

Issuance Date: XX XX, 2023  
Effective Date: XX XX, 2022  
Expiration Date: XX XX, 2028

## State Waste Discharge Permit Number ST0007380

State of Washington  
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY  
Northwest Regional Office  
PO Box 330316

Shoreline, WA 98133-9716In compliance with the provisions of the  
State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law  
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington, as amended,

SeaCast, Inc.  
6130 31<sup>st</sup> Ave NE  
Marysville, WA 98271

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

Facility Location: 6130 31 <sup>st</sup> Ave NE Marysville, WA 98271	SIC Code: 3324 NAICS Code: 331512
Industry Type: Investment casting foundry POTW Receiving Discharge: City of Marysville Wastewater Treatment Plant (NPDES Permit No. WA0022497)	Minor Industrial User

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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.

**Table 1: Summary of Permit Report Submittals**

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	<a href="#">Enter a specific date</a>
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Semiannual	<a href="#">Enter specific dates</a>
S3.F	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S4.B	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	
S9.	Nonroutine and Unanticipated Discharge Request	As necessary	
S8.	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	<a href="#">Enter specific dates</a>
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	
G10.	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	

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## 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 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 the City of Marysville (Marysville) violates the terms and conditions of this permit.

Beginning on the effective date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge wastewater to Marysville sewer system subject to the following limits:

**Table 2: Effluent Limits**

Sample Point Number <sup>a</sup>	Parameter	Minimum Daily <sup>b</sup>	Maximum Daily <sup>c</sup>
001	Flow (gpd)	N/A	1,500
002	Flow (gpd)	N/A	500
002	pH (standard units)	5.5	10.0
003	Flow (gpd)	N/A	8,000
004	Flow (gpd)	N/A	1,000
005	Flow (gpd)	N/A	1,500
006	Flow (gpd)	N/A	250
006	Chromium, total (mg/L)	N/A	1.47
006	Copper, total (mg/L)	N/A	0.50
006	Lead, total (mg/L)	N/A	0.52
006	Nickel, total (mg/L)	N/A	1.48
006	Silver, total (mg/L)	N/A	0.47
006	Zinc, total (mg/L)	N/A	1.67
006	pH (standard units)	5.5	10.0
007	Flow (gpd)	N/A	3,000
007	Chromium, total (mg/L)	N/A	1.47
007	Copper, total (mg/L)	N/A	0.50
007	Nickel, total (mg/L)	N/A	1.48
007	Zinc, total (mg/L)	N/A	1.67
008	Flow (gpd)	N/A	4,000
008	Silver, total (mg/L)	N/A	0.47

a	Descriptions of the sample points, 001 – Pattern washing 002 – Acid leach rinse tank 003 – Penetrant inspection rinse 004 – Boiler blowdown 005 – Heat exchanger and cooling tower blowdown and maintenance 006 – Kolene area floor wash water 007 – Pressure wash water 008 – Photoprocessing unit
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b	The minimum daily effluent limit only applies to pH.
c	Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the maximum discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day.

## S2. Monitoring requirements

### S2.A. Monitoring requirements

The Permittee must monitor the wastewater according to the following schedule. The Permittee must use the specified analytical methods unless an alternative 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.

Monitoring must occur after all pretreatment processes associated with each monitoring point and before final discharge to the sewer system.

**Table 3: Monitoring Table**

Parameter	Units	Laboratory Method	Required DL/QL <sup>a</sup>	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
<b>Sample Point 001 – Pattern washing</b>					
Flow	gpd	N/A	N/A	Daily <sup>f</sup>	Estimated
<b>Sample Point 002 – Acid leach rinse tank</b>					
Flow	gpd	N/A	N/A	Daily when discharging <sup>b</sup>	Estimated
pH	standard units	SM 4500-H+B	N/A	Daily when discharging <sup>b</sup>	Metered
<b>Sample Point 003 – Penetrant inspection rinse</b>					
Flow	gpd	N/A	N/A	Daily <sup>f</sup>	Metered
<b>Sample Point 004 – Boiler blowdown</b>					
Flow	gpd	N/A	N/A	Daily <sup>f</sup>	Metered
<b>Sample Point 005 – Heat exchanger and cooling tower blowdown and maintenance</b>					
Flow	gpd	N/A	N/A	Daily <sup>f</sup>	Estimated

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Parameter	Units	Laboratory Method	Required DL/QL <sup>a</sup>	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
<b>Sample Point 006 – Kolene area floor wash water</b>					
Flow	gpd	N/A	N/A	Each batch <sup>c</sup>	Estimated
Chromium, total	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.05 µg/L / 0.25 µg/L	Each batch <sup>c</sup>	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Copper, total	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.4 µg/L / 2.0 µg/L	Each batch <sup>c</sup>	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Lead, total	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.1 µg/L / 0.5 µg/L	Each batch <sup>c</sup>	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Nickel, total	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.1 µg/L / 0.5 µg/L	Each batch <sup>c</sup>	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Silver, total	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.04 µg/L / 0.2 µg/L	Each batch <sup>c</sup>	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Zinc, total	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.5 µg/L / 2.5 µg/L	Each batch <sup>c</sup>	Grab <sup>d</sup>
pH	standard units	SM 4500-H+B	N/A	Each batch <sup>c</sup>	Metered
<b>Sample Point 007 – Pressure wash water</b>					
Flow	gpd	N/A	N/A	Daily when discharging <sup>b</sup>	Estimated
Chromium, total	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.05 µg/L / 0.25 µg/L	2/year <sup>e</sup>	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Copper, total	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.4 µg/L / 2.0 µg/L	2/year <sup>e</sup>	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Nickel, total	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.1 µg/L / 0.5 µg/L	2/year <sup>e</sup>	Grab <sup>d</sup>
Zinc, total	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.5 µg/L / 2.5 µg/L	2/year <sup>e</sup>	Grab <sup>d</sup>
<b>Sample Point 008 – Photoprocessing unit</b>					
Flow	gpd	N/A	N/A	Daily <sup>f</sup>	Estimated
Silver, total	mg/L	EPA 200.8	0.04 µg/L / 0.2 µg/L	2/year <sup>e</sup>	Grab <sup>d</sup>

a	<p>Detection level (DL) – or method detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be reported with 99% confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results as determined by the procedure given in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.</p> <p>Quantitation Level (QL) – also known as Minimum Level (ML) – The term “minimum level” refers to either the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (DL), whichever is higher. Minimum levels may be obtained in several ways: They may be published in a method; they may be based on the lowest acceptable calibration point used by a laboratory; or they may be calculated by multiplying the DL in a method, or the DL determined by a laboratory, by a factor of 3. For the</p>
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	purposes of NPDES compliance monitoring, EPA considers the following terms to be synonymous: “quantitation limit,” “reporting limit,” and “minimum level”.
b	Daily <i>when discharging</i> means a value only needs to be recorded and reported when the specified process is discharging wastewater. DMRs will show this sampling frequency as “1/defined event”. If no discharge occurs, the permittee must enter the “M” or “C” code in the DMR.
c	Each batch means that a sample must be collected for every batch discharged. Results of sampling only need to be reported if the batch was discharged, not if the batch is disposed of through a waste hauler.
d	Grab means an individual sample collected over a 15 minute, or less, period.
e	2/year means a sample must be collected twice per year. The semiannual sampling periods are January through June and July through December.
f	Daily means once per calendar day. If no discharge occurs on a given day, the Permittee must enter the “C-No Discharge” reporting code for that day in the DMR.

## **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) (Current edition)

## **S2.C. Flow measurement and field measurement devices**

The Permittee must:

1. Select and use appropriate flow measurement and field measurement 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, the manufacturer’s recommendation, and approved O&M manual procedures for the device and the wastestream.
3. Use field measurement devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.
4. Establish a calibration frequency for each device or instrument that conforms to the frequency recommended by the manufacturer.

5. 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'. Flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, 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](https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance) go to <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance>.

2. Enter the "No Discharge" reporting code for an entire DMR or for a specific monitoring point 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 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. 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.
6. Ensure that DMRs are electronically submitted no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit.
  7. 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 **semiannual DMRs**, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by July 28 and January 28 of each year. Semiannual sampling periods are January through June, and July through December.

### **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 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 30 days of sampling.

#### **a. Immediate reporting**

The Permittee must report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment immediately to the Department of Ecology's Regional Office 24-hr. number listed below:

Northwest Regional Office	(206) 594-0000
City of Marysville	(360) 363-8100
City of Marysville (After Hours)	(360) 363-8350

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

The Permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone, to Ecology and to the City of Marysville Public Works Department at the telephone numbers 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 minimum or maximum daily or discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Section S1 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.

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**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 discharge 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 [Report a spill of oil or hazardous materials website](https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill) at <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill>.

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

When 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 the publicly owned treatment works (POTW) and Ecology in writing of the intent to discharge into the POTW 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 POTW. It must also comply with the notification requirements of Special Condition S10 and General Condition G4.

**S3.J. Spill notification**

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

## **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. 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 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 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 potential adverse effects of the proposed bypass and any other relevant factors, Ecology will approve or deny

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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.B. Best management practices\pollution prevention program**

The Permittee must:

1. Dispose of sludge and scale from any process or rinse tanks in an approved manner other than to the sanitary sewer system, and other than to waters of the state.
2. Maintain records for any batches of Kolene floor wash water that are disposed of through a waste hauler in lieu of the sanitary sewer.
3. Store all barrels or similar containers containing toxic materials, including but not limited to petroleum products, chlorinated organic compounds, cyanide, and heavy metals in a bermed or contained and covered area to prevent discharge into the sanitary or storm sewer system or onto ground in the event of leakage or rupture.
4. Store empty barrels with all openings plugged, in an upright position, and at least ten feet from a storm drain.
5. Store waste chemicals awaiting disposal in such a manner as to not enter waters of the state.
6. If a spill occurs, prevent entry of concentrated chemical or wastes 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 to prevent mixing.
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 in that area.
11. Maintain a sealed floor within the bermed area of all wet processing areas and chemical storage areas.
12. Maintain the pretreatment system in good operating order.
13. Not discharge the following to the sanitary sewer,
  - a. Concentrated organic compounds.
  - b. Motor oil, brake fluid, gear oil, or automatic transmission fluid drained from any vehicle.

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- c. Particles or paint chips resulting from grinding, sanding, shotpeening, abrasive blasting, or any other abrasive operations.
- d. Fire retardant foaming agents, such as AFFF, in such quantities to cause excessive foaming at the POTW or otherwise cause interference at the POTW.
- e. Surfactant materials, such as soaps and detergents, in such quantities to cause excessive foaming at the POTW or otherwise cause interference at the POTW.
- f. Colored materials or other low-transmittance materials in such quantities or concentrations as to interfere with the disinfection process at the POTW.

## **S5. Prohibited discharges**

The Permittee must comply with these General and Specific Prohibitions.

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

The Permittee must not introduce into the POTW pollutant(s), which cause Pass Through or Interference.

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

In addition, the Permittee must not introduce the following into the POTW:

1. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, 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 POTW 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 POTW
4. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 40 degrees C (104 degrees F) unless the approval authority, upon request of the POTW, 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 POTW 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 POTW
8. Pollutants that will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW.

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

### **S8.A. Slug discharge control plan submittal and requirements**

The Permittee must:

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1. Prepare and maintain a plan to minimize the potential of unauthorized and untreated slug discharges from the facility covered by this permit.
2. Keep the current plan on site and make it readily available to facility personnel and Ecology inspectors upon request.
3. Follow the plan and any supplements throughout the term of the permit.
4. Periodically review the slug discharge control plan and update it as necessary to maintain its effectiveness.

#### **S8.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 POTW 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 facility; 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 non-routine 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.

## **S9. Non-routine and unanticipated discharges**

1. Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge non-routine wastewater on a case-by-case basis to the sanitary sewer if approved by Ecology and the POTW. 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, 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.

## **S10. Application for permit renewal or modification for facility changes**

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit by Insert Date (60 days before expiration).

The Permittee must also submit a new application or addendum at least 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.

## **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 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.

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