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## State Waste Discharge Permit Number ST0007353

State of Washington  
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY  
Northwest Regional Office  
PO Box 330316  
Shoreline, WA 98133

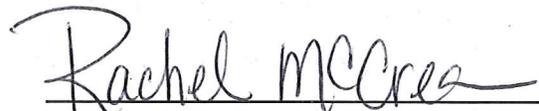
In compliance with the provisions of the  
State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law  
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington, as amended,

Naval Undersea Warfare Center Division, Keyport  
610 Dowell Street, Building 206  
Keyport, WA 98345

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

<u>Facility Location:</u> 610 Dowell Street, Building 206 Keyport, WA 98345	<u>SIC Code:</u> 3479
<u>Industry Type:</u> Metal Finishing	<u>NAICS Code:</u> 332813
	Categorical Significant Industrial User
	<u>POTW Receiving Discharge:</u> Central Kitsap Wastewater Treatment Plant (WA003052-0)

*Distribution Statement A: Approved for Public Release; Distribution is Unlimited.  
NUWC Keyport #18-009*



Rachel McCrea  
Water Quality Section Manager  
Northwest Regional Office  
Washington State Department of Ecology

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## 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 (DMR)	Monthly	August 28, 2018
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Quarterly	October 28, 2018
S3.F	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S3.G	Other Reporting	As necessary	
S3.L	Reporting of temporary discharges exempt from immediate reporting (with permit application)	1/permit cycle	May 1, 2023
S4.B	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	
S8	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	May 1, 2023
S10	Slug Discharge Control Plan	1/permit cycle	September 1, 2018
S10	Update or Certification, Slug Discharge Control Plan	As necessary	
G1	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	
G12	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	

## Special Conditions

### S1. Discharge limits

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit must comply with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a concentration in excess of, that authorized by this permit violates the terms and conditions of this permit.

A discharge of a pollutant in excess of local limits set by Central Kitsap Wastewater Treatment Plant violates the terms and conditions of this permit.

Beginning on the effective date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge wastewater to the Central Kitsap Wastewater Treatment Plant sewer system subject to the following limits:

<b>Effluent Limits</b>		
<b>Sample Point 001 – Building 825 IWTP<sup>h</sup></b>		
<b>Latitude: 47.701 degrees North Longitude: 122.614 degrees West</b>		
<b>Parameter (Units)</b>	<b>Monthly Average<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Daily Maximum<sup>b</sup></b>
Flow (gpd)	N/A	49,999
Cadmium(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	0.26	0.69
Chromium(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	1.71	2.77
Copper(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	2.07	3.38
Lead(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	0.43	0.69
Nickel(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	2.38	3.98
Silver(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	0.24	0.43
Zinc(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	1.48	2.61
Cyanide(T), (mg/L) <sup>d</sup>	0.65	1.20
TTO (mg/L) <sup>e</sup>	N/A	2.13
PGDN (mg/L) <sup>f</sup>	N/A	0.20
pH-Maximum (SU) <sup>g</sup>	N/A	9.0
pH-Minimum (SU) <sup>g</sup>	N/A	6.0
<b>Sample Point 002 – Manhole Outside Building 94<sup>i</sup></b>		
<b>(Combined Industrial and Domestic Wastewater)</b>		
<b>Latitude: 47.704 degrees North 122.621 degrees West</b>		
<b>Parameter (Units)</b>	<b>Monthly Average<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Daily Maximum<sup>b</sup></b>
Ammonia (mg/L)	N/A	Report Only
Chromium(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	N/A	1.0
Copper(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	N/A	0.75
Lead(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	N/A	0.25
Mercury(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	N/A	0.01
Zinc(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	N/A	2.0
Oil and Grease, (mg/L)	N/A	100
Total Suspended Solids (TSS), mg/L	N/A	Report Only
<b>Sample Point 003 – Building 514 Otto Fuel II Reclamation<sup>j</sup></b>		
<b>Latitude: 47.702 degrees North Longitude: 122.616 degrees West</b>		

Effluent Limits		
Parameter (Units)	Monthly Average <sup>a</sup>	Daily Maximum <sup>b</sup>
PGDN (mg/L) <sup>f</sup>	N/A	0.20

<sup>a</sup> 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 divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

<sup>b</sup> 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. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass or volume, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass or volume of the pollutant discharged over the day. For other units of measurement, the daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

<sup>c</sup> The "T" following the names of metals indicates total, as opposed to dissolved metals.

<sup>d</sup> The "T" following cyanide indicates total cyanide, as opposed to cyanide amenable to chlorination. Cyanide samples must be properly preserved with ascorbic acid and sodium hydroxide to a pH greater than 12.0. (See Handling and Preservation under EPA Method 335.2). For sample point 001, samples for determination of cyanide compliance must be collected immediately downstream of the cyanide destruction process, prior to mixture with other wastewater.

<sup>e</sup> Organic chemicals comprising TTOs (Total Toxic Organics) are listed in 40 CFR Part 413.02(i). The term TTOs (Total Toxic Organics) shall mean the summation of all quantifiable values greater than 0.01 mg/L for the listed compounds. TTO samples must be collected in a well-sealed container with zero headspace. The term "TTO" indicates those organic chemical compounds listed in 40 CFR Part 433.11(e). The results of analysis for TTO's shall be reported as the sum of the concentrations of all TTO compounds quantified at concentrations greater than 0.01 mg/L. For each TTO compliance sample, the Permittee shall collect composite samples consisting of a minimum of four time- or flow-proportional aliquots. The sample vials shall be sealed immediately after collection.

The Permittee is authorized to analyze and submit the results for the purgeable (volatile) subset of the TTO's in lieu of results for all TTO's. The following is a list of those compounds which comprise the purgeable TTO compounds:

- Benzene
- Dichlorobromomethane
- Bromoform Tribromomethane)
- Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)
- Carbon tetrachloride (Tetrachloromethane)
- Chlorobenzene
- Chloroethane
- 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether (mixed)
- Chloroform (Trichloromethane)
- Methylene chloride (Chloromethane)
- 1,2-Dichlorobenzene
- 1,3-Dichlorobenzene
- 1,4-Dichlorobenzene
- 1,1-Dichlorethane
- 1,2-Dichloroethane
- 1,1- Dichloroethene
- 1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene
- 1,2-Dichloropropane
- cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene (cis-1,3-Dichloropropene)
- trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene (trans-1,3-Dichloropropene)
- Ethylbenzene
- Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)
- 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
- Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene)
- Toluene
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
- 1,1,2-Trichloroethane

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene)</li> <li>• 1,2-Dichloropropane</li> <li>• Vinyl chloride (Chloroethylene)</li> </ul>
<sup>f</sup> PGDN denominates propylene glycol dinitrate.
<sup>g</sup> The Permittee must monitor the final effluent by means of a pH probe. The Permittee must calibrate and maintain the meter and probe in such a manner as to ensure its reliability and accuracy. Calibration and maintenance activities must be recorded in an operator's log.
<sup>h</sup> Sample Point 001 is the discharge of the treated industrial process wastewater from Building 825, prior to mixture with domestic wastewater, stormwater, non-contact wastewater, or other non-industrial process wastewaters. For cyanide bearing wastewaters, the compliance and sampling point for cyanide is the discharge of cyanide-bearing wastewaters prior to mixture with non-cyanide-bearing wastewaters. If treatment to remove cyanide is employed, the compliance and sampling point for cyanide is the discharge of cyanide treatment system prior to mixture with non-cyanide-bearing wastewaters.
<sup>i</sup> Sample Point 002 is the manhole (maintained by Kitsap County Department of Public Works) outside Building 94 at a point following mixture of all industrial and non-industrial wastewaters entering the manhole. However, oil and grease samples may be collected at the nearest downstream manhole.
<sup>j</sup> Sample Point 003 is the discharge from the Otto Fuel II reclamation treatment system.

## S2. Monitoring requirements

### S2.A. Monitoring requirements

The Permittee must monitor the wastewater according to the following schedule and the requirements specified in Appendix A.

<b>Monitoring Requirements</b>		
<b>Sample Point 001 – Building 825 IWTP<sup>h</sup></b>		
<b>Latitude: 47.701 degrees North Longitude 122.614 degrees West</b>		
Parameter (Units)	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (gpd)	Continuously <sup>j</sup>	Flow meter
Cadmium(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	Each batch	Grab <sup>k</sup>
Chromium(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	Each batch	Grab <sup>k</sup>
Copper(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	Each batch	Grab <sup>k</sup>
Lead(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	Each batch	Grab <sup>k</sup>
Nickel(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	Each batch	Grab <sup>k</sup>
Silver(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	Each batch	Grab <sup>k</sup>
Zinc(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	Each batch	Grab <sup>k</sup>
Cyanide(T), (mg/L) <sup>d</sup>	Each batch	Grab <sup>k</sup>
TTO (mg/L) <sup>e</sup>	Each batch	Grab <sup>k</sup>
PGDN (mg/L) <sup>f</sup>	Each batch	Grab <sup>k</sup>
pH (standard units) <sup>g</sup>	Each batch	Meter
<b>Sample Point 002 – Manhole Outside Building 94<sup>i</sup></b>		
<b>Latitude: 47.704 degrees North Longitude 122.621 degrees West</b>		
Parameter (Units)	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
Oil and Grease, (mg/L)	Monthly	Grab <sup>k</sup>
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	Monthly	Composite <sup>l</sup>
Ammonia (mg/L)	Monthly	Composite <sup>l</sup>
Chromium(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	Quarterly	Composite <sup>l</sup>
Copper(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	Quarterly	Composite <sup>l</sup>
Lead(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	Quarterly	Composite <sup>l</sup>

<b>Monitoring Requirements</b>		
Mercury(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	Quarterly	Composite <sup>l</sup>
Zinc(T), (mg/L) <sup>c</sup>	Quarterly	Composite <sup>l</sup>
<b>Sample Point 003 – Building 514 Otto Fuel II, Reclamation<sup>m</sup></b> <b>Latitude: 47.702 degrees North Longitude: 122.616 degrees West</b>		
Parameter (Units)	Sample Frequency	Sample Type
PGDN (mg/L) <sup>f</sup>	Each batch	Grab <sup>k</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Refer to Effluent Limits table above.
<sup>b</sup> Refer to Effluent Limits table above.
<sup>c</sup> The "T" following the names of metals indicates total, as opposed to dissolved metals.
<sup>d</sup> The "T" following cyanide indicates total cyanide, as opposed to cyanide amenable to chlorination. Cyanide samples must be properly preserved with ascorbic acid and sodium hydroxide to a pH greater than 12.0. (See Handling and Preservation under EPA Method 335.2).
<sup>e</sup> Organic chemicals comprising TTOs (Total Toxic Organics) are listed in 40 CFR Part 413.02(i). The term TTOs (Total Toxic Organics) shall mean the summation of all quantifiable values greater than 0.01 mg/L for the listed compounds. TTO samples must be collected in a well-sealed container with zero headspace. The term "TTO" indicates those organic chemical compounds listed in 40 CFR Part 433.11(e). The results of analysis for TTO's shall be reported as the sum of the concentrations of all TTO compounds quantified at concentrations greater than 0.01 mg/L. For each TTO compliance sample, the Permittee shall collect composite samples consisting of a minimum of four time- or flow-proportional aliquots. The sample vials shall be sealed immediately after collection.  The Permittee is authorized to analyze and submit the results for the purgeable (volatile) subset of the TTO's in lieu of results for all TTO's. The following is a list of those compounds which comprise the purgeable TTO compounds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Benzene</li> <li>• Dichlorobromomethane</li> <li>• Bromoform Tribromomethane)</li> <li>• Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)</li> <li>• Carbon tetrachloride (Tetrachloromethane)</li> <li>• Chlorobenzene</li> <li>• Chloroethane</li> <li>• 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether (mixed)</li> <li>• Chloroform (Trichloromethane)</li> <li>• Methylene chloride (Chloromethane)</li> <li>• 1,2-Dichlorobenzene</li> <li>• 1,3-Dichlorobenzene</li> <li>• 1,4-Dichlorobenzene</li> <li>• 1,1-Dichlorethane</li> <li>• 1,2-Dichloroethane</li> <li>• 1,1- Dichloroethene</li> <li>• 1,2-trans-Dichloroethylene</li> <li>• 1,2-Dichloropropane</li> <li>• cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene (cis-1,3-Dichloropropene)</li> <li>• trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene (trans-1,3-Dichloropropene)</li> <li>• Ethylbenzene</li> <li>• Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)</li> <li>• 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane</li> <li>• Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene)</li> <li>• Toluene</li> <li>• 1,1,1-Trichloroethane</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,1,2-Trichloroethane</li> <li>• Trichloroethene (Trichloroethylene)</li> <li>• 1,2-Dichloropropane</li> <li>• Vinyl chloride (Chloroethylene)</li> </ul> <p>In lieu of the monitoring and reporting requirements for TTO compounds, as described above, the Permittee is authorized to elect to prepare a Toxic Organics Management Plan (TOMP), and submit the plan to the Department of Ecology, and comply with the provisions of that Plan. In addition, should the Permittee elect to employ this monitoring/ reporting exemption, the Permittee must submit a TTO Certification Statement with each Discharge Monitoring Report. The TTO Certification Statement text must be the following:</p> <p><b>“TTO Certification Statement</b>  <i>Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the permit limitation for total toxic organics (TTO), I certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, no dumping of concentrated organics into wastewaters has occurred since the filing of the last discharge monitoring report. I further certify that this facility is implementing the Toxic Organic Management Plan submitted to the Washington State Department of Ecology”</i></p> <p>Responsible Official _____ Date _____”</p>
<sup>f</sup> PGDN denominates propylene glycol dinitrate.
<sup>g</sup> The Permittee must monitor the final effluent by means of a pH probe. The Permittee must calibrate and maintain the meter and probe in such a manner as to ensure its reliability and accuracy. Calibration and maintenance activities must be recorded in an operator’s log.
<sup>h</sup> Sample Point 001 is the discharge of the treated industrial process wastewater from Building 825, prior to mixture with domestic wastewater, stormwater, non-contact wastewater, or other non-industrial process wastewaters. For cyanide bearing wastewaters, the compliance and sampling point for cyanide is the discharge of cyanide-bearing wastewaters prior to mixture with non-cyanide-bearing wastewaters. If treatment to remove cyanide is employed, the compliance and sampling point for cyanide is the discharge of cyanide treatment system prior to mixture with non-cyanide-bearing wastewaters. The Permittee must notify Ecology when SP003 is active. After this notification, the Permittee is authorized to cease PGDN monitoring at SP001 but must begin PGDN monitoring at SP003 instead.
<sup>i</sup> Sample Point 002 is the manhole (maintained by Kitsap County Department of Public Works) outside building 94 at a point following mixture of all industrial and non-industrial wastewaters entering the manhole. However, oil and grease samples may be collected at the nearest downstream manhole.
<sup>j</sup> Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, for power failure, or for unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. Sampling shall be taken daily when continuous monitoring is not possible.
<sup>k</sup> The term “Grab” means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15)-minute, or less, period.
<sup>l</sup> Daily composite samples shall be composited using time or flow proportional compositing techniques.
<sup>m</sup> Sample Point 003 is the discharge from the Otto Fuel II reclamation treatment system. The Permittee must notify Ecology when SP003 is active. When SP003 is active, the Permittee is authorized to sample PGDN only at SP003.

**S2.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 water and wastewater monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the following rules and documents unless otherwise specified in this permit or approved in writing by Ecology.

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

NUWC Division Keyport is authorized to use its quality-assured proprietary analysis method for the analysis of PGDN. The military lab performs this analysis using a gas chromatography – electron capture detector (GC-ECD). The specified detection and quantitation limit in the SOP is 0.05 ppm, the same value for both.

### **S2.C. Flow measurement and continuous monitoring devices**

The Permittee must:

1. Select and use appropriate flow measurement 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. Calibrate continuous monitoring instruments (other than those employed for flow measurement) weekly unless it can demonstrate a longer period is sufficient based on monitoring records. The Permittee:
  - a. Must calibrate continuous pH measurement instruments using a grab sample analyzed in the laboratory with a pH meter calibrated with standard buffers and analyzed within 15 minutes prior sampling.
4. Use field measurement devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.
5. Calibrate flow-monitoring devices at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year.
6. Maintain calibration records for at least three years.

### **S2.D. Laboratory accreditation**

The Permittee must ensure that all monitoring data required by Ecology for permit specified parameters is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of chapter 173-50 WAC, *Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories* unless otherwise specified in this permit. Flow, pH, and internal process control parameters are exempt from this requirement.

## **S3. Reporting and recording 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.

### **S3.A. Discharge monitoring reports**

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the permit (unless otherwise specified). The Permittee must:

1. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period 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>

2. Enter the “No Discharge” reporting code for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or for a specific parameter as appropriate, if the Permittee did not discharge wastewater or a specific pollutant during a given monitoring period.
3. Report single analytical values below detection as “less than the detection level (DL)” by entering < followed by the numeric value of the detection level (e.g. < 2.0) on the DMR. If the method used did not meet the minimum DL and quantitation level (QL) identified in the permit, report the actual QL and DL in the comments or in the location provided.
4. Report the test method used for analysis in the comments if the laboratory used an alternative method not specified in the permit and as allowed in Appendix A or S2.
5. Calculate average values and calculated total values (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using:
  - a. The reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the agency-required detection value and the agency-required quantitation value.
  - b. One-half the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample from the same monitoring point for the reporting period.
  - c. Zero (for values reported below detection) if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.
6. Report single-sample grouped parameters (for example: priority pollutants, PAHs, pulp and paper chlorophenolics, TTOs) on the WQWebDMR form and include sample date, concentration detected, detection limit (DL) (as necessary), and laboratory quantitation level (QL) (as necessary).
7. Ensure that DMRs are electronically submitted no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit.

8. Submit DMRs for parameters with the monitoring frequencies specified in S2 (monthly, quarterly, annual, etc.) at the reporting schedule identified below. The Permittee must:
  - a. Submit **monthly** DMRs by the 28<sup>th</sup> day of the following month.
  - b. Submit **quarterly DMRs** by the 28<sup>th</sup> day of the month following the monitoring period. Quarterly sampling periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The Permittee must submit the first quarter DMR by October 28, 2018, for the quarter beginning on July 1, 2018.

### **S3.B. Permit submittals and schedules**

The Permittee must 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  
Northwest Regional Office  
PO Box 330316  
Shoreline WA, 98133-9716

### **S3.C. Records retention**

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of three (3) 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.

### **S3.D. 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.

**S3.E. 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 unless otherwise specified by Condition S2.

**S3.F. Reporting permit violations**

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

1. Immediately take action to stop, contain, and cleanup unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem.
2. If applicable, immediately repeat sampling and analysis. Submit the results of any repeat sampling to Ecology within thirty (30) days of sampling.

**a. Immediate reporting**

The Permittee must report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, collection system overflows that discharge to marine waters or areas open to public access, collection system overflows that discharge to fresh water bodies, and plant bypasses discharging to marine waters immediately to the Department of Ecology's Regional Office 24-hour number listed below, and to the Central Kitsap Wastewater Treatment Plant, the Department of Health Shellfish Protection Program, and the Kitsap County Health District:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Department of Ecology Northwest Regional Office: | (206) 594-0000   |
| Central Kitsap Wastewater Treatment Plant:       | (360) 337-5777   |
| Department of Health, Shellfish Program:         | (360) 236-3330 (business hours)<br>(360) 789-8962 (after business hours) |
| Kitsap County Health District:                   | (360) 728-2235 (call 24/7, after<br>business hours press 9)              |

**b. Twenty-four-hour reporting**

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

1. Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under immediate reporting requirements.
2. Any unanticipated bypass that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the permit (See Part S4.B., "Bypass Procedures").
3. Any upset that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the permit. 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.

4. Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Section S1.A of this permit.
5. Any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limit in the permit. This requirement does not include industrial process wastewater overflows to impermeable surfaces which are collected and routed to the treatment works.

**c. Report within five days**

The Permittee must also submit a written report within five days of the time that the Permittee becomes aware of any reportable event under subparts a or b, above. The report must contain:

1. A description of the noncompliance and its cause.
2. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times.
3. The estimated time the Permittee expects the noncompliance to continue if not yet corrected.
4. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
5. If the noncompliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works, an estimate of the quantity (in gallons) of untreated overflow.

**d. Waiver of written reports**

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

**e. 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 subpart c, 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.

### **S3.G. Other reporting**

#### **a. Spills of oil or hazardous materials**

The Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of RCW 90.56.280 and chapter 173-303-145. You can obtain further instructions at the following website:  
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/other/reportaspill.htm> .

#### **b. Failure to submit relevant or correct facts**

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.

### **S3.H. Maintaining a copy of this permit**

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

### **S3.I. Dangerous waste discharge notification**

The Permittee must notify Central Kitsap Wastewater Treatment Plant (WTP) and Ecology in writing of the intent to discharge into the WTP any substance designated as a dangerous waste in accordance with the provisions of WAC 173-303-070. It must make this notification at least 90 days prior to the date that it proposes to initiate the discharge. The Permittee must not discharge this substance until authorized by Ecology and the WTP. It must also comply with the notification requirements of Special Condition S8 and General Condition G4.

### **S3.J. Spill notification**

The Permittee must notify the Central Kitsap WTP immediately (as soon as discovered) of all discharges that could cause problems to the WTP, such as process spills and unauthorized discharges (including slug discharges).

### **S3.L Reporting of temporary discharges exempt from immediate notification**

The Permittee must report all temporary discharges that did not require immediate notification during the permit term, as authorized in S9.4, in the permit application by May 1, 2023. The Permittee must report the name and other identifying information of the discharge, date the discharge occurred, estimated volume of discharge, and frequency of discharge.

## **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.

#### **S4.A. Operations and maintenance manual**

##### **a. O&M manual submittal and requirements**

The Permittee must:

1. Update the operations and maintenance (O&M) manual that meets the requirements of WAC 173-240-150.
2. Review the O&M manual at least annually.
3. Submit to Ecology for review and approval 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.

##### **b. O&M manual components**

In addition to the requirements of WAC 173-240-150, the O&M manual must include:

1. Emergency procedures for plant shutdown and cleanup in event of wastewater system upset, spill, failure, or demand by the publicly owned treatment works (POTW) treating the discharge.
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.
7. Solid waste handling procedures for solids generated in Building 825 and for solids generated during any part of Otto Fuel II reclamation.

#### **S4.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.

This permit authorizes a bypass if it allows 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 (10) days before the date of the bypass.

2. Bypass is unavoidable, unanticipated, and results in noncompliance of this permit.

This permit authorizes such a bypass only if:

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. The Permittee has properly notified Ecology of the bypass as required in Condition S3.E 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 thirty (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.
  - Details of the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.
- b. 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 the project planning and design process. The project-specific engineering report or facilities plan as well as the plans and specifications must include details of probable construction bypasses 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.

**S4.C. Best management practices\pollution prevention program**

The Permittee must:

1. Dispose of sludge and scale from storage tanks, settling tanks, sumps, and solids from grease traps in an approved manner other than to the sanitary sewer or storm sewer system, and other than to waters of the state.
2. Store all barrels or similar containers containing toxic or deleterious materials, including but not limited to petroleum products, chlorinated organic compounds, cyanide, and heavy metals in a bermed and covered area (or otherwise over a collection sump or spill containment pallet) and covered area, to prevent discharge into the sanitary or storm sewer system or into ground or surface waters in the event of leakage or rupture.
3. Store empty barrels with all openings plugged, in an upright position, and at least ten feet from a storm drain.
4. **Not** discharge concentrated organic compounds to the sanitary sewer system.
5. Store waste chemicals awaiting disposal in such a manner as to not enter waters of the state.
6. Close the spill control valve (when so-equipped) if a spill occurs within the process area, to prevent the entry of concentrated wastes or chemicals into the sanitary sewer system.
7. Exclude stormwater from the sanitary sewer system.
8. Maintain a pH log for all batch discharges of wastewater.
9. Segregate and store non-compatible chemicals securely in separate containment areas that prevent mixing of incompatible or reactive materials.
10. Locate process tanks in a bermed, roofed, and secured area, capable of containing a minimum of 110% of the volume capacity of the largest tank within the bermed enclosure.
11. Maintain a sealed floor within the bermed area of all wet metal finishing areas, as well as areas which serve as storage areas for wet process chemicals and baths.
12. Maintain the pretreatment system in good operating order.
13. **Not** discharge motor oil, brake fluid, gear oil, and automatic transmission fluid drained from vehicles in motor vehicle or equipment maintenance areas to the sanitary sewer or storm sewer.
14. Maintain all grease traps and oil/water separators, which discharge to the Central Kitsap Wastewater Treatment Plant, in good working order. Inspect such traps on at least a monthly basis and clean as necessary. Maintain a log of each such inspection and cleaning performed and make the log available, upon request, to Ecology during any inspection of the facility it conducts.

15. **Not** discharge particles or paint chips resulting from grinding, sanding, shotpeening, abrasive blasting, cutting, and any other abrasive operations to the sanitary sewer.
16. **Not** discharge fire retardant foaming agents such as AFFF to the sanitary sewer system in quantities sufficient to cause excessive foaming in the Central Kitsap Wastewater Treatment Plant effluent or to otherwise cause interference at the WTP. Maintain a plan for preventing the discharge of AFFF to the sanitary sewer. Existing contingency and preparedness plans may be used in fulfillment of this requirement to the extent that such documents meet the intent of this requirement. Excessive foaming is foaming resulting in interference, pass-through, or upset at the WTP, or which otherwise impedes the normal and efficient operation of the WTP.
17. **Not** discharge surfactant materials, such as soaps and detergents, to the sanitary sewer in quantities sufficient to cause excessive foaming in the WTP effluent or to otherwise cause interference in the WTP. Excessive foaming is foaming resulting in interference, pass-through, or upset at the WTP, or which otherwise impedes the normal and efficient operation of the WTP.
18. **Not** discharge colored materials or other low-transmittance material to the sanitary sewer in such quantities or concentrations as to interfere with the disinfection process at the WTP, or in such amounts as to cause pass-through resulting in impairment of the aesthetic character or designated uses of the receiving water.

## **S5. Prohibited discharges**

The Permittee must comply with these General and Specific Prohibitions.

### **S5.A. General prohibitions**

The Permittee must not introduce into the Central Kitsap Wastewater Treatment Plant pollutant(s), which cause pass-through or interference.

### **S5.B. Specific prohibitions**

In addition, the Permittee must not introduce the following into the Central Kitsap Wastewater Treatment Plant:

1. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the WTP, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 60 degrees C (140 degrees F) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.
2. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts, which will cause obstruction to the flow in the WTP resulting in interference.
3. Any pollutant (including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD<sub>5</sub>, etc.), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration that will cause interference with the WTP.

4. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the WTP resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the WTP exceeds 40 degrees C (104 degrees F) unless the approval authority, upon request of the WTP, approves alternative temperature limits.
5. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass-through.
6. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the WTP in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
7. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the WTP.
8. Pollutants that will cause corrosive structural damage to the WTP, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0 or greater than 11.0, unless the collection and treatment system is specifically designed to accommodate such discharges.

#### **S5.C. Prohibited unless approved**

Any of the following discharges are prohibited unless approved by Ecology under extraordinary circumstances (such as a lack of direct discharge alternatives due to combined sewer service or a need to augment sewage flows due to septic conditions):

1. Noncontact cooling water in significant volumes.
2. Storm water and other direct inflow sources.
3. Wastewaters significantly affecting system hydraulic loading, which do not require treatment or would not be afforded a significant degree of treatment by the system.
4. The discharge of dangerous wastes as defined in Chapter 173-303 WAC (Unless specifically authorized in this permit).

#### **S6. Dilution prohibited**

The Permittee must not dilute the wastewater discharge with stormwater or increase the use of potable water, process water, noncontact cooling water, or, in any way, attempt to dilute an effluent as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limits contained in this permit.

#### **S7. Solid waste disposal**

##### **S7.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.

### **S7.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.

### **S8. Application for permit renewal or modification for facility changes**

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit by May 1, 2023.

The Permittee must also submit a new application or addendum at least sixty (60) days prior to commencement of discharges, resulting from the activities listed below, which may result in permit violations. These activities include any facility expansions, production increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility.

### **S9. Nonroutine and unanticipated discharges**

1. Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge nonroutine wastewater on a case-by-case basis to the sanitary sewer if approved by Ecology and the WTP. Prior to any such discharge, the Permittee must contact Ecology and **at a minimum** provide the following information:
  - a. The proposed discharge location.
  - b. The nature of the activity that will generate the discharge.
  - c. Any alternatives to the discharge, such as reuse, storage, or recycling of the water.
  - d. The total volume of water it expects to discharge.
  - e. The results of the chemical analysis of the water.
  - f. The date of proposed discharge.
  - g. The expected rate of discharge discharged, in gallons per day.
  - h. The expected rate of discharge in gallons per minute for discharges greater than 20,000 gallons.
2. The Permittee must analyze the water for all constituents limited for the discharge and report them as required by subpart 1.e, above. The analysis must also include any parameter deemed necessary by Ecology. All discharges must comply with the effluent limits as established in Condition S1 of this permit and any other limits imposed by Ecology.
3. The discharge cannot proceed until Ecology has reviewed the information provided and has authorized the discharge by letter or email to the Permittee or by an Administrative Order.

4. Temporary discharges with a volume of less than 1,000 gallons, and which are evaluated, and found not to be a dangerous waste, hazardous waste, or a categorical discharge as defined under 40 CFR Parts 403-699, and are determined not to contain pollutants in concentrations greater than local limits, may be made without prior notice to Ecology and the Central Kitsap WWTP. The evaluations and characterizations must be made available to Ecology and Central Kitsap WWTP upon request. In addition, the Permittee must report these discharges in the permit application; see permit condition S3.L for more information.

## **S10. Slug discharge control plan**

### **a. Slug discharge control plan submittal and requirements**

The Permittee must:

1. Prepare and submit to Ecology, by September 1, 2018, a plan to minimize the potential of slug discharges from the facility covered by this permit. The plan and any subsequent revisions become effective 30 days following submission.
2. Review its slug discharge plan and update it as needed.
3. Keep the current approved plan on the plant site and make it readily available to facility personnel.
4. Follow the approved plan and any approved supplements throughout the term of the permit.
5. Submit an update of the slug discharge control plan, or a certification that it is current by May 1, 2023.

### **b. Slug discharge control plan components**

The slug discharge control plan must include the following information and procedures relating to the prevention of unauthorized slug discharges; it must include:

1. A description of a reporting system the Permittee will use to immediately notify facility management, the WTP operator, and appropriate state, federal, and local authorities of any slug discharges, and provisions to provide a written follow-up report within five days.
2. A description of operator training, equipment, and facilities (including overall facility plan) for preventing, containing, or treating slug discharges.
3. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from accidental spills including:
  - a. Inspection and maintenance of storage areas.
  - b. Handling and transfer of materials.
  - c. Loading and unloading operations.
  - d. Control of plant site run-off.

- e. Worker training.
  - f. Building of containment structures or equipment.
  - g. Measures for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents).
  - h. Measures and equipment for emergency response.
4. A list of all raw materials, products, chemicals, and hazardous materials used, processed, or stored at the IWTP complex and other significant industrial wastewater discharge points listed in the permit; the normal quantity maintained on the premises for each listed material; and a map showing where they are located.
  5. A description of discharge practices for batch and continuous processes under normal and nonroutine circumstances.
  6. A brief description of any unauthorized discharges which occurred during the 36-month period preceding the effective date of this permit and subsequent measures taken by Permittee to prevent or to reduce the possibility of further unauthorized discharges.
  7. An implementation schedule including additional operator training and procurement and installation of equipment or facilities required to properly implement the plan.

**S11. Minor and intermittent industrial discharges**

In addition to the discharge authorizations subject to the limits and monitoring requirements under S1 and S2 of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge wastewater from the discharge points listed in the table below to the Central Kitsap Wastewater Treatment Plant. Monitoring is not required for these discharges.

The maximum daily flow rates listed are not limitations, but are intended to describe the most likely maximum daily flow from the specific source. The Permittee must notify Ecology and Kitsap County Public Works prior to commencing a discharge from the following sources if the maximum daily flow will be greater than 110% of the maximum daily flow anticipated outlined in the table below. The notification process must follow the reporting requirements of S9.

Minor and Intermittent Discharges of Industrial Wastewater for Which Monitoring is not Required in this Permit		
Building Number Associated With Source	Description of Source	Maximum Daily Flow Anticipated (gpd)
Building 38	Water Jet Cutter - Solids Settling Treatment System Water	1,000
Building 81, 82, 98	Hydro-testing water – Discharge of potable water used in hydro-testing applications at the facility	5,000

Minor and Intermittent Discharges of Industrial Wastewater for Which Monitoring is not Required in this Permit		
Building 82, 478, 894	Washdown Water – potable water used to wash down components returning from open water testing	5,000
Building 82	Non-Destructive Testing Laboratory Solid Settling Treatment System Water	500
P-386	Treatment of oily wastewater – Oil water separator services vehicle wash rack trench drain under covered area on south side of new building constructed in this area	2,000
Building 108, 514	Noncontact Cooling Water – potable water, single pass cooling water	500
Building 98, 478, 820	Test Tank Water – Aquarium salinity added to potable water to test small vehicles in tank. Kitsap County requires this discharge to be at a rate of 100 gpm or less.	5,000
Building 80, 206, 478, 489, 514, 894, 1003, 1050, 1058, 1059	Boilers and cooling towers discharges – discharge for boilers, cooling tower blowdown, and ancillary discharges	2,000
Various	Mop wastewater (general) – discharge for mop water from janitorial activities at the installation	5,000
Various	Eyewash station discharges (general) – discharge of emergency eyewash stations at the facility. This is a common general wastestream that may occur at multiple sites throughout the installation	5,000
Various	Concrete cutting and slurry water (general) – Discharge for concrete cutting and slurry water from concrete activities at the facility. This is common general wastestream that may occur at multiple sites throughout the installation. Any chemical additives from concrete activities will need Base Environmental Office approval prior to discharge. Additionally, wastewater will be neutralized (pH adjusted), settled, and filtered prior to discharge into sanitary sewer.	5,000
Various	Utility potable water line flushing – Designated for discharge of chlorinated water from installation potable water line flushing for disinfection. This is a general waste stream that occasionally occurs at multiple sites throughout the installation. Kitsap County Publically Owned Treatment Works guidance requires flow be metered at less than 150 gpm, and any volume greater than 5,000 gallons be dechlorinated to less than 50 ppm prior to discharge.	20,000
<p><sup>a</sup> The maximum flow discharge rates are not limitations, but are intended for purposes of describing the authorized flows. Due to the volume and nature of the above discharges, no monitoring is required.</p>		

## General Conditions

### G1. Signatory requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to Ecology must be signed as follows:

1. All permit applications must be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
2. 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:
  - a. The authorization is made in writing by the person described above and is submitted to Ecology at the time of authorization, and
  - b. The authorization specifies either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.
3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph G1.2, above, is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization must be submitted to Ecology prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. 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 entry

Representatives of Ecology have the right to enter at all reasonable times in or upon any property, public or private, for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the pollution or the possible pollution of any waters of the state. Reasonable times include normal business hours; hours during which production, treatment, or discharge occurs; or times when Ecology suspects a violation requiring immediate inspection. Representatives of Ecology must be allowed to have access to, and copy at reasonable cost, any records required to be kept under terms and conditions of the permit; to inspect any monitoring equipment or method required in the permit; and to sample the discharge, waste treatment processes, or internal waste streams.

### **G3. Permit actions**

This permit is subject to modification, suspension, or termination, in whole or in part by Ecology for any of the following causes:

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 material change in the condition of the waters of the state; or
5. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.

Ecology may also modify this permit, including the schedule of compliance or other conditions, if it determines good and valid cause exists, including promulgation or revisions of regulations or new information.

### **G4. Reporting a cause for modification**

The Permittee must submit a new application, or a supplement to the previous application, along with required engineering plans and reports, whenever a new or increased discharge or change in the nature of the discharge is anticipated which is not specifically authorized by this permit. This application must be submitted at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to any proposed changes. Submission of this application does not relieve the Permittee of the duty to comply with the existing permit until it is modified or reissued.

### **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 should be submitted at least 180 days prior to the planned start of construction. Facilities must be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plans.

### **G6. Compliance with other laws and statutes**

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

### **G7. Transfer of this permit**

This permit is automatically transferred to a new owner or operator if:

1. A written agreement between the old and new owner or operator containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability is submitted to Ecology;
2. A copy of the permit is provided to the new owner; and
3. Ecology does not notify the Permittee of the need to modify the permit.

Unless this permit is automatically transferred according to Section 1, above, this permit may be transferred only if it is modified to identify the new Permittee and to incorporate such other requirements as determined necessary by Ecology.

### **G8. Reduced production for compliance**

The Permittee must control production or discharge to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit upon reduction of efficiency, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the treatment capacity 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 for 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 effluent stream for discharge.

### **G10. Payment of fees**

The Permittee must submit payment of fees associated with this permit as assessed by Ecology. Ecology may revoke this permit if the permit fees established under Chapter 173-224 WAC are not paid.

### **G11. Penalties for violating permit conditions**

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

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit incurs, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to ten thousand dollars 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 a separate and distinct violation.

### **G12. 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.

### **G13. Duty to comply**

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of chapter 90.48 RCW and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

## Appendix A

### ***LIST OF POLLUTANTS WITH ANALYTICAL METHODS, DETECTION LIMITS AND QUANTITATION LEVELS***

The Permittee must use the specified analytical methods, detection limits (DLs) and quantitation levels (QLs) in the following table for permit and application required monitoring unless:

- Another permit condition specifies other methods, detection levels, or quantitation levels.
- The method used produces measurable results in the sample and EPA has listed it as an EPA-approved method in 40 CFR Part 136.

If the Permittee uses an alternative method, not specified in the permit and as allowed above, it must report the test method, DL, and QL on the discharge monitoring report or in the required report.

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 detection limit (MDL) and a quantitation limit (QL) to Ecology with appropriate laboratory documentation.

When the permit requires the Permittee to measure the base neutral compounds in the list of priority pollutants, it must measure all of the base neutral pollutants listed in the table below. The list includes EPA required base neutral priority pollutants and several additional polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The Water Quality Program added several PAHs to the list of base neutrals below from Ecology's Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics (PBT) List. It only added those PBT parameters of interest to Appendix A that did not increase the overall cost of analysis unreasonably.

Ecology added this appendix to the permit in order to reduce the number of analytical "non-detects" in permit-required monitoring and to measure effluent concentrations near or below criteria values where possible at a reasonable cost.

The lists below include conventional pollutants (as defined in CWA section 502(6) and 40 CFR Part 122.), toxic or priority pollutants as defined in CWA section 307(a)(1) and listed in 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix D, 40 CFR Part 401.15 and 40 CFR Part 423 Appendix A), and nonconventionals. 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix D (Table V) also identifies toxic pollutants and hazardous substances which are required to be reported by dischargers if expected to be present. This permit Appendix A list does not include those parameters.

**CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS**

Pollutant	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) <sup>1</sup> µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) <sup>2</sup> µg/L unless specified
Oil and Grease (HEM) (Hexane Extractable Material)		1664 A or B	1,400	5,000
pH		SM4500-H <sup>+</sup> B	N/A	N/A
Total Suspended Solids		SM2540-D		5 mg/L

**NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS**

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) <sup>1</sup> µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) <sup>2</sup> µg/L unless specified
Ammonia, Total (as N)		SM4500-NH <sub>3</sub> -B and C/D/E/G/H		20

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) <sup>1</sup> µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) <sup>2</sup> µg/L unless specified
<b>METALS, CYANIDE &amp; TOTAL PHENOLS</b>					
Antimony, Total	114	7440-36-0	200.8	0.3	1.0
Arsenic, Total	115	7440-38-2	200.8	0.1	0.5
Beryllium, Total	117	7440-41-7	200.8	0.1	0.5
Cadmium, Total	118	7440-43-9	200.8	0.05	0.25
Chromium (hex) dissolved	119	18540-29-9	SM3500-Cr C	0.3	1.2
Chromium, Total	119	7440-47-3	200.8	0.2	1.0
Copper, Total	120	7440-50-8	200.8	0.4	2.0
Lead, Total	122	7439-92-1	200.8	0.1	0.5
Mercury, Total	123	7439-97-6	1631E	0.0002	0.0005
Nickel, Total	124	7440-02-0	200.8	0.1	0.5
Selenium, Total	125	7782-49-2	200.8	1.0	1.0
Silver, Total	126	7440-22-4	200.8	0.04	0.2
Thallium, Total	127	7440-28-0	200.8	0.09	0.36
Zinc, Total	128	7440-66-6	200.8	0.5	2.5
Cyanide, Total	121	57-12-5	335.4	5	10
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	121		SM4500-CN I	5	10
Cyanide, Free Amenable to Chlorination (Available Cyanide)	121		SM4500-CN G	5	10
Phenols, Total	65		EPA 420.1		50

1. Detection level (DL) or detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured and reported with a 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero as determined

by the procedure given in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.

2. Quantitation Level (QL) also known as Minimum Level of Quantitation (ML) – The lowest level at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for the analyte. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard, assuming that the lab has used all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures. The QL is calculated by multiplying the MDL by 3.18 and rounding the result to the number nearest to  $(1, 2, \text{ or } 5) \times 10^n$ , where  $n$  is an integer (64 FR 30417).

ALSO GIVEN AS:

The smallest detectable concentration of analyte greater than the Detection Limit (DL) where the accuracy (precision & bias) achieves the objectives of the intended purpose. (Report of the Federal Advisory Committee on Detection and Quantitation Approaches and Uses in Clean Water Act Programs Submitted to the US Environmental Protection Agency, December 2007).