as needed. The pumps are replaced as soon as they quit working to prevent any backup. The primary settling pond is inspected on a regular basis, and it was last dredged of solids in June 2017. Regular maintenance of catch basins, piping, and sump basins, are conducted regularly. The potential presence of non-stormwater discharges is constantly evaluated and will be re-evaluated during the required facility inspections.

2.5 Sampling Data Summary

The NPDES permit requires a summary of existing stormwater discharge sampling data (if available) describing pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity at the facility. The summary will be accompanied by a description of the suspected sources of the pollutants detected. Historical effluent sampling data and laboratory testing results, as downloaded from the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology)'s website, are included in Appendix A. There have been no exceedances reported since 2004.

Table 2-1. Industrial Activities and Associated Pollutants at the Facility

Industrial Activity	Associated Pollutants
Mineral Processing Activities	
Raw material storage (quicklime}	Dust, TSS, TDS, turbidity
Raw material loading	Dust, TSS, TDS, turbidity
Processing materials unloading	Diesel/gas fuel, oil, lime
Raw or waste material transportation	Dust, TSS, TDS, turbidity
Other Activities	
Settling pond upsets	TSS, TDS, turbidity, pH
Settling pond sludge removal and disposal	Dust, TSS, TDS, turbidity, pH
Air emission control cleaning	Dust, TSS, TDS, turbidity
Equipment/Vehicle Maintenance	
Fueling activities	Diesel/gas fuel, oil
Parts cleaning	Solvents, oil, heavy metals, acid/alkali wastes
Waste disposal of oily rags, oil and gas filters, batteries, coolants, degreasers	Oil, heavy metals, solvents, acids
Trash	Oil, TSS
Fluid replacement Including hydraulic fluid, oil, transmission fluid, radiator fluids, and grease	Oil, arsenic, lead, cadmium, chromium, benzene, solvents
Manufacturing Activities	
Storage of materials (cooked limestone)	Dust, TSS, TDS, turbidity, pH
Material handling	Dust, TSS, TDS, turbidity, pH
Outdoor storage (obsolete equipment, new and unused refractory, etc.)	Oil, TSS
Hydrator scrubber water	TSS, TDS, turbidity, pH

TDS = total dissolved solids
TSS = total suspended solids

Table 2-2. Areas of Site Where Potential Spills/Leaks Could Occur/Significant Materials

Location	Material	Outfalls
Fines stockpile area	Limestone fines	Outfall 001
Limestone stockpile area	Crushed limestone	Outfall 001
Lime storage silos	Lime	Outfall 001
Kiln site	Magnesium chloride	Outfall 001
Kiln site fueling station	Methanol	Outfall 001
Kiln, oil containment area,	Ethylene glycol	Outfall 001
Maintenance storage area	Lime-away	Outfall 001
Hydrator area	Flowaid	Outfall 001
Hydrator area	Hydrator scrubber water	Outfall 001
Maintenance building	Grease, oil for vehicle maintenance	Sanitary sewer
Barge on Blair Waterway	Material being loaded and unloaded Grease and oil from operating equipment	Blair Waterway
Pier on Blair Waterway	Material being loaded and unloaded Grease and oil from operating equipment	Blair Waterway

Notes:

The practices used to minimize contact of materials with rainfall and runoff; existing structural and non-structural controls that limit process wastewater discharges; and any treatment the runoff receives is described elsewhere in the SWPPP. This table is to be updated whenever there is a significant change in the types or amounts of materials, or material management practices, which may affect the exposure of materials to stormwater.

Table 2-3. Description of Past Spills/Leaks

Date	Description	Outfalls
September 28, 2007	Diesel fuel spill from a front-end loader into the waters of the state, Blair Waterway	Blair Waterway (from pier)

This page intentionally left blank.

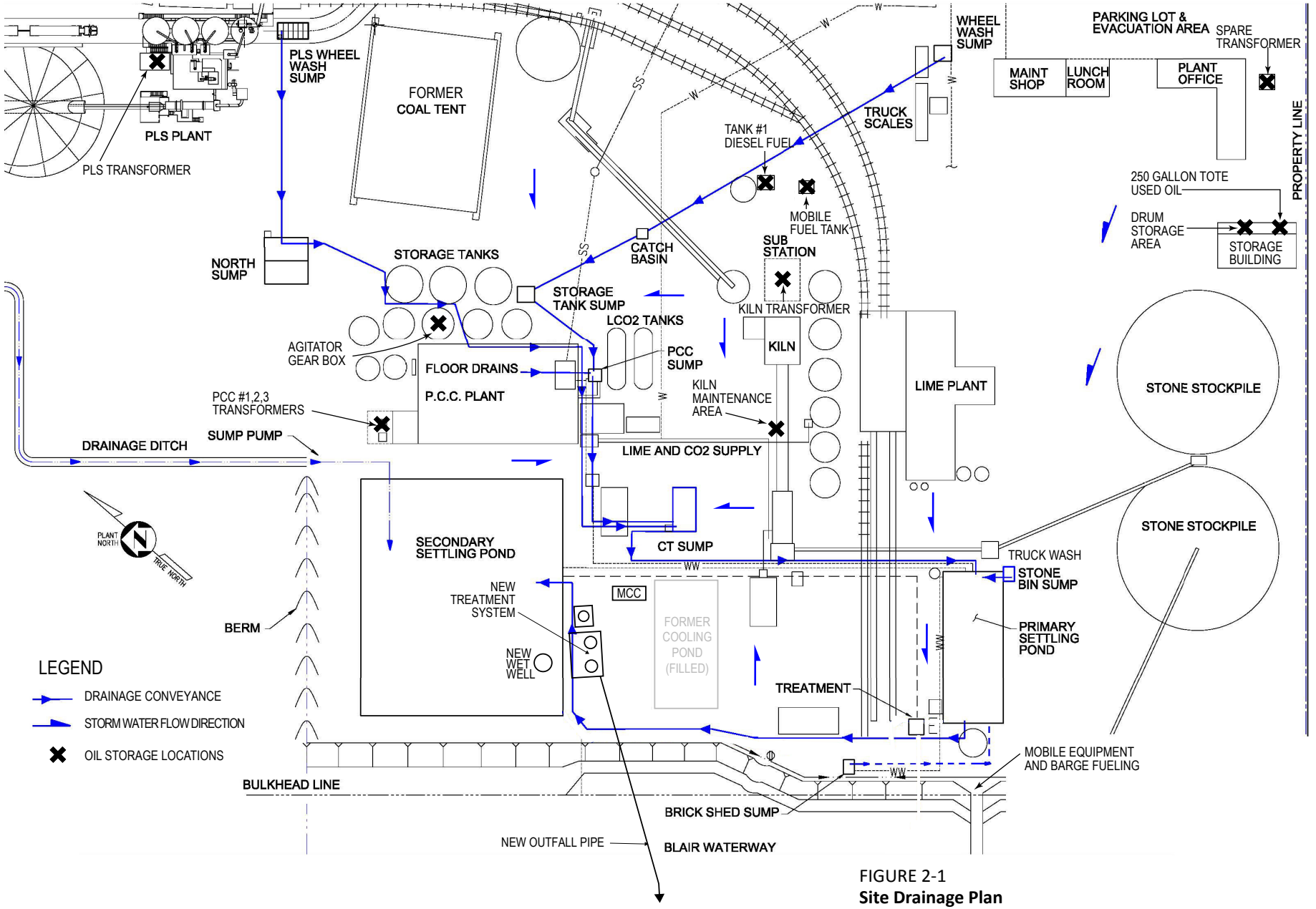


FIGURE 2-1
Site Drainage Plan
Graymont Western US Inc., Tacoma, Washington

CH2MHILL

SECTION 3

Best Management Practices

The following sections describe the approach taken by the facility to comply with the non-numeric effluent limits specified for the facility. In general, the goal of BMPs at the facility is to manage and divert stormwater so that a discharge does not occur. The BMPs that have been implemented at the facility are identified in the Visual Inspection Form in Appendix B and are sufficient for the facility. These BMPs are summarized as follows:

- Housekeeping
- Equipment and Material Storage Practices
- Maintenance of Berms, Catch Basins, Roads, and Slopes

In the event that the results of the visual inspection indicate that the existing BMPs are not adequate, a list of additional BMPs recommended by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which are applicable for use at the facility, is included in Table 3-1. The use of specific BMPs listed in this table should be evaluated annually based on the results of the inspections. If additional/different BMPs are required, this should be documented in the inspection report and by checking the box next to the specific BMP in the table.

3.1 Minimize Exposure

To the extent possible, the facility seeks to minimize the exposure of industrial activities to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff. Materials are stored indoors or under cover as much as feasibly possible. In minimizing exposure, the facility pays close attention to the following:

- Use of grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from the site.
- Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaking or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas).
- Clean up spills and leaks promptly using dry methods (e.g., absorbents) to prevent the discharge of pollutants.
- Repair or replace leaky vehicles and equipment.
- Use spill/overflow protection equipment.
- Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to onsite storage or disposal.
- Perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray.
- Ensure that all wash water drains to the existing collection system.

3.2 Good Housekeeping

The facility keeps clean exposed areas that are potential sources of pollutants, including trash containers and adjacent areas, material storage areas, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, and loading/unloading areas. Pickup and disposal of garbage and waste materials and routine inspections of drums, tanks, and containers for leaks and structural conditions is conducted on a routine basis. Specifically, the facility has implemented the following:

- Personnel are instructed to dispose of their garbage in trash cans or dumpsters and to pick up any wind-blown trash or debris and place it in the appropriate container.
- Empty containers and trash are promptly and properly disposed of.
- All materials are stored in a manner that minimizes the potential for contact with Stormwater (e.g., on pallets, in sheds, shops, or secondary containment areas).
- Supplies and waste are to be stored only in designated areas.
- Personnel are instructed to visually inspect loading/unloading areas after use and to clean up any spilled material.
- All oil, chemical, and hazardous waste containers are properly closed at all times except when in use and are labeled to indicate the contents of the container.
- Personnel are instructed to inspect the coal storage area and to clean up any spilled material to minimize track out of coal dust and to maintain the integrity of the coal containment berms and tent.

3.3 Maintenance

The facility regularly conducts scheduled inspections, tests, maintains, and repairs all industrial equipment and systems to avoid situations that may result in leaks, spills, and other releases of pollutants in effluent discharged to receiving waters. The maintenance program includes periodic inspections and testing of pollution control equipment and process equipment in order to detect conditions which could result in breakdowns or failures.

3.4 Spill Prevention and Response

The facility actively prevents spills by incorporating the following procedures:

- Tanks filled with petroleum products are located inside secondary containment areas.
- Secondary containment is provided for drums and other containers that are in use.
- Only containers and drums in good condition are used for the storage of materials.
- An operator or supplier is present during all liquid transfers.
- Tanks and containers containing petroleum products and secondary containment areas are inspected during the monthly spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plan inspection.
- Personnel continuously inspect the facility for any spills or leaks as part of their routine duties.
- Mobile equipment operators check equipment for equipment leaks once a day.
- Obsolete and unused equipment that is currently stockpiled at the facility is inspected for leaks or spills as part of the SWPPP visual inspection.
- Obsolete and unused equipment that is generated in the future will be drained of fluids, if possible.

Minor spills that are confined to small areas will be cleaned up as part of the site's ordinary operating practices. In cases where a larger spill has occurred, but is confined to the plant property, cleanup will proceed as described below. The procedures will be modified as needed when unforeseen circumstances arise. For ease of use, the facility's spill response procedures are included in Appendix C.

As noted above, the terminal supervisor will determine which outside agencies, if any, need to be notified. Internal and external contact information is included in Table 3-2, and the spill reporting procedures are presented in Table 3-3.

3.5 Erosion and Sediment Controls

The facility has implemented erosion and sediment controls in accordance with the BMPs described in Table 3-1 to stabilize exposed areas and contain runoff. The outdoor areas of the plant are approximately 60 percent paved with asphalt or concrete or covered by buildings. The remaining portions of the site have been graded, compacted, covered with compacted gravel, and are being used for stockpiles. Erosion is not considered to be a potential source of stormwater contamination because the active areas of the plant are paved, inside of buildings, or covered with gravel or stockpiles. The site is relatively flat but has been graded so that plant stormwater will drain to sumps where it is then pumped to the settling ponds. Ditches, berms, sumps, and catch basins are constructed or modified to maintain the current surface water control system as different parts of the plant are developed.

3.6 Management of Runoff

The facility has implemented controls at the site to divert, reuse, contain, and otherwise eliminate stormwater runoff in accordance with the BMPs described in Table 3-2. Stormwater runoff is managed so as to remain on the site. There typically is no runoff of stormwater from the site during storm events.

3.7 Non-numeric Technology-based Effluent Limits

Non-numeric technology-based effluent limits, consisting of additional good housekeeping measures, have been implemented at the site to prevent and/or minimize the discharge of spilled materials from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater. To the extent possible, BMPs are implemented to prevent the spillage of material which might come in contact with stormwater. Based on the amount of materials stored in stockpiles at the site, enclosure of these materials is not considered practicable. However, the implementation of the existing BMPs is considered adequate.

3.8 Non-stormwater Discharges

As previously noted in Section 2.3, no non-stormwater discharges are present at the facility.

3.9 Waste, Garbage, and Floatable Debris

In order to ensure that all waste, garbage, and floatable debris is not discharged to stormwater, it is site policy that all such materials are placed in properly designated dumpsters or containers.

3.10 Dust Generation and Vehicle Tracking of Industrial Materials

In order to minimize dust generation and vehicle tracking of industrial materials, roadways within the facility are sprayed with water and swept periodically. The exteriors of the transportation trucks are washed via overhead water jets located near the hydrated lime building. Additionally, the trucks go through a wheel wash to remove any product from the body of the vehicle prior to departure. The wash water is comingled with other process wastewater and stormwater at the site and is then pumped to the settling ponds for settling and treatment before discharged.

Table 3-1. BMP Identification

Pollutant Source	BMP
Handling bulk materials	• Use dust collection systems (e.g., bag houses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of mixing operations. • Promptly dispose of waste materials from dust collection systems and other operations. • Remove spilled material and settled dust from the mixing area by shoveling and sweeping on a regular basis. • Periodically clean materials handling equipment and vehicles to remove accumulated dust and residue. • Train employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management.
Mixing operations	• Use dust collection systems (e.g., bag houses) to collect airborne particles generated as a result of mixing operations. • Remove spilled material and settled dust from the mixing area by shoveling and sweeping on a regular basis. • Clean exposed mixing equipment after mixing operations are complete. • Train employees in good housekeeping, spill prevention and control, and materials management procedures.
Dust collection	• Schedule maintenance of dust collection system and baghouse. • Regularly remove and recycle or dispose of collected dust to minimize exposure to precipitation.
Vehicle and equipment washing	• Clean, as needed, powder material handling equipment and vehicles. • Confine vehicle and equipment washing to designated areas that drain to sump areas or process wastewater settling ponds. • Train employees on proper procedure for washing vehicles and equipment Including a discussion of the appropriate location for vehicle washing.

Notes:

The BMPs listed in this table are based on the EPA Office of Water Industrial Stormwater Fact Sheet Series for Sector E: Glass, Clay, Cement, Concrete, and Gypsum Product Manufacturing Facilities, and are considered equivalent to the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.

As noted in the text of this SWPPP, the existing BMPs are deemed to be adequate for the facility. The additional use of specific BMPs listed in this table should be evaluated annually based on the results of the annual inspection. If additional/different BMPs are required, this should be documented in the annual inspection report and by checking the box next to the specific BMP in the table.

Table 3-2. Spill Contact Information

Contact Name	Contact Information
Facility Contacts:	
Keith Wiggs, Terminal Supervisor	Office: 253-428-6544 Cell: 253-381-7090
Jessie Cheyne, Production Lead	Cell: 253-376-0549
Corporate Environmental Group:	
John Mailand, US Manager, Health, Safety, and Environment, Graymont	Office: 814-353-2106 Cell: 814-571-8126
Nate Stettler, Senior HSE Specialist and Lead Auditor, Graymont	Office: 801-716-2621 Cell: 801-598-8076
Federal Agency Contact Numbers:	
National Response Center (NRC)	800-424-8802
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Spill Response Coordinator	360-753-9440
State Agency Contact Numbers:	
Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology)	360-407-6300
Washington Emergency Response Division	800-258-5990
Hazardous Waste and Toxic Reduction (HWTR)	360-407-6700
State Emergency Response Commission	800-258-5990 – after hours 253-512-7069
Local Agency Contact Numbers:	
Local Fire Department	911
Pierce County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) (Pierce County Department of Emergency Management [DEM])	253-798-6595

Table 3-3. Spill Reporting Table

Material Spilled	Quantity Spilled	Spill Area	When to Report	Report Type	Who Reports Spill	Report Spill To:
Chemical substance or hazardous waste	Any amount	Any location where a spill: • Has migrated; or has potential to migrate, beyond the confines of an enclosed structure (i.e., building or containment area) • Could be exposed to stormwater runoff • Has polluted, or has the potential to pollute, waters of the state	Immediately	Verbal notification	Person who discovered spill	Internal
	Any amount	Any location where a spill could be exposed to stormwater runoff	Within 2 business days	Written notification	Corp. Env. Group	Ecology
	Any amount	Any location where a spill pollutes, or has the potential to pollute waters of the state	Immediately	Verbal notification	Corp. Env. Group	Ecology
CERCLA hazardous substance	= or > reportable quantity	Outside secondary containment or abuilding	Immediately	Verbal notification	Corp. Env. Group	NRC
CERCLA hazardous substance or EPCRA EHS	= or > reportable quantity	Occurred or migrated beyond the legal boundary of the facility	Immediately	Verbal notification	Corp. Env. Group	LEPC
				As soon as possible	Written report	

i) Person who discovered the spill must notify their supervisor who must notify their supervisor who must notify the terminal supervisor. The terminal supervisor must notify the Corporate Environmental Group, if the spill is a reportable spill. If the supervisor cannot be notified, then the person who discovered the spill must notify the terminal supervisor directly.

ii) It should be noted that the information in this table is specific to releases which might impact stormwater or pollute waters of the state and does not necessarily include all releases which might occur at the facility (such as other oil releases or releases to air).

CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
EHS = extremely hazardous substance
EPCRA = Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

SECTION 4

Sampling Plan

The site NPDES permit requires that quarterly sampling be conducted as described in the following sections.

4.1 Sample Locations

Samples of wastewater discharge to Outfall 001 are collected from the NPDES effluent sampling point located adjacent to the secondary settling stormwater pond.

4.2 Pollutant Parameters to be Sampled

Stormwater discharge samples must be analyzed for the following parameters:

- Flow
- Temperature
- pH
- TSS
- Mercury

In addition to the parameters above, the following information must be recorded for all stormwater discharges that are sampled:

- Date, exact place, method, and time of sampling or measurement
- Name(s) of the individuals who performed the sampling or measurements
- Dates the analyses were performed
- The individual who performed the analyses
- The analytical techniques or methods use
- The results of all analyses
- Analytical laboratory test result data and reports for stormwater samples and/or records that indicate:
  - Date(s) analyses were performed
  - Parameter name, Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) number, analytical method/number
  - Method detection limit (MDL), laboratory practical quantitation limit (PQL)
  - Reporting units and concentration detected
  - Initials or name(s) of individual(s) who performed the analyses
  - References and written procedures for the analytical techniques or methods used
  - Results of such analyses used to determine these results

4.3 Monitoring Schedule

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the permit. Monitoring results shall be submitted on a quarterly basis. Monitoring results obtained during the previous quarter shall be reported on the quarterly form as provided, or otherwise approved, by Ecology, and be postmarked or received no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed monitoring period, unless otherwise specified in the NPDES permit (refer to Table 4-1).

4.4 Numeric Limitations

Beginning on the effective date of the NPDES permit and lasting through the expiration date, Graymont is authorized to discharge limestone and limestone products process wastewater, truck rinse water, dust control water, stormwater, and washing of limestone at the permitted location subject to complying with the limitations listed in Table 4-2.

In the event Graymont is unable to comply with any of the terms and conditions of the NPDES permit due to any cause, Graymont will:

1) Immediately take action to stop, contain, and clean up unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance, correct the problem and, if applicable, repeat sampling and analysis of any noncompliance immediately and submit the results to the Department within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation.
2) As soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours after discovery of the failure to comply, notify Ecology by calling (360) 407-6289 or email jdia461@ecv.wa.gov.
3) Submit a detailed written report to the Ecology within thirty (30) days (five [5] days for upsets and bypasses), unless requested earlier by the Ecology. The report shall contain a description of the noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time is expected to continue; and the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

4.5 Procedures

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

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in the permit shall conform to the latest revisions of the “Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants” contained in 40 CFR Part 136 or to the latest revision of Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, unless otherwise specified in the permit or approved in writing by Ecology. Graymont has developed an effluent sampling and analysis plan for mercury (CH2M, 2017).

All required monitoring data will be prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories, Chapter 173-50, Washington Administrative Code, with the exception of flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, turbidity, and internal process control parameters.

One DMR must be completed and certified for the outfall sampled during the monitoring period. If sampling was not performed, a description of why the sampling was not performed must be recorded on the DMR.

Table 4-1. Monitoring Parameters and Sampling Frequency

Category	Parameter	Units	Sample Point	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Wastewater Effluent	Flow	Gallons per day	Outfall 001	Continuous	Metered
Wastewater Effluent	Temperature	Degrees C	Outfall 001	Quarterly	Measurement
Wastewater Effluent	pH	Standard Units (S.U.)	Outfall 001	Quarterly	Measurement
Wastewater Effluent	TSS	mg/L	Outfall 001	Quarterly	Grab
Wastewater Effluent	Mercury	ng/L	Outfall 001	Quarterly	Grab

Table 4-2. Effluent Limitations

	Effluent Limitations: Outfall #001	
Parameter	***Average Monthly[a]***	***Maximum Daily[b]***
Total Suspended Solids, mg/L	25	50
pH[c], standard units (s.u.)	6 ≥	≤ 9

[a] The average monthly effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divider by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

[b] The maximum daily effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day.

[c] Indicates the range of permitted daily minimum and maximum values. Graymont must report the instantaneous maximum and minimum pH monthly. Do not average pH values.

SECTION 5

Employee Training

All employees who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or who are responsible for implementing activities necessary to meeting the conditions of this permit (including all members of the PPT, will be trained in the components of this SWPPP at least annually. This training shall include, but not be limited to, the following topics:

- Components and goals of the SWPPP
- Proper material management and handling practices
- Spill response procedures
- Review of good housekeeping measures, inspections, and BMPs
- Trainee's responsibilities under this plan

Training will be conducted annually or more frequently as necessary and will consist of presentations and discussions of the above items. The training will be performed by “qualified personnel.” Qualified personnel are those who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at the facility and evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs.

A copy of the training signing sheet is included in Appendix D. Training records are maintained at facility training files.

SECTION 6

Inspections

Under Section S7.C of the 2016 NPDES Permit, Graymont must conduct a minimum of two inspections per year – one during the wet season (October 1- April 30) and the other during the dry season (May 1 – September 30).

The PPT inspects the facility operations, potential pollutant sources, and the effectiveness of BMPs, on a semi-annual basis, as detailed in Table 3-1 and in Appendix B Visual Inspection Form. The terminal supervisor is responsible for ensuring that inspections, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping obligations are met in an effective and consistent manner in accordance with permit requirements.

The wet season inspection must occur during a rainfall event to verify that the description of potential pollutant sources required under this permit are accurate (site map is up to date, and controls to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are being implemented and are adequate). The wet weather inspection must include observations of the presence of floating materials, suspended solids, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc. in the stormwater discharge.

During the dry season inspection, the PPT must look for the presence of unpermitted non-stormwater discharges, which may include domestic wastewater, non-contact cooling water, processed wastewater, leachate discharges, etc.

The visual inspection will include the following as applicable:

1) Inspect material handling and storage areas for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the stormwater drainage system:
   - Waste rock and coal ash storage areas
   - Outdoor drum storage/containment racks and obsolete equipment storage areas
2) Inspect structural BMPs for any damage or erosion and to ensure they are operating effectively:
   - Detention ponds
   - Berms around limestone fines, and lime kiln dust stockpiles and along the roads
   - Sumps, vegetated areas, and catch basins
   - Ditches along the roads
3) Inspect roads and stockpile storage areas for erosion.
4) Inspect secondary containment areas for drums and storage tanks to determine if they need to be drained.

The results of the routine facility inspection will be documented on the form included in Appendix E and will include the following:

- The inspection date and time
- The name(s) and signature(s) of the inspector(s)
- Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection
- Any previously unidentified discharges of pollutants from the site
- Any control measures needing maintenance or repairs
- Any failed control measures that need replacement
- Any incidents of noncompliance observed
- Any additional control measures needed to comply with the permit requirements

SECTION 7

Recordkeeping

The following records will be maintained on site for a minimum of five years:

- A copy of the NPDES Permit (Appendix F)
- Records of all sampling information (refer to Section 4)
- Copies of all laboratory reports (Appendix A)
- Completed visual inspection records (Appendix E)
- Spill report forms (Appendix C)
- BMP maintenance records (Appendix E)
- Employee training records (Appendix D)
- Any other documentation of compliance with permit requirements

The person signing permit-related submittals, including this SWPPP, must be an officer of the corporation, or have a written signature delegation on file with Ecology.

SECTION 8

SWPPP Certification

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

Name: Keith Wiggs Title: Tacoma Terminal Supervisor

Signature: [signature] Date: 12/19/19

SECTION 9

SWPPP Modifications

This SWPPP must be reviewed and modified, as appropriate, within two (2) months if any of the following occur:

- Whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance, which causes the SWPPP to be less effective in controlling the pollutants.
- Whenever the description of potential pollutant sources or the pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the SWPPP are inadequate.

The SWPPP must be submitted to Ecology at least 30 days in advance of implementing the proposed changes in the plan unless Ecology approves immediate implementation. The modifications to the SWPPP must be implemented in a timely manner.

Although not required by the permit, the SWPPP may be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that phone numbers, personnel names, etc., are accurate. If conducted, this review will be documented on the revision log Included in Appendix G. Appendix H contains a cross-reference table between this SWPPP and corresponding NPDES permit sections.

Changes made to the SWPPP to document corrective action must be signed by a duly authorized representative. All other changes must be signed and dated by the person preparing the change or documentation.

SECTION 10

Additional State-Specific Requirements

10.1 Acute Toxicity Testing Requirements

Per the terms of the NPDES permit, the facility is required to test final effluent per the NPDES Permit No. WA0001007 once in the last summer and once in the last winter prior to submission of the application for permit renewal. Graymont will conduct acute toxicity testing on a series of five concentrations of effluent and a control in order to be able to determine appropriate point estimates and No Observed Effect Concentration. The percent survival in 100 percent effluent shall also be reported.

Acute toxicity tests shall be conducted with the following species and protocols:

1) Flathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (96-hour static-renewal test, method: EPA/600/4-90/027F)
2) *Daphnid*, *Geriodaphnia dubia*, *Daphnia pules*, or *Daphnia magna* (48-hour static test, method: EPA/600/4-90/027F)

The sampling and reporting requirements are as follows:

1) All reports for effluent characterization or compliance monitoring shall be submitted in accordance with the most recent versions of Department of Ecology Publication #WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*, in regards to format and content.
2) Testing shall be conducted on grab samples.
3) All samples and test solutions for toxicity shall have water quality measurements as specified in Department of Ecology Publication #WQ-R-95-80, L*aboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*, or most recent version thereof.
4) All toxicity tests shall meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions in the most recent versions of the EPA manual listed in subsection A and the Department of Ecology Publication #WQ-R-95- 80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*.
5) Control water and dilution water shall be laboratory water meeting the requirements of the EPA manual listed in subsection A or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6) The whole effluent toxicity test shall be run on an unmodified sample of final effluent.
7) The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance monitoring in order to determine dose response.

All whole effluent toxicity tests, effluent screening tests, and rapid screening tests that involve hypothesis testing and do not comply with the acute statistical power standard of 29 percent as defined in WAC 173-205-020 must be repeated on a fresh sample with an increase number of replicates to increase the power.

10.2 Notification of Facility Contact Changes

The facility will notify Ecology in writing of any change of the designated facility contact person/position, mailing address, and/or telephone number (as originally identified in the permit application) within 15 days of this change.

10.3 Noncompliance Notification

In the event the facility is unable to comply with any of the terms and conditions of this permit that could result in the discharge of pollutants in a significant amount, the facility shall:

1) Immediately take action to minimize potential contamination or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem.

2) Immediately notify the appropriate regional office of the failure to comply.

3) Submit a detailed written report to Ecology within thirty [30] days unless Ecology requests an earlier submission. The report shall contain a description of the noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

Appendix A
Monitoring Records

Appendix A. Historical Discharge Sampling Results

DMR Date	Parameter	Unit	Value	Min	Max	Violation
Jan-15	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	14.7		25	N
Jan-15	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	15.2		50	N
Jan-15	pH	S.U.	8.24	6		N
Jan-15	pH	S.U.	8.89		9	N
Jan-15	Mercury	ng/L	22.2			N
Apr-15	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	10.8		25	N
Apr-15	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	12.4		50	N
Apr-15	pH	S.U.	8.02	6		N
Apr-15	pH	S.U.	8.67		9	N
Apr-15	Mercury	ng/L	10			N
Jul-15	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	13.2		25	N
Jul-15	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	15		50	N
Jul-15	pH	S.U.	8.24	6		N
Jul-15	pH	S.U.	8.86		9	N
Jul-15	Mercury	ng/L	3.93			N
Oct-15	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	14.4		25	N
Oct-15	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	16.4		50	N
Oct-15	pH	S.U.	8.12	6		N
Oct-15	pH	S.U.	8.68		9	N
Oct-15	Mercury	ng/L	13			N
Jan-16	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	11.1		25	N
Jan-16	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	14.1		50	N
Jan-16	pH	S.U.	8.37	6		N
Jan-16	pH	S.U.	8.66		9	N
Jan-16	pH	ng/L	160			N
Apr-16	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	11.8		25	N
Apr-16	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	12.6		50	N
Apr-16	pH	S.U.	8.48	6		N
Apr-16	pH	S.U.	8.74		9	N
Apr-16	Mercury	ng/L	55.1			N
Jul-16	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	10.4		25	N

Appendix A. Historical Discharge Sampling Results

DMR Date	Parameter	Unit	Value	Min	Max	Violation
Jul-16	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	11.3		50	N
Jul-16	pH	S.U.	8.22	6		N
Jul-16	pH	S.U.	8.72		9	N
Jul-16	Mercury	ng/L	24.4			N
Oct-16	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	8.6		25	N
Oct-16	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	9.2		50	N
Oct-16	pH	S.U.	8.06	6		N
Oct-16	pH	S.U.	8.71		9	N
Oct-16	Mercury	ng/L	9			N
Jan-17	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	3.8		25	N
Jan-17	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	11.6		50	N
Jan-17	pH	S.U.	8.11	6		N
Jan-17	pH	S.U.	8.61		9	N
Jan-17	Mercury	ng/L	8.69			N
Apr-17	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	5.2		25	N
Apr-17	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	6.2		50	N
Apr-17	pH	S.U.	7.39	6		N
Apr-17	pH	S.U.	8.17		9	N
Apr-17	Mercury	ng/L	17.6			N
Jul-17	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	NS		25	N
Jul-17	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	NS		50	N
Jul-17	pH	S.U.	NS	6		N
Jul-17	pH	S.U.	NS		9	N
Jul-17	Mercury	ng/L	NS			N
Oct-17	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2.3		25	N
Oct-17	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	4.6		50	N
Oct-17	pH	S.U.	7.53	6		N
Oct-17	pH	S.U.	8.43		9	N
Oct-17	Mercury	ng/L	50.1			N
Jan-18	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	3.4		25	N
Jan-18	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	4		50	N

Appendix A. Historical Discharge Sampling Results

DMR Date	Parameter	Unit	Value	Min	Max	Violation
Jan-18	pH	S.U.	7.49	6		N
Jan-18	pH	S.U.	8.44		9	N
Jan-18	Mercury	ng/L	59.4			N
Apr-18	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2		25	N
Apr-18	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	4.2		50	N
Apr-18	pH	S.U.	7.68	6		N
Apr-18	pH	S.U.	7.93		9	N
Apr-18	Mercury	ng/L	2.69			N
Jul-18	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	NS		25	N
Jul-18	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	NS		50	N
Jul-18	pH	S.U.	NS	6		N
Jul-18	pH	S.U.	NS		9	N
Jul-18	Mercury	ng/L	NS			N
Oct-18	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	7		25	N
Oct-18	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	14.2		50	N
Oct-18	pH	S.U.	7.8	6		N
Oct-18	pH	S.U.	7.95		9	N
Oct-18	Mercury	ng/L	16.4			N
Jan-19	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	1.4		25	N
Jan-19	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	7		50	N
Jan-19	pH	S.U.	6.65	6		N
Jan-19	pH	S.U.	8.52		9	N
Jan-19	Mercury	ng/L	91.7			N
Apr-19	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	4		25	N
Apr-19	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	4		50	N
Apr-19	pH	S.U.	7.2	6		N
Apr-19	pH	S.U.	7.2		9	N
Apr-19	Mercury	ng/L	27.8			N
Jul-19	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	NS		25	N
Jul-19	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	NS		50	N
Jul-19	pH	S.U.	NS	6		N

Appendix A. Historical Discharge Sampling Results

DMR Date	Parameter	Unit	Value	Min	Max	Violation
Jul-19	pH	S.U.	NS		9	N
Jul-19	Mercury	ng/L	NS			N
Oct-19	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L			25	
Oct-19	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L			50	
Oct-19	pH	S.U.		6		
Oct-19	pH	S.U.			9	
Oct-19	Mercury	ng/L				

DMR = discharge monitoring report
mg/L = milligrams per liter
ng/L = nanograms per liter
NS = not sampled due to no discharge
S.U. = standard units

Appendix B
Visual Inspection Form

GRAYMONT

VISUAL INSPECTION FORM

INSPECTOR'S NAME: _____

INSPECTION DATE: _____ INSPECTION TIME: _____

WEATHER: _____

INSPECTION PERFORMED DURING: □ DRY SEASON (Oct. 1-Apr30) □ WET Season (May 1-Sep30)

IF INSPECTION IS PERFORMED WHEN RUNOFF IS NOT OCCURRING, INDICATE REASON:

□ INSUFFICIENT RAINFALL OR SNOWMELT TO PRODUCE RUNOFF □ OTHER: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Perform a walk-through of the Processing Plant. Check off all items that are inspected. Items listed below apply to both the Processing Plant.
2. Record any maintenance that is needed, corrective actions taken, and date when maintenance was performed. If additional space is needed, use the *Maintenance Required/Corrective Actions* section on Page 2.
3. Complete the *SWPPP Revisions* section.

Visual Inspection of Discharges (Wet Season only)		
Discharge Location (Example: Outfall 001)	Description of Discharge (floating material, suspended solids, oily sheen, discoloration, odors)	*MAINTENANCE REQUIRED/CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN*

Visual Inspection of Non-Stormwater Discharges (Dry Season only)		
Location Description	Unpermitted non-stormwater discharges (e.g., domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water, or process wastewater)	*MAINTENANCE REQUIRED/CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN*
	None observed	NA

HOUSEKEEPING	***MAINTENANCE REQUIRED/CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN***
□ Proper disposal of litter and windblown trash. □ Proper storage or disposal of empty drums and containers. □ Trash dumpsters in good condition.	

EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL STORAGE	***MAINTENANCE REQUIRED/CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN***
□ Concrete pads (good condition, no accumulations of oil or fuel, etc.).	
□ New drums and containers (stored properly, in good condition, labeled, lids in place, etc.).	
□ Drums and containers in use (stored properly, in good condition, labeled, lids in place, etc.).	
□ Sump Areas and Sump pumps (good condition, working properly, no excess accumulation of lime or sediment).	
□ Obsolete and unused equipment (located in proper storage areas, no signs of leakage, etc.).	
□ Storage tanks and raw material containers (in good condition, no signs of leaks, no severe rust or damage, etc.).	

VISUAL INSPECTION FORM (continued)

BMPs (Structural and Non-structural	***MAINTENANCE REQUIRED/CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN***
□ Berms (structures are intact, no erosion or washouts, material stored does not extend beyond berm, operating correctly, etc.): – Outer edge of settling ponds – Berm around obsolete & unused equipment storage area – Berm along Blair Waterway	
□ Slope of ground in the area surround the: – Crushing and Screening Area – Stockpiles – Entire site	
□ Catch basins (in good condition, entrance to basin is free of obstructions, no debris in basins, etc.).	
GENERAL	***MAINTENANCE REQUIRED/CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN***
□ Unpaved roads and surfaces (in good condition, no erosion or ruts).	
□ Any evidence of Stormwater discharge from site.	
□ Processing Plant boundaries (should be dry during dry weather inspections).	
□ Identification of new problem areas or potential pollutant sources.	
□ Spill response equipment available.	

SWPPP REVISIONS

If deficiencies were noted above, are additional measures required to reduce pollutant loadings? □ YES □ NO

If deficiencies were noted above, are modifications to the SWPPP required? □ YES □ NO

If yes, record the revisions on the log contained in Appendix G in the SWPPP

ASSESSMENT

Provide an assessment of the integrity of Stormwater discharge diversions, sediment control and collection systems, and containment structures: _____

Provide additional information on Maintenance Required/Corrective Actions Taken, if necessary.

Appendix C
Spill Response Procedures and Reporting Form

Spill Response Procedures

Initial Spill Response Actions

- The first person on the scene must notify their supervisor of the spill.
- Evaluate the health hazards in the area before proceeding. If the hazards of the spilled material are not known, review the safety data sheets (SDS) for that material.
- If any health risk is associated with the spilled material, evacuate the area immediately and establish a security zone around the spill, if needed, and control access into the security zone. Personnel not directly involved with the spill need to stay away from the spill area.
- Stop the release if it is safe to do so:
  - Implement safety-related measures as needed;
  - Mobilize fire control equipment, if needed;
  - Don appropriate personal protective equipment; and,
  - Remove all ignition sources before entering the spill area.
- Contain the spill by isolating and immobilizing the spill. Construct containment ditches and berms or place absorbent material in front of flowing material.
- Estimate the volume of material that was spilled and evaluate whether a reportable quantity was released by utilizing the information in Table C-1 or the SDS.

Spill Cleanup Procedures

- Clean up the spilled material that has spread over a non-porous surface with absorbent material such as oil-dry or absorbent socks or booms. Collect cleanup materials (e.g., oil-dry, absorbent socks or booms) and place them in leak-proof containers.
- For spills on gravel or soil, absorb as much of the liquid as possible with absorbent material and excavate the contaminated gravel or soil down to visibly clean material. Place the excavated material in piles on top of tarps or similar surface for temporary storage.
- See the SDS for the spilled material for more information on specific cleanup procedures.

Disposal Procedures

A spill is not considered cleaned up until all waste produced during the cleanup activities are properly disposed of. The terminal supervisor is responsible for disposing of contaminated cleanup materials in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. The Corporate Environmental Group can provide assistance in determining how to dispose of cleanup materials since the method of disposal may vary depending on the substance that was spilled.

Follow-up Response Actions

- Complete the Spill Report Form for all reportable spills.
- Update the List of Significant Spills and Leaks (Table 2-1).
- Conduct an investigation as needed to:
  - Determine the cause of the spill;
  - Review the response actions that were taken to identify any improvements for response to future incidents; and,
  - Determine if any measures need to be implemented to prevent another spill.
- Replace all spill cleanup equipment that was used during the cleanup of the spill.

Reporting Requirements

A person that discovers a spill or release must immediately report the spill to their supervisor if the spill or release is any chemical substance or hazardous waste that:

- Has migrated, or has the potential to migrate, beyond the confines of an enclosed structure (i.e., outside a building or containment area);
- Is located in any area where the spill could be exposed to storm water runoff; or
- Has polluted, or has the potential to pollute, waters of the state.

Specifically, when a person discovers one of the following spills, that person must report the spill to their supervisor:

- A chemical, hazardous waste, or petroleum product spill of any size that poses a threat to human health or the environment;
- A chemical or hazardous waste spill greater than or equal to 1 pound outside secondary containment or a building;
- An oil spill greater than 2 gallons outside secondary containment or a building;
- An oil spill less than 2 gallons outside a secondary containment or a building that is not immediately cleaned up;
- An oil spill equal to or greater than 25 gallons inside secondary containment.

The supervisor must then notify the terminal supervisor. If the supervisor is not available, then the person who discovered the spill must then notify the terminal supervisor directly.

The terminal supervisor in consultation with the Corporate Environmental Group must determine if the regulatory agencies need to be notified. The Corporate Environmental Group representative will make the required notifications. For reference purposes, Table C-1 includes reportable quantities for materials typically found at the facility. In the event a material is spilled which is not found on this table, the SDS for the material or other reference should be reviewed.

Federal Reporting Requirements

The terminal supervisor or his/her designee will determine if a spill must be reported to a federal agency. If the spill is determined to be reportable, the Terminal Supervisor must notify the Corporate Environmental Group and they will complete the required notifications and will close out all final correspondence with each regulatory agency. Federal reporting requirements are outlined below. A summary of the information below and spill contact information are included in Tables 3-2 and 3-3.

National Response Center (NRC)

Immediately notify the NRC by phone of the following spills. “Immediate” is defined as “as soon as possible” after the release.

A spill of a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) hazardous substance in a quantity that equals or exceeds its reportable quantity and has occurred or migrated beyond the confines of an enclosed structure (i.e., outside a building or containment area).

State Reporting Requirements

The terminal supervisor or his/her designee will determine if a spill must be reported to a state agency. If the spill is determined to be reportable, the terminal supervisor must notify the Corporate Environmental Group and they will complete the required notifications and will close out all final correspondence with each regulatory agency. State reporting requirements are outlined below.

Washington Division of Water Quality

Submit a written notification to Ecology’s Water Quality Program within 30 days of the detection of any spill or release in an area where the spill could be exposed to storm water runoff. The spill report form located at the end of Appendix C can be used and submitted to Ecology at the following address:

Industrial Stormwater Permit Manager

Department of Ecology Water Quality Program
PO Box 47696
Olympia, WA 98504-7696

Immediately report spills or releases that pollute or threaten to pollute waters of the state to Ecology.

Local Reporting Requirements

Immediately notify the Local Emergency Planning Commission (LEPC) of the following spills:

- A spill of a CERCLA hazardous substance or an Emergency Planning and Community Right-to- Know Act (EPCRA) Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) in a quantity that equals or exceeds its reportable quantity and the release occurred or migrated beyond the legal boundary of the facility. Table C-1 contains a list of reportable quantities for the materials used at the terminal.

Table C-1. Reportable Quantities

Product Name	Listed Components	Content in Product	Reportable Quantity (RQ)		Amount of Product that Must be Spilled Before RQ is Exceeded
			CERCLA HAZ. SUB.	EPCRA EHS	
Antifreeze	Ethylene glycol	90-97% weight	5,000 lbs	-	5,154 lbs
BioCircle	Ethylene oxide Formaldehyde Propylene oxide	1 - 3%	1,000 lbs 500 lbs 10,000 lbs	-	5,000 lbs
Methanol	Methanol	100%	5,000 lbs	-	5,000
Muriatic acid	Hydrochloric acid	9-36% weight	5,000 lbs	-	13,888 lbs
Phosphoric acid	Phosphoric acid	85%	5,000 lbs	-	5,882 lbs 419 gallons
Sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	99-100%	1,000 lbs	-	1,000 lbs
Sulfuric aid	Sulfuric acid	70-100%	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs 65 gallons

GRAYMONT

SPILL REPORTING FORM

FACILITY NAME:_____

SPILL DISCOVERED BY:_____ TITLE:_____

PERSON REPORTING SPILL:_____ TITLE:_____

SPILL REPORTING INFORMATION

WHO WAS NOTIFIED OF THE SPILL? ☐ Supervisor ☐ Plant Manager ☐ Corporate Environmental Group

☐ Other:_____

SPILL INFORMATION

DATE OF SPILL:_____ TIME:_____ DURATION OF INCIDENT:_____(hours)

DATE SPILL WAS DISCOVERED:_____ TIME:_____

MATERIAL SPILLED:_____ CONCENTRATION OF MATERIAL (if known):_____

ESTIMATED QUANTITY SPILLED:_____(gallons)

WAS A REPORTABLE QUANTITY SPILLED? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A – spilled material does not have a reportable quantity

AMOUNT RECOVERED:_____(gallons) AMOUNT UNRECOVERED:_____(gallons)

ESTIMATED QUANTITY THAT WAS RELEASED OR MIGRATED OFFSITE:_____(gallons)

ESTIMATED QUANTITY THAT HAS, OR HAS THE POTENTIAL, TO ENTER WATERS OF THE STATE OR U.S.:_____(gallons)

NAME OF WATER BODY:_____

SPILL WAS RELEASED INTO OR ON TO (land, water, air, secondary containment, etc.):_____

EXACT LOCATION OF THE SPILL (include type of terrain, nearest waters or drains, etc.):_____

_____

_____

_____

IF OUTSIDE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT, WHICH DIRECTION DID THE SPILL TRAVEL?_____

_____

WEATHER CONDITIONS:_____

_____

SOURCE OF THE SPILL:_____

_____

CAUSE OF THE SPILL (include equipment or activities involved in the spill):_____

_____

_____

_____

ACTIONS TAKEN TO CONTAIN THE SPILL:_____

_____

SPILL REPORTING FORM (CONTINUED)

HAZARD/DAMAGE INFORMATION *(check with the Corporate Environmental Group prior to completing this section)*

IDENTIFY HAZARDS TO HUMAN HEALTH OR ENVIRONMENT POSED BY SPILLED MATERIAL:_____

PRECAUTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN OR ARE BEING TAKEN:_____

LIST PERSONAL INJURIES, ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE, OR PROPERTY DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE SPILL (environmental damage includes impacts to wildlife, wetlands, or other environmental resources):_____

EVACUATION NEEDED? ☐ YES ☐ NO IF YES, DESCRIBE ACTIONS TAKEN:_____

SPILL CLEANUP & DISPOSAL INFORMATION

OUTSIDE CONTRACTOR USED FOR SPILL CLEAN UP? ☐ YES ☐ NO IF YES, WHO?_____

CLEAN UP ACTIONS TAKEN OR TO BE TAKEN:_____

EFFECTIVENESS OF CLEANUP ACTIVITIES:_____

METHOD(S) OF DISPOSAL OF SPILL CLEANUP MATERIAL(S):_____

SPILL FOLLOW-UP

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S) TAKEN OR TO BE IMPLEMENTED TO PREVENT FUTURE OCCURRENCES:_____

WAS THE SPCC PLAN REVIEWED AFTER THIS SPILL (applies to oil spills only)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A

DOES THE SPCC PLAN REQUIRE MODIFICATION (applies to oil spills only)? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A

IF YES, DATE MODIFICATIONS WERE COMPLETED:_____

WAS THE SWPPP REVIEWED AFTER THIS SPILL? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A

DOES THE SWPPP REQUIRE MODIFICATION? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ N/A

IF YES, DATE MODIFICATIONS WERE COMPLETED:_____

SIGNATURE: **DATE:**

Appendix D
Training Documentation

GRAYMONT	**Training Documentation** **RECORD THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FOR EACH ANNUAL TRAINING SESSION**	
Date of Training	***Person Completing Revision***	***Brief Description of Topics Covered***
Date	***Attendee***	***Signature***

Appendix E
Completed Visual Inspection Records

Inspection records are maintained at the facility and can be made available upon request.

Appendix F
NPDES Permit

Issuance Date: October 21, 2016
Effective Date: November 1, 2016
Expiration Date: September 30, 2021

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT No. WA 0001007

State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Olympia, Washington 98504-7600

In compliance with the provisions of
The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington
and

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act
(The Clean Water Act)
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1342 et seq.

GRAYMONT WESTERN US, INC.
1220 Alexander Avenue
Tacoma, WA 98421

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

Facility Location: 1220 Alexander Avenue Tacoma, WA 98421	Receiving Water: Blair Waterway
Water Body I.D. No.: WA 100020	Discharge Location: Latitude: 47° 16' 16" N Longitude: 122° 23' 48" W
Industry Type: Lime and Calcium Carbonate Production	

is authorized to discharge in accordance with the special and general conditions which follow.

Richard Doenges
Southwest Region Manager
Water Quality Program
Washington State Department of Ecology

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORT SUBMITTALS

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

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report	Quarterly	January 15, 2017
S3.E	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S3.F	Other Reporting	As necessary	
S4.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual Update or Review Confirmation Letter	Annually	March 31, 2017
S4.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual	1/permit cycle if no updated O&M Manual has been submitted	March 31, 2020
S4.B	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	
S4.F	Reporting Other Information	As necessary	
S5.C	Solid Waste Control Plan	1/permit cycle, if no updates were made	March 31, 2020
S5.C	Updated Solid Waste Plan	Within 30 days of making any changes to the Plan	
S6.	Spill Plan	1/permit cycle, if no updates were made	March 31, 2020
S6.	Updated Spill Plan	Within 30 days of making any changes to the Plan	
S7.	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	1/permit cycle	March 31, 2020
S7.	Modified Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	As necessary	
S8.	Acute Toxicity Effluent Test Reports	2/permit cycle	November 30, 2018 for the summer test event March 31, 2019 for the winter test event
S8.	Acute Toxicity Summary Report	1/permit cycle	March 31, 2020
S10.	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	March 31, 2020
G1.C	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G4.	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	
G5.	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
G7.	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
G10.	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. DISCHARGE LIMITS

A. Process Wastewater Discharges

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit must be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

The discharge of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a level in excess of that identified and authorized by this permit violates the terms and conditions of this permit.

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge limestone and limestone products process water, truck rinse water, dust control water, and washing of limestone at the permitted location subject to complying with the following limits:

EFFLUENT LIMITS: OUTFALL # 001		
Parameter	**Average Monthly [a]**	**Maximum Daily [b]**
Final Limits		
Total Suspended Solids, mg/L	25	50
pH, standard units [c]	Daily minimum is equal to or greater than 6.0 and the daily maximum is less than or equal to 9.0.	
Interim Limit (to expire on March 15, 2017)		
Mercury, ng/L [d.]		832

[a]	Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the average monthly value, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured.
[b]	Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the average measurement of the pollutant over the day. This does not apply to pH.
[c]	Indicates the range of permitted values. The Permittee must report the instantaneous maximum and minimum pH monthly. Do not average pH values.
[d]	Mercury only has a reasonable potential to exceed aquatic criteria during interim conditions. There is no reasonable potential to exceed aquatic life or human health criteria under future conditions.

B. Mixing Zone Authorization

Mixing zones are authorized for the discharge from Outfall 001 for the parameters: mercury and temperature only. Graymont Western US, Inc. has completed a Mixing Zone Study which shows their current discharge as having acute and chronic mixing zones and have defined acute and chronic mixing zones for future conditions - once they upgrade and submerge Outfall 001 and increase their maximum (1,000 gpm) discharge rate. The mixing zones authorized are as follows:

Interim Conditions (through March 14, 2017) – Existing Outfall 001

Acute – A dilution factor of 10 is authorized. The mixing zone is 20.7 feet in any direction from the outfall.

Chronic – A dilution factor of 18 is authorized. The mixing zone is 207 feet radius from the outfall.

Future Conditions (beginning on March 15, 2017) – New Outfall 001

Acute – A dilution factor of 46 is authorized. The mixing zone is 21.9 feet in any direction from each port.

Chronic – Dilution factors of 137 (aquatic life criteria) and 262 (human health criteria) are authorized. The mixing zone is 218.5 feet long both east and west of the diffuser and a width of 120 feet centered on the diffuser midpoint.

S2. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Schedule

The Permittee must monitor in accordance with the following schedule and must use the laboratory method, detection level (DL), and quantitation level (QL) specified in Appendix A.

Parameter	Units	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
(1) Wastewater Effluent			
Flow	gpd	Continuous [b, c]	Metered
Temperature [a]	Degrees C	Quarterly	Measurement
pH	Standard Units	Quarterly	Measurement
TSS	mg/L	Quarterly	Grab
Mercury	ng/L	Quarterly	Grab
[a.] Temperature grab sampling must occur when the effluent is at or near its daily maximum temperature which is usually in the late afternoon.			
[b.] Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, for power failure, or for unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The Permittee must measure/sample daily when continuous monitoring is not possible.			
[c.] Continuous flow monitoring must be reported on the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) starting no later than March 1, 2010. From September 1, 2009 through February 28, 2010, estimated flowrates must be reported on the DMRs.			
See Appendix A for the required detection (DL) or quantitation (QL) levels. Report single analytical values below detection as "less than (detection level)" where (detection level) is the numeric value specified in attachment A. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required DL and QL in its effluent due to matrix effects, the Permittee must submit a matrix specific MDL and a QL to Ecology with appropriate laboratory documentation.			

Parameter	Units	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
(2) Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing – Outfall # 001 Effluent			
Acute WET Characterization (per Special Condition S8) – once during **September 2018** (summer test event) and once during **January 2019** (winter test event)			

B. Sampling and Analytical Procedures

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

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136.

C. Flow Measurement, Field Measurement and Continuous Monitoring Devices

The Permittee must:

1. Select and use appropriate flow measurement, field measurement, and continuous monitoring devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices.

2. Install, calibrate, and maintain these devices to ensure the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted industry standard and the manufacturer's recommendation for that type of device.

3. If the Permittee uses micro-recording temperature devices known as thermistors it must calibrate the devices using protocols from Ecology's Quality Assurance Project Plan Development Tool (*Continuous Temperature Sampling Protocols for the Environmental Monitoring and Trends*). This document is available online at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/eap/qa/docs/QAPPtool/Mod6%20Ecology%20SOPs/Protocols/ContinuousTemperatureSampling.pdf . Calibration as specified in this document is not required if the Permittee uses recording devices which are certified by the manufacturer.

4. Use field measurement devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.

5. Calibrate these devices at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer.

6. Calibrate flow monitoring devices at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year.

7. Maintain calibration records for at least three years.

D. Laboratory Accreditation

The Permittee must ensure that all monitoring data required by Ecology is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of chapter 173-50 Washington Administrative Code (WAC), *Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories.* Flow,

temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, and internal process control parameters are exempt from this requirement.

S3. REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

The Permittee must monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions. Falsification of information submitted to Ecology is a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

A. Reporting

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the permit. The Permittee must:

1. Submit monitoring results quarterly on the 15th day of the month following the end of the quarter. The 1st Quarter consists of: January, February, and March; the 2nd Quarter consists of: April, May, and June; the 3rd Quarter consists of: July, August and September; and the 4th Quarter consists of: October, November, and December.

2. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during the previous three months on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form provided by Ecology within the Water Quality Permitting Portal. Include data for each of the parameters tabulated in Special Condition S2 and as required by the form. Report a value for each day sampling occurred (unless specifically exempted in the permit) and for the summary values (when applicable) included on the electronic form.

   To find out more information and to sign up for the Water Quality Permitting Portal go to: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/paris/webdmr.html

3. Submit DMR forms quarterly whether or not the facility was discharging. If the facility did not discharge during a given monitoring period, enter the "No Discharge" reporting code for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or for a specific parameter as appropriate.

All laboratory reports providing data for organic and metal parameters must be submitted along with the DMRs and include the following information: sampling date, sample location, date of analysis, parameter name, CAS number, analytical method/ number, method detection limit (MDL), laboratory quantitation limit (QL), reporting units, and concentration detected. Analytical results from samples sent to a contract laboratory must have information on the chain of custody, the analytical method, QA/QC results, and documentation of accreditation for the parameter.

B. Records Retention

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

C. Recording of Results

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

1. The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling or measurement.

2. The individual who performed the sampling or measurement.

3. The dates the analyses were performed.

4. The individual who performed the analyses.

5. The analytical techniques or methods used.

6. The results of all analyses.

D. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

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

E. Reporting Permit Violations

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

a. Immediately take action to stop, contain, and cleanup unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem.

b. If applicable, immediately repeat sampling and analysis. Submit the results of any repeat sampling to Ecology within 30 days of sampling.

1. Immediate Reporting

The Permittee must report any failure of the disinfection system, any collection system overflows which may reach surface waters or any plant bypass discharging to the Department of Ecology at the number listed below:

Southwest Regional Office 360-407-6300

2. Twenty-four-hour Reporting

The Permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone, to Ecology at the telephone number listed above, within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of any of the following circumstances:

a. Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under subpart 1, above.

b. Any unanticipated **bypass** that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See Part S4.B., "Bypass Procedures").

c. Any **upset** that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See G.15, "Upset").

d. Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limitation for any of the pollutants in Section S1.A of this permit.

e. Any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

3. Report Within Five Days

The Permittee must also provide a written submission within five days of the time that the Permittee becomes aware of any event required to be reported under subparts 1 or 2, above. The written submission must contain:

a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause.

b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times.

c. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected.

d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

e. If the noncompliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works, an estimate of the quantity (in gallons) of untreated overflow.

4. Waiver of Written Reports

Ecology may waive the written report required in subpart 3, above, on a case-by-case basis upon request if a timely oral report has been received.

5. All Other Permit Violation Reporting

The Permittee must report all permit violations, which do not require immediate or within 24-hours reporting, when it submits monitoring reports for S3.A ("Reporting"). The reports must contain the information listed in paragraph E.3, above. Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

6. Report Submittal

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

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

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Southwest Regional Office
P.O. Box 47775
Olympia, WA 98504-7775

F. Other Reporting

The Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 90.56.280 and chapter 173-303-145. You can obtain further instruction at the following website:
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/other/reportaspill.html

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

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

S4. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

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

The Permittee must schedule any facility maintenance, which might require interruption of wastewater treatment and degrade effluent quality, during non-critical water quality periods and carry this maintenance out in a manner approved by Ecology.

A. Operations and Maintenance Manual

The Permittee must:

1. Review the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual at least annually and confirm this review by letter to Ecology. The O&M Manual must conform with Washington Administrative Code Chapter 173-240-150. The Annual Review Confirmation Letters must be submitted **by March 31, 2017, and annually thereafter**.

2. If no updates to the O&M Manual have been made, the up-to-date version of the O&M Manual must be submitted to Ecology **by March 31, 2020**.

3. Submit to Ecology substantial changes or updates to the O&M Manual whenever it incorporates them into the manual.

4. Keep the approved O&M Manual at the permitted facility.

5. Follow the instructions and procedures of this manual.

In addition to the requirements of WAC 173-240-150(1) and (2), the O&M manual must include:

1. Emergency procedures for plant shutdown and cleanup in event of wastewater system upset or failure.

2. Wastewater system maintenance procedures that contribute to the generation of process wastewater.

3. Any directions to maintenance staff when cleaning, or maintaining other equipment or performing other tasks which are necessary to protect the operation of the wastewater system (for example, defining maximum allowable discharge rate for draining a tank, blocking all floor drains before beginning the overhaul of a stationary engine.)

4. Wastewater sampling protocols and procedures for compliance with the sampling and reporting requirements in the wastewater discharge permit.

5. Minimum staffing adequate to operate and maintain the treatment processes and carry out compliance monitoring required by the permit

6. Treatment plant process control monitoring schedule.

B. Bypass Procedures

This permit prohibits a bypass which is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. Ecology may take enforcement action against a Permittee for a bypass unless one of the following circumstances (1, 2, or 3) applies.

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

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

2. Bypass Which is Unavoidable, Unanticipated, and Results in Noncompliance of this Permit.

   This bypass is permitted only if:

   Bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.

No feasible alternatives to the bypass exist, such as:

- The use of auxiliary treatment facilities.
- Retention of untreated wastes.
- Stopping production.
- Maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime, but not if the Permittee should have installed adequate backup equipment in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass.
- Transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility or preventative maintenance), or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.

Ecology is properly notified of the bypass as required in condition S3E of this permit.

3. If bypass is anticipated and has the potential to result in noncompliance of this permit.

   a. The Permittee must notify Ecology at least 30 days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain:

      - A description of the bypass and its cause.
      - An analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing.
      - A cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment.
      - The minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative.
      - A recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass.
      - The projected date of bypass initiation.
      - A statement of compliance with SEPA.
      - A request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-410, if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated.

   b. Details of the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

      For probable construction bypasses, the Permittee must notify Ecology of the need to bypass as early in the planning process as possible. The

Permittee must consider the analysis required above during preparation of the engineering report or facilities plan and plans and specifications and must include these to the extent practical. In cases where the Permittee determines the probable need to bypass early, the Permittee must continue to analyze conditions up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

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

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

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

C. Duty to Mitigate

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

S5. SOLID WASTES

A. Solid Waste Handling

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

B. Leachate

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

C. Solid Waste Control Plan

The Permittee must submit all proposed revisions or modifications to the solid waste control plan to Ecology. The Permittee must comply with any modifications to the Solid Waste Control Plan. Changes to the Plan must be sent to Ecology **within 30 days of the modification**. If no modifications to the Solid Waste Control Plan have been made during this permit cycle, then the Permittee must review and update the Solid Waste Control Plan and submit it to Ecology **by March 31, 2020**.

S6. SPILL PLAN

The Permittee must:

1. Review the Spill Plan at least annually and update the Spill Plan as needed. If updates to the Spill Control Plan are made, the updated Plan must be sent to Ecology **within 30 days of the modification**.

2. If no updates to the Spill Control Plan were made, the Spill Control Plan must be submitted to Ecology **by March 31, 2020**. Send changes to the plan to Ecology.

3. Follow the plan and any supplements throughout the term of the permit.

The spill control plan must include the following:

1. A list of all oil and petroleum products and other materials used and/or stored on site, which when spilled, or otherwise released into the environment, designate as Dangerous (DW) or Extremely Hazardous Waste (EHW) by the procedures set forth in WAC 173-303-070. Include other materials used and/or stored on site which may become pollutants or cause pollution upon reaching state's waters.

2. A description of preventive measures and facilities (including an overall facility plot showing drainage patterns) which prevent, contain, or treat spills of these materials.

3. A description of the reporting system the Permittee will use to alert responsible managers and legal authorities in the event of a spill.

4. A description of operator training to implement the plan.

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

S7. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

The definitions of terms used in this section are provided in the guidance document entitled **Guidance Manual for Preparing/Updating a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for Industrial Facilities** (Ecology Pub. No. 04-10-030).

A. SWPPP Implementation

The Permittee shall implement all the elements of the SWPPP including operational, treatment and source control BMPs, as well as erosion and sediment control BMPs determined necessary and contained in the Plan.

B. General Requirements

1. Submission, Retention, and Availability:

The Permittee must submit a copy of the SWPPP to Ecology **by March 31, 2020** for review and comment. The SWPPP must describe the pollution prevention practices and BMPs that are related to this NPDES permit. The SWPPP and all of its modifications must be signed in accordance with General Condition G1. The Permittee must retain the SWPPP on site.

2. Modifications:

The Permittee must modify the SWPPP:

a. Whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation or maintenance, which causes the SWPPP to be less effective in controlling the pollutants.

b. Whenever the description of potential pollutant sources or the pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the SWPPP are inadequate.

c. The SWPPP shall be modified, as appropriate, within two (2) months of determining the above.

The Permittee must submit the SWPPP to Ecology **at least 30 days in advance** of implementing the proposed changes in the plan unless Ecology approves immediate implementation. The Permittee must provide for implementation of any modifications to the SWPPP in a timely manner.

3. The Permittee may incorporate applicable portions of plans prepared for other purposes. Plans or portions of plans incorporated into an SWPPP become enforceable requirements of this permit.

4. The Permittee must prepare the SWPPP in accordance with the guidance provided in the **Guidance Manual for Preparing/Updating a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for Industrial Facilities.** The plan must contain the following elements:

a. Assessment and description of existing and potential pollutant sources.

b. A description of the operational BMPs.

c. A description of selected source-control BMPs.

d. When necessary, a description of the erosion and sediment control BMPs.

e. When necessary, a description of the treatment BMPs.

f. An implementation schedule.

C. Implementation

The Permittee must conduct two inspections per year - one during the wet season (October 1 – April 30) and the other during the dry season (May 1 – September 30).

1. The wet season inspection must occur during a rainfall event by personnel named in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to verify that the description of potential pollutant sources required under this permit are accurate; the site map as required in the SWPPP has been updated or otherwise modified to reflect current conditions; and the controls to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity identified in the SWPPP are being implemented and are adequate. The wet weather inspection must include observations of the presence of floating materials, suspended solids, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odor, etc. in the stormwater discharge(s).

2. Personnel named in the SWPPP must conduct the dry season inspection. The dry season inspection must determine the presence of unpermitted non-stormwater discharges such as domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water, or process wastewater (including leachate) to the stormwater drainage system. If an unpermitted, non-stormwater discharge is discovered, the Permittee must immediately notify Ecology.

D. Plan Evaluation

The Permittee must:

1. Evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in the SWPPP are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the permit or whether additional controls are needed.

2. Maintain a record summarizing the results of inspections and include a certification, in accordance with Conditions S3.B and G1. that the facility is in compliance with the plan and in compliance with this permit.

3. Identify any incidents of noncompliance in the record.

S8. ACUTE TOXICITY

A. Testing When There Is No Permit Limit for Acute Toxicity

The Permittee must:

1. Conduct acute toxicity testing on final effluent during **September 2018** (summer test event) and **January 2019** (winter test event).

2. Submit reports of individual characterization or compliance test results to Ecology **within 60 days after each sample date**.

3. Submit an Acute Toxicity Summary Report to Ecology **no later than March 31, 2020**.

4. Conduct acute toxicity testing on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent, including 100 percent effluent, and a control.

5. Use each of the following species and protocols for each acute toxicity test:

Acute Toxicity Tests	Species	Method
Fathead minnow 96-hour static-renewal test	*Pimephales promelas*	EPA-821-R-02-012
Daphnid 48-hour static test	*Ceriodaphnia dubia*, *Daphnia pulex,* or *Daphnia magna*	EPA-821-R-02-012

B. Sampling and Reporting Requirements

1. The Permittee must submit all reports for toxicity testing in accordance with the most recent version of Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. Reports must contain toxicity data, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results for test methods. In addition, the Permittee must submit toxicity test data in electronic format (CETIS export file preferred) for entry into Ecology's database.

2. The Permittee must collect grab samples for toxicity testing. The Permittee must cool the samples to 0 - 6 degrees Celsius during collection and send them to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab must begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was completed.

3. The laboratory must conduct water quality measurements on all samples and test solutions for toxicity testing, as specified in the most recent version of Department of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*.

4. All toxicity tests must meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions specified in the most recent versions of the EPA methods listed in subsection C. and Ecology of Ecology Publication # WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. If Ecology determines any test results to be invalid or anomalous, the Permittee must repeat the testing with freshly collected effluent.

5. The laboratory must use control water and dilution water meeting the requirements of the EPA methods listed in subsection A. or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.

6. The Permittee must conduct whole effluent toxicity tests on an unmodified sample of final effluent.

7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance testing in order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control.

8. All whole effluent toxicity tests, effluent screening tests, and rapid screening tests that involve hypothesis testing must comply with the acute statistical power standard of 29 percent as defined in WAC 173-205-020. If the test does not meet the power standard, the Permittee must repeat the test on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.

S9. CHRONIC TOXICITY

Ecology reserves the right to require Chronic Toxicity effluent characterization in the future if it is determined appropriate.

S10. APPLICATION FOR PERMIT RENEWAL

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit **by March 31, 2020**.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

A. All applications, reports, or information submitted to Ecology must be signed and certified.

(a) In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) 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 (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(b) In the case of a partnership, by a general partner.

(c) In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.

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

Applications for permits for domestic wastewater facilities that are either owned or operated by, or under contract to, a public entity shall be submitted by the public entity.

B. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to Ecology.

2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

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

D. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:

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

G2. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY

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

A. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records must be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.

B. To have access to and copy - at reasonable times and at reasonable cost - any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.

C. To inspect - at reasonable times - any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations regulated or required under this permit.

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

G3. PERMIT ACTIONS

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

A. The following are causes for terminating this permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:

1. Violation of any permit term or condition.

2. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts.

3. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.

4. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment or contributes to water quality standards violations and can only be

regulated to acceptable levels by permit modification or termination [40 CFR part 122.64(3)].

5. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit [40 CFR Part 122.64(4)].

6. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.

7. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.

B. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance except when the Permittee requests or agrees:

1. A material change in the condition of the waters of the state.

2. New information not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions.

3. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activities which occurred after this permit issuance.

4. Promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations having a direct bearing upon permit conditions, or requiring permit revision.

5. The Permittee has requested a modification based on other rationale meeting the criteria of 40 CFR Part 122.62.

6. Ecology has determined that good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, and the modification will not violate statutory deadlines.

7. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program into a municipality's permit.

C. The following are causes for modification or alternatively revocation and reissuance:

1. Cause exists for termination for reasons listed in A1 through A7, of this section, and Ecology determines that modification or revocation and reissuance is appropriate.

2. Ecology has received notification of a proposed transfer of the permit. A permit may also be modified to reflect a transfer after the effective date of an automatic transfer (General Condition G7) but will not be revoked and reissued after the effective date of the transfer except upon the request of the new Permittee.

G4. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES

The Permittee must, as soon as possible, but no later than 60 days prior to the proposed changes, give notice to Ecology of planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, production increases, or process modification which will result in: 1) the permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b); 2) a significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged; or 3) a significant change in the Permittee's

sludge use or disposal practices. Following such notice, and the submittal of a new application or supplement to the existing application, along with required engineering plans and reports, this permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

G5. PLAN REVIEW REQUIRED

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

G6. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

Nothing in this permit must be construed as excusing the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

G7. TRANSFER OF THIS PERMIT

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

A. Transfers by Modification

Except as provided in paragraph B below, this permit may be transferred by the Permittee to a new owner or operator only if this permit has been modified or revoked and reissued under 40 CFR 122.62(b)(2), or a minor modification made under 40 CFR 122.63(d), to identify the new Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

B. Automatic Transfers

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

1. The Permittee notifies Ecology at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date.

2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittee's containing a specific date transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them.

3. Ecology does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit. A modification under the subparagraph may also be minor modification under 40 CFR 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement.

G8. REDUCED PRODUCTION FOR COMPLIANCE

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

G9. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

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

G10. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

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

G11. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR

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

G12. ADDITIONAL MONITORING

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

G13. PAYMENT OF FEES

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

G14. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS

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

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

G15. UPSET

Definition – "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limits because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused

by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

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

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that: 1) an upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset; 2) the permitted facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset; 3) the Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in condition S3.E; and 4) the Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under S4.C of this permit.

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

G16. PROPERTY RIGHTS

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

G17. DUTY TO COMPLY

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

G18. TOXIC POLLUTANTS

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

G19. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING

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

G20. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EXISTING MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING, AND SILVICULTURAL DISCHARGERS

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

A. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"

1. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 μg/L).

2. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 μg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 μg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony.

3. Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7).

4. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

B. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"

1. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500μg/L).

2. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony.

3. Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7).

4. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

G21. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES

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

APPENDIX A

EFFLUENT CHARACTERIZATION FOR POLLUTANTS

THIS LIST INCLUDES EPA REQUIRED POLLUTANTS (PRIORITY POLLUTANTS) AND SOME ECOLOGY PRIORITY TOXIC CHEMICALS (PBTs)

The following table with analytical methods and levels is to be used as guidance for effluent characterization in NPDES permit applications, applications for permit renewal, and monitoring required by permit. This attachment is used in conjunction with Section V, Parts A, B, and C of EPA Application Form 2C, Parts A.12, B.6, and D of EPA application form 2A and with State applications. This attachment specifies effluent characterization requirements of the Department of Ecology. For application, analyze your wastewater for all parameters required by the application and any additional pollutants with an X in the left column. The data should be compiled from last year's data if it is a parameter routinely measured. If you are a primary industry category with effluent guidelines you may have some mandatory testing requirements (see Table 2C-2 of Form 2C). If you are a municipal POTW you also have some mandatory testing requirements which are dependent upon the design flow (see EPA form 2A).

The permit applications will specify the groups of compounds to be analyzed. Ecology may require additional pollutants to be analyzed within a group. The objectives are to reduce the number of analytical "non-detects" in applications and to measure effluent concentrations near or below criteria values where possible at a reasonable cost. If an applicant or Permittee knows that an alternate, less sensitive method (higher DL and QL) from 40 CFR Part 136 is sufficient to produce measurable results in their effluent, that method may be used for analysis.

Pollutant & CAS No. ***(if available)***	**Recommended Analytical Protocol**	**Detection (DL)**[2] ***µg/L unless specified***	**Quantitation Level (QL)** [3] ***µg/L unless specified***
CONVENTIONALS			
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM5210-B		2 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand	SM5220-D		10 mg/L
Total Organic Carbon	SM5310-B/C/D		1 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	SM2540-D		5 mg/L
Total Ammonia (as N)	SM4500-NH3- GH		0.3 mg/L
Flow	Calibrated device		
Dissolved oxygen	4500-OC/OG		0.2 mg/L
Temperature (max. 7-day avg.)	Analog recorder or Use micro-recording devices known as thermistors		0.2º C
pH	SM4500-H^+ B	N/A	N/A
NONCONVENTIONALS			
Total Alkalinity	SM2320-B		5 mg/L as CaCo3
Bromide (24959-67-9)	4110 B	100	400
Chlorine, Total Residual	4500 Cl G		50.0
Color	SM2120 B/C/E		10 color unit
Fecal Coliform	SM 9221E	N/A	N/A
Fluoride (16984-48-8)	SM4500-F E	25	100
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	4500-NO3- E/F/H		100

Pollutant & CAS No. ***(if available)***	**Recommended Analytical Protocol**	**Detection (DL)**[2] ***µg/L unless specified***	**Quantitation Level (QL)** [3] ***µg/L unless specified***
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)	4500-NH3-C/E/FG		300
Ortho-Phosphate (PO_4 as P)	4500- PE/PF	30	100
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	4500-PE/PF	30	100
Oil and Grease (HEM)	1664A		5,000
Radioactivity	Table 1E		
Salinity	SM2520-B		3 PSS
Settleable Solids	SM2540 -F		100
Sulfate (as mg/L SO_4)	SM4110-B		200
Sulfide (as mg/L S)	4500-S^2F/D/E/G		200
Sulfite (as mg/L SO_3)	SM4500-SO3B		2000
Surfactants	SM5540 C		50
Total dissolved solids	SM2540 C		20 mg/L
Total Hardness	2340B		200 as CaCO3
Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)	200.8	2.0	10
Barium Total (7440-39-3)	200.8	0.5	2.0
Boron Total (7440-42-8)	200.8	2.0	10.0
Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)	200.8	0.05	0.25
Iron, Total (7439-89-6)	200.8	12.5	50
Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)	200.8	10	50
Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Tin, Total (7440-31-5)	200.8	0.3	1.5
Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)	200.8	0.5	2.5
METALS, CYANIDE & TOTAL PHENOLS			
Antimony, Total (7440-36-0)	200.8	0.3	1.0
Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)	200.8	0.05	0.25
Chromium (hex) dissolved (185-402-99)	SM3500-Cr EC	0.3	1.2
Chromium, Total (7440-47-3)	200.8	0.2	1.0
Copper, Total (7440-50-8)	200.8	0.4	2.0
Lead, Total (7439-92-1)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)	1631E	0.0002	0.0005
Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)	200.8	1.0	1.0
Silver, Total (7440-22-4)	200.8	0.04	0.2
Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)	200.8	0.09	0.36
Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)	200.8	0.5	2.5
Cyanide, Total (7440-66-6)	335.4	5	10
Cyanide, Available	SM4500-CN G	5	10
Phenols, Total	EPA 420.1		50
DIOXIN			
2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (176-40-16)	1613B	1.3 pg/L	5 pg/L

VOLATILE COMPOUNDS			
Acrolein (107-02-8)	624	5	10
Acrylonitrile (107-13-1)	624	1.0	2.0
Benzene (71-43-2)	624	1.0	2.0
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether (111-44-4)	611/625	1.0	2.0
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether (108-60-1)	611/625	1.0	2.0
Bromoform (75-25-2)	624	1.0	2.0
Carbon tetrachloride (108-90-7)	624/601 or SM6230B	1.0	2.0
Chlorobenzene (108-90-7)	624	1.0	2.0
Chloroethane (75-00-3)	624/601	1.0	2.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether (110-75-8)	624	1.0	2.0
Chloroform (67-66-3)	624 or SM6210B	1.0	2.0
Dibromochloromethane (124-48-1)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)	624	1.9	7.6
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (541-73-1)	624	1.9	7.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (106-46-7)	624	4.4	17.6
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)	605/625	0.5	1.0
Dichlorobromomethane (75-27-4)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane (75-34-3)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Dichloroethane (107-06-2)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Dichloropropane (78-87-5)	624	1.0	2.0
1,3-dichloropropylene (mixed isomers) (542-75-6)	624	1.0	2.0
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	624	1.0	2.0
Methyl bromide (74-83-9) (Bromomethane)	624/601	5.0	10.0
Methyl chloride (74-87-3) (Chloromethane)	624	1.0	2.0
Methylene chloride (75-09-2)	624	5.0	10.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (79-34-5)	624	1.9	2.0
Tetrachloroethylene (127-18-4)	624	1.0	2.0
Toluene (108-88-3)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (156-60-5) (Ethylene dichloride)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71-55-6)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79-00-5)	624	1.0	2.0
Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	624	1.0	2.0
Vinyl chloride (75-01-4)	624/SM6200B	1.0	2.0
ACID COMPOUNDS			
2-Chlorophenol (95-57-8)	625	1.0	2.0
2,4-Dichlorophenol (120-83-2)	625	0.5	1.0
2,4-Dimethylphenol (105-67-9)	625	0.5	1.0
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (534-52-1) (2-methyl-4,6,-dinitrophenol)	625/1625B	1.0	2.0
2,4 dinitrophenol (51-28-5)	625	1.0	2.0
2-Nitrophenol (88-75-5)	625	0.5	1.0
4-nitrophenol (100-02-7)	625	0.5	1.0

Parachlorometa cresol (59-50-7) (4-chloro-3-methylphenol)	625	1.0	2.0
Pentachlorophenol (87-86-5)	625	0.5	1.0[10]
Phenol (108-95-2)	625	2.0	4.0
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (88-06-2)	625	2.0	4.0
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)			
Acenaphthene (83-32-9)	625	0.2	0.4
Acenaphtylene (208-96-8)	625	0.3	0.6
Anthracene (120-12-7)	625	0.3	0.6
Benzidine (92-87-5)	625	12	24
Benzyl butyl phthalate (85-68-7)	625	0.3	0.6
Benzo(*a*)anthracene (56-55-3)	625	0.3	0.6
Benzo(j)fluoranthene (205-82-3)	625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene (189-55-9)	625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(*a*)pyrene (50-32-8)	610/625	0.5	1.0
3,4-benzofluoranthene (Benzo(b)fluoranthene) (205-99-2)	610/625	0.8	1.6
11,12-benzofluoranthene (Benzo(k)fluoranthene) (207-08-9)	610/625	0.8	1.6
Benzo(*ghi*)Perylene (191-24-2)	610/625	0.5	1.0
Bis(*2-chloroethoxy)*methane (111-91-1)	625	5.3	21.2
Bis(*2-chloroethyl*)ether (111-44-4)	611/625	0.3	1.0
Bis(*2-chloroisopropyl*)ether (108-60-1)	625	0.3	0.6
Bis(*2-ethylhexyl*)phthalate (117-81-7)	625	0.1	0.5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether (101-55-3)	625	0.2	0.4
2-Chloronaphthalene (91-58-7)	625	0.3	0.6
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether (7005-72-3)	625	0.3	0.5
Chrysene (218-01-9)	610/625	0.3	0.6
Dibenzo (a,j)acridine (224-42-0)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo (a,h)acridine (226-36-8)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a-*h*)anthracene (53-70-3)(1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	625	0.8	1.6
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (192-65-4)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene (189-64-0)	625M	2.5	10.0
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (91-94-1)	605/625	0.5	1.0
Diethyl phthalate (84-66-2)	625	1.9	7.6
Dimethyl phthalate (131-11-3)	625	1.6	6.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate (84-74-2)	625	0.5	1.0
2,4-dinitrotoluene (121-14-2)	609/625	0.2	0.4
2,6-dinitrotoluene (606-20-2)	609/625	0.2	0.4
Di-n-octyl phthalate (117-84-0)	625	0.3	0.6
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (*as Azobenzene*) (122-66-7)	1625B	5.0	20
Fluoranthene (206-44-0)	625	0.3	0.6
Fluorene (86-73-7)	625	0.3	0.6
Hexachlorobenzene (118-74-1)	612/625	0.3	0.6
Hexachlorobutadiene (87-68-3)	625	0.5	1.0

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (77-47-4)	1625B/625	0.5	1.0
Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)	625	0.5	1.0
Indeno(*1,2,3-cd*)Pyrene (193-39-5)	610/625	0.5	1.0
Isophorone (78-59-1)	625	0.5	1.0
3-Methyl cholanthrene (56-49-5)	625	2.0	8.0
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	625	0.3	0.6
Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)	625	0.5	1.0
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (62-75-9)	607/625	2.0	4.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (621-64-7)	607/625	0.5	1.0
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (86-30-6)	625	0.5	1.0
Perylene (198-55-0)	625	1.9	7.6
Phenanthrene (85-01-8)	625	0.3	0.6
Pyrene (129-00-0)	625	0.3	0.6
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (120-82-1)	625	0.3	0.6
PESTICIDES/PCBs			
Aldrin (309-00-2)	608	0.025	0.05
alpha-BHC (319-84-6)	608	0.025	0.05
beta-BHC (319-85-7)	608	0.025	0.05
gamma-BHC (58-89-9)	608	0.025	0.05
delta-BHC (319-86-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Chlordane (57-74-9)	608	0.025	0.05
4,4'-DDT (50-29-3)	608	0.025	0.05
4,4'-DDE (72-55-9)	608	0.025	0.05[10]
4,4' DDD (72-54-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Dieldrin (60-57-1)	608	0.025	0.05
alpha-Endosulfan (959-98-8)	608	0.025	0.05
beta-Endosulfan (33213-65-9)	608	0.025	0.05
Endosulfan Sulfate (1031-07-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Endrin (72-20-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Endrin Aldehyde (7421-93-4)	608	0.025	0.05
Heptachlor (76-44-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Heptachlor Epoxide (1024-57-3)	608	0.025	0.05
PCB-1242 (53469-21-9)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1254 (11097-69-1)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1221 (11104-28-2)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1232 (11141-16-5)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1248 (12672-29-6)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1260 (11096-82-5)	608	0.13	0.5
PCB-1016 (12674-11-2)	608	0.13	0.5
Toxaphene (8001-35-2)	608	0.24	0.5

1. An X placed in this box means you must analyze for all pollutants in the group.

2. Detection level (DL) or detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured and reported with a 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero as determined by the procedure given in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.

3. Quantitation Level (QL) is equivalent to EPA's Minimum Level (ML) which is defined in 40 CFR Part 136 as the minimum level at which the entire GC/MS system must give recognizable mass spectra (background corrected) and acceptable calibration points. These levels were published as proposed in the Federal Register on March 28, 1997.

Appendix G
Revision Log

SWPPP Revision Log

RECORD THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FOR EACH REVISION MADE TO THE SWPPP

REVISION NUMBER	DATE OF REVISION	PERSON COMPLETING REVISION	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE REVISION
0	December 2019	Jacobs	Required by Condition S7.B of the 2016 Permit

Appendix H
Permit Cross-Reference Table

Appendix H. Permit Cross Reference Table

TOPIC	**SECTION IN SWPPP**
Assessment and description of existing and potential pollutant sources	2
A description of the operational BMPs	3
A description of selected source-control BMPs	3, Table 3-1
When necessary, a description of the erosion and sediment control BMPs	3.5
When necessary, a description of the treatment BMPs	NA
An implementation schedule	NA