

Fact Sheet for State Waste Discharge Permit ST0009275

Ste Michelle Wine Estates

Canoe Ridge Estate Winery

December 22, 2023

Purpose of this fact sheet

This fact sheet explains and documents the decisions the Department of Ecology (Ecology) made in drafting the proposed State Waste Discharge permit for Ste Michelle Wine Estates Canoe Ridge Estate Winery (Canoe Ridge Estate Winery) that will allow discharge of wastewater to evaporation lagoons.

State law requires any industrial facility to obtain a permit before discharging waste or chemicals to waters of the state, which includes groundwater.

Ecology makes the draft permit and fact sheet available for public review and comment at least thirty (30) days before issuing the final permit. Copies of the fact sheet and draft permit for Canoe Ridge Estate Winery, State Waste Discharge permit ST0009275, are available for public review and comment from **January 17, 2024** until the close of business **February 19, 2024**. For more details on preparing and filing comments about these documents, please see **Appendix A - Public Involvement Information**.

Canoe Ridge Estate Winery reviewed the draft permit and fact sheet for factual accuracy. Ecology corrected any errors or omissions about the facility's location, history, product type or production rate, discharges or receiving water prior to publishing this draft fact sheet for public notice.

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

Summary

Ste Michelle Wine Estates owns and operates the Canoe Ridge Estate Winery located on south facing slopes of the Columbia River near Paterson, Washington. The Canoe Ridge Estate Winery discharges process wastewater and stormwater through a clarifier to four single-lined evaporation lagoons. Ecology issued a temporary state waste discharge permit for the single-lined evaporation lagoons in 2010.

According to the 2016 Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Control Board data, Canoe Ridge Estate Winery ranks 5th in wine production in Washington State with 1.1 million cases produced. Ste Michelle Wine Estates owns and operates three of the four wineries ranked ahead of Canoe Ridge Estate Winery.

Ecology issued a temporary permit on October 7, 2010. Under this temporary permit, a limited suite of data has been collected and submitted to Ecology including flow to Pond A and grab samples are currently collected from Pond D (constructed in 2012). An engineering report was also submitted to Ecology in 2010, although it has not been finalized or approved by Ecology.

One of the primary goals of this initial permit is to collect a comprehensive suite of discharge and environmental data to assess the needs for effluent limits in a future permit cycle. This permit includes initial and final effluent limits for pH to the single-lined evaporation lagoons.

The permit also includes a requirement for the Canoe Ridge Estate Winery to install monitoring points within 1.5 years of the permit effective date, including measurement gauges in each lagoon to measure the depth of wastewater. The permit limits the depth of wastewater to a minimum of two feet of freeboard in each lagoon.

Other important permit requirements include development of a number of documents (engineering documents, operations and maintenance manual, etc.) associated with the facility and the treatment of process wastewater and stormwater. Engineering review, approval, and installation of a pH adjustment system within the first three years of the permit term is also required due to occasional low pH of the process wastewater.

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I. Introduction

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

Ecology adopted rules describing how it exercises its authority:

- State waste discharge program (chapter 173-216 WAC)
- Water quality standards for ground waters of the state of Washington (chapter 173-200 WAC)
- Submission of plans and reports for construction of wastewater facilities (chapter 173-240 WAC)

These rules require any industrial facility owner/operator to obtain a State Waste Discharge permit before discharging wastewater to state waters. They also help define the basis for limits on each discharge and for performance requirements imposed by the permit.

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

II. Background Information

Table 1 General Facility Information

Facility Information	
Applicant	Ste Michelle Wine Estates
Facility Name and Address	Ste Michelle Wine Estates Canoe Ridge Estate Winery 239653 Canoe Ridge Drive Paterson, WA 99345
Contact at Facility	Name: Madeline Mathews Telephone #: (425) 488-1133
Responsible Official	Name: Laura Eder Title: V.P Production and Operations Address: 178810 SR 221 Paterson, WA 99345 Telephone #: (509) 875-4213
Industry Type	Winery
Type of Treatment	Single-lined Evaporation Lagoons
SIC Codes	2084 (Wine, Brandy and Brandy Spirits)
NAIC Codes	312130 (Wineries)
Facility Location	Latitude: 45.870189 Longitude: -119.783800
Evaporation Lagoons Location	Latitude: 45.887103 Longitude: -119.772538
Permit Status	
Issuance Date of Previous Permit	10/7/2010
Application for Permit Renewal Submittal Date	7/27/2010 & 1/15/2015
Date of Ecology Acceptance of Application	7/27/2010

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Facility Information	
	(Also 9/3/2015 in Ecology pending application file, although approval letter to Ste. Michelle not in primary Ecology file, so assuming not sent)
Inspection Status	
Date of Last Non-sampling Inspection Date	6/14/2022

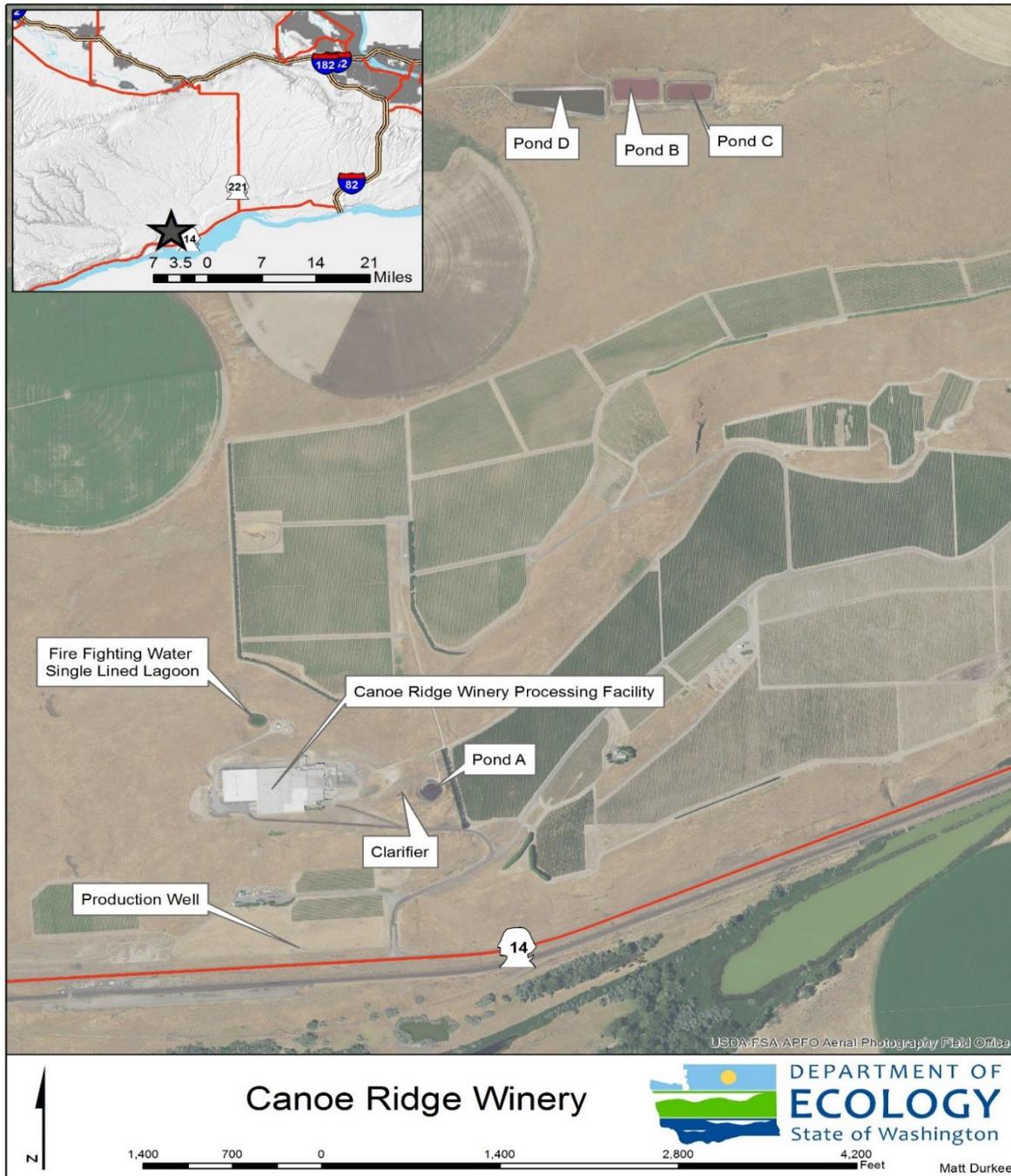


Figure 1 Facility Map

A. Facility description

History

Ste Michelle Wine Estates (SMWE) owns and operates the Canoe Ridge Estate Winery facility located near the Columbia River about 10 miles southwest of Paterson, Washington, just off State Route 14.

The vineyards at the Canoe Ridge Estate Winery were planted in 1991. The original production facility and Pond A were also constructed around this time. The processing facility was expanded between 1996 and 2001. Ponds B and C were added between 2001 and 2003. Pond D was added in 2012 to provide additional wastewater evaporation capacity. An evaporator was installed in 2017 at Pond D to increase evaporation.

Ecology issued a temporary state waste discharge permit for the single-lined evaporation lagoons in 2010.

According to the 2016 Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Control Board data, Canoe Ridge Estate Winery ranks 5th in wine production in Washington State with 1.1 million cases produced. SMWE owns and operates three of the four wineries ranked ahead of Canoe Ridge Estate Winery.

Industrial Process(s)

Canoe Ridge Estate Winery industrial processes include manufacturing wines and blending wines. This includes grape crushing/pressing, fermentation of wine, blending of wine, and bottling of wine. The facility operates approximately 10 hours per day, 4 days per week and 24 hours per day, 7 days per week during harvest (August-November).

The Canoe Ridge Estate Winery processes approximately 16,000 tons grapes per year and produces approximately 3.6 million gallons of wine per year.

Process wastewater is produced during the following processes (Figure 2):

- Grape crushing (August-November)
- Fermentation (August-November)
- Blending (varies)
- Bottling (varies)
- Cleaning Tanks, Barrels, and Bottling Equipment
- Wine Filtration
- Facility Sanitation (Floor/Wall Wash Water)

Fresh water used in the processing facility originates from a well located south of the main processing building along State Route 14 (Figure 1). The well is metered and approximately 48,700 gal of water per day is pumped from the well. Water right permit number certificate CG3-20643C is associated with the well (Meier Architecture and Engineering, 2010 and Canoe Ridge Estate Winery Permit Application, 2015).

Stormwater from the facility’s roof and other impervious surface (total of 4.9 acres) is collected and comingled with the process wastewater (Meier Architecture and Engineering, 2010).

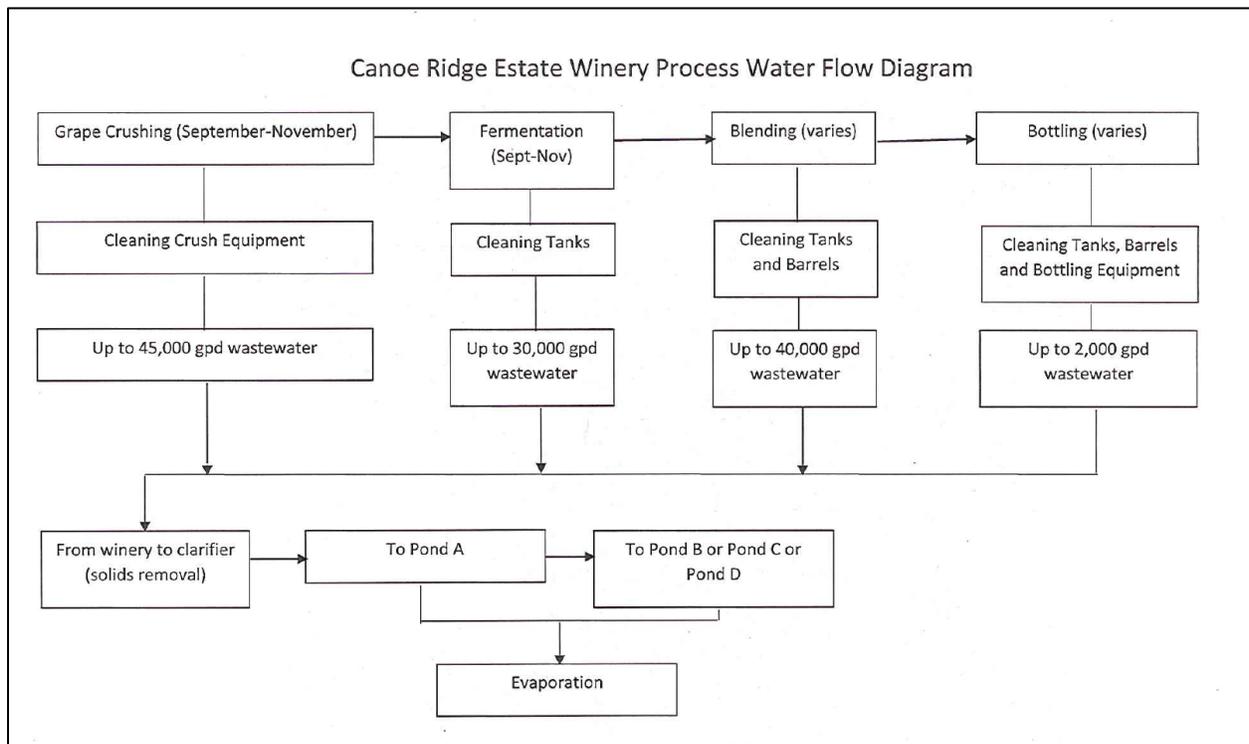


Figure 2 Process Wastewater Flow Diagram (Ste Michelle Wine Estates Canoe Ridge Winery Permit Application, 2015)

Wastewater treatment processes

All process wastewater/stormwater discharged from the facility is routed through a clarifier for solids removal prior to being sent to Pond A (Figure 2).

Land Treatment and Distribution System (Evaporation Lagoons)

After process wastewater/stormwater is routed through a clarifier to remove solids, it is discharged to a series of four single lined evaporation lagoons (Figures 1 and 2).

First the wastewater is discharged to Pond A. Pond A is a small pond located directly east of the processing building and is used as a staging pond/surge basin. Process wastewater/stormwater is drawn from Pond A and pumped 1.2 miles over Canoe Ridge with 300 feet of elevation gain and then 245 feet of loss to three large evaporation ponds (Ponds B, C, and D). These three evaporation lagoons sit about 55 feet higher in elevation than Pond A and 10 feet higher than the processing facility (Meier Architecture and Engineering, 2010). The flow chart in Figure 2 shows the sequence the process water and stormwater takes.

The lagoon maximum volumes are as follows:

Pond A 357,142 gallons

Pond B 2.28 million gallons

Pond C 1.03 million gallons

Pond D 5.70 million gallons

In 2009, Ecology documented potential leaking/discharges of process wastewater from Ponds B and C based on observations of vegetation growth directly downstream of the lagoons (Figure 3). Note the riparian vegetation (green plant growth) visible downstream of the lagoons. The plant growth continued approximately 600 m downstream of the lagoons to where the drainage reaches a crop circle. More recent aerial photographs do not show the green plant growth downstream of the lagoons (Figure 1).



Figure 3 Riparian vegetation (green plant growth) visible downstream of Ponds B and C (Bob Raforth photograph from airplane August 31, 2009).



Figure 4 Riparian vegetation (green plant growth) visible downstream of Ponds B and C (Bob Raforth photograph from airplane August 31, 2009).

The 2010 *Canoe Ridge Winery Wastewater Balance Report and Calculations* report mentions a sprayfield consisting of temporary sprinklers only to be used if the lagoons reached maximum capacity, but SMWE confirmed in 2019 they have not operated a sprayfield at the facility and there are currently no plans to operate one in the future. The addition of a fourth lagoon (Pond D) in 2012 and the evaporator in 2017 increased the facility's ability to evaporate process wastewater so there isn't a need for Canoe Ridge Estate Winery to operate a sprayfield.

Solid wastes

Solid process wastes, consisting of grape pomace (grape skins and stems, etc.), are collected at the processing plant. The pomace is managed onsite by a third party prior to being shipped off site and fed as bulk feed to cattle.

Solid process waste is not applied to the land treatment site. General industrial and municipal solid waste (e.g., general refuse, metal, paper, wood, plastics, etc.), is recycled, depending on local recycling market capability, or transported and disposed of in a permitted landfill facility.

B. Description of the groundwater

Two groundwater systems are present in the region. A shallow localized unconfined aquifer is located in areas with high recharge from infiltration of irrigation water and precipitation or in areas adjacent to perennial bodies of surface water. There is also a deep, generally confined basalt aquifer.

According to published literature, the deeper Wanapum Basalt and Grande Ronde Basalt aquifers are also estimated to exist locally. However, based on the water well survey conducted, there are no wells completed in these aquifers. The Wanapum Basalt is encountered at depths greater than 600 feet bgs and the Grande Ronde is encountered at depths greater than 1,600 feet. The Wanapum Basalt Aquifer is a major source of groundwater supply in the central and eastern portions of Rock-Glade Watershed (Cascade Earth Sciences, 2011).

There is one water well located at the Canoe Ridge Estate Winery. It is located south of the production facility near State Route 14. The 2010 *Canoe Ridge Winery Wastewater Balance Report and Calculations* report does not contain any additional information about the well and Ecology could not locate the associated well log in its well log database. Additional information about the well including the Ecology ID number, date drilled, and depth should be included in a future engineering report included as a requirement of the proposed permit.

Water quality data is provided in Section F of the 2010 *Ste Michelle Wine Estates – Canoe Ridge Winery Application for a Wastewater Discharge Permit for Discharge of Industrial Waste Water to Groundwater*. It identifies that the sample was collected from Well ID # 02380K. Water quality is reported as the following:

- Total dissolved solids: 217 mg/L

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- Conductivity: 391 mg/L
- Total hardness: 98.0 mg/L
- Nitrate+nitrite as nitrogen: 1.0-3.6 mg/L
- Calcium: 1.05 mg/L
- Fluoride: 0.581 mg/L
- Sodium: 33.4 mg/L
- Sulfate: 19.7 mg/L
- Copper: ND – 0.4976
- Iron: 0.243
- Lead: ND-0.51

Chloride, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese, mercury, selenium, silver, and zinc were non-detect.

C. Wastewater characterization

Canoe Ridge Estate Winery reported the concentration of pollutants in the discharge in the permit application and in discharge monitoring reports. The tabulated data represents the quality of the wastewater discharged from 2014-2018. The process wastewater collected by grab samples from Pond D is characterized as follows:

Table 2 Wastewater Characterization 2014-2018 Data Summary

Parameter	Units	Average Value	Maximum Value
Flow (Monthly Total)	gal/month	524,420	2,443,610
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	6,398	42,000
BOD	lb/month	30,888	397,097
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	1,824	17,700
TSS	lb/month	11,195	360,720

Parameter	Units	Minimum Value	Maximum Value
pH	standard units	3.85	9.09

Figure 5 presents total yearly wastewater produced at the winery as calculated from the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports.

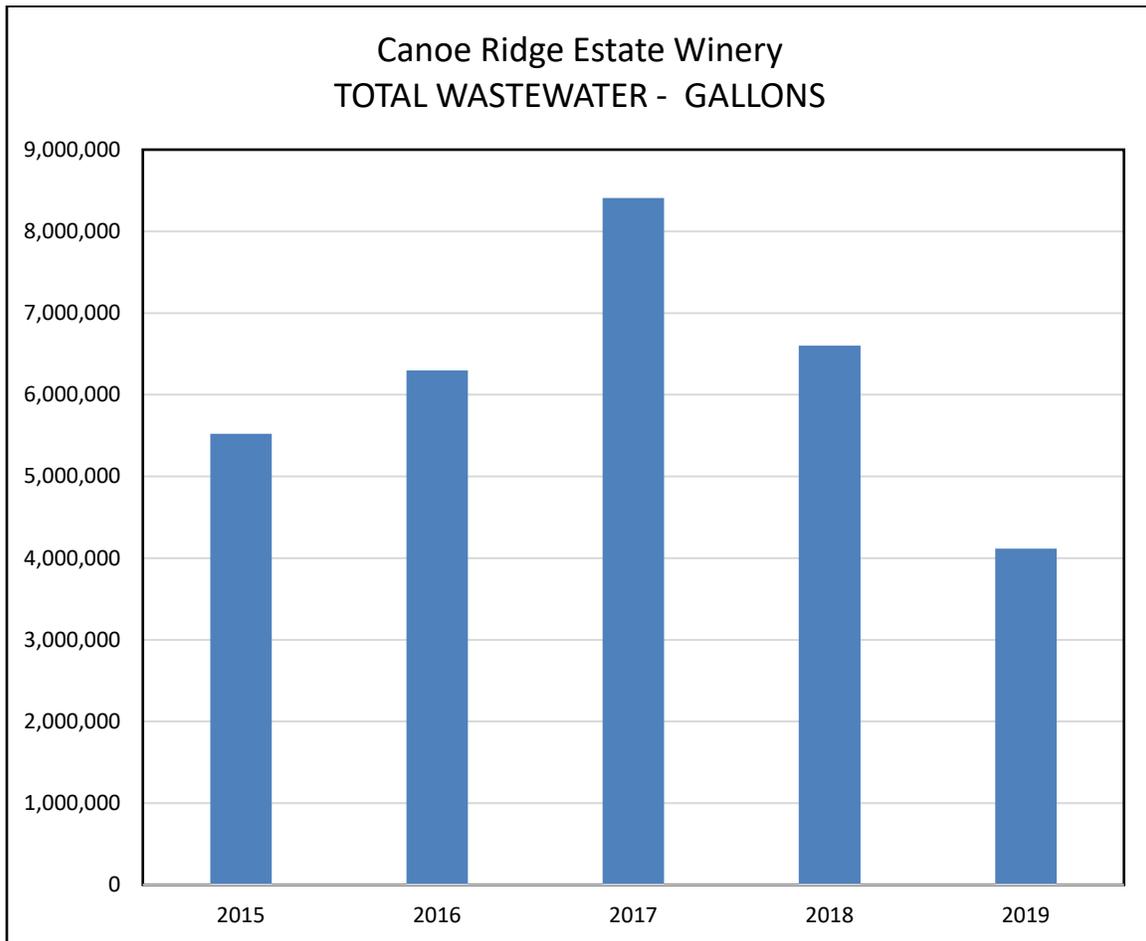


Figure 5 2015-2019 Total Yearly Wastewater (gallons)

D. Summary of compliance with previous permit issued

The previous temporary permit did not place effluent limits on any parameters.

Canoe Ridge Estate Winery has complied with permit conditions throughout the duration of the permit issued on October 7, 2010. Ecology assessed compliance based on its review of the facility's information in the Ecology Permitting and Reporting Information System (PARIS), discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) and on inspections.

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

Table 3 Violations

1	EventCategory	Violation	Violation Date	Parameter	Units
2	Monitoring Violations	Frequency of Sampling Violation	12/1/2014	pH (Hydrogen Ion)	Standard Units

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

Table 4 Permit Submittals

1	Submittal Name	Status	Due Date	Received Date	Approved	Approved Date
2	Application For Permit Renewal	Submitted	9/13/2014	1/15/2015		
3	Reporting Permit Violations - Written Report	Received		11/6/2017	N	
4	Signatory Requirements - G1	Received		11/19/2010	N	
5	Signatory Requirements - G1	Received		9/6/2013	N	
6	Signatory Requirements - G1	Received		11/8/2013	N	
7	Engineering: Plans and Specifications	Received		7/8/2010	Y	10/26/2011

E. State environmental policy act (SEPA) compliance

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

III. Proposed Permit Limits

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

- Technology and treatment methods available to treat specific pollutants (technology-based). Dischargers must treat wastewater using all known, available, reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART). Ecology has developed guidance describing technology-based (AKART) criteria for industrial/commercial systems that discharge to ground; (Ecology, 1993; 2004).
- Operations and best management practices necessary to meet applicable water quality standards to preserve or protect existing and future beneficial uses of the groundwaters.
- Ground water quality standards (Ecology, 1996).
- Applicable requirements of other local, state and federal laws.

Ecology applies the most stringent of technology and water quality-based limits to each parameter of concern and further describes the proposed limits below.

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

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

A. Design criteria

Under WAC 173-216-110 (4), flows and waste loadings must not exceed approved design criteria. Ecology has not approved design criteria for this facility's treatment plant and the sprayfields. Ecology received an engineering report titled *Canoe Ridge Winery Wastewater Balance Report and Calculations* dated July 8, 2010 prepared by Meier Architecture and Engineering, although this report has not yet been approved. Ecology provided comments on the report on December 16, 2010, although a revised report was not received by Ecology and the report was never approved by Ecology.

B. Technology-based effluent limits

Waste discharge permits issued by Ecology specify conditions requiring the facility to use AKART before discharging to waters of the state (RCW 90.48).

Ecology has not yet approved the engineering report titled *Canoe Ridge Winery Wastewater Balance Report and Calculations*, submitted to Ecology on July 8, 2010, and prepared by Meier Architecture and Engineering.

Ecology evaluated the report using the:

- *Guidelines for the Preparation of Engineering Reports for Industrial Wastewater Land Application Systems*, Ecology, May 1993.

Ecology has not determined that the facility meets the minimum requirements demonstrating compliance with the AKART standard as the engineering report submitted in 2010 has not yet been approved.

Wastewater Treatment Requirements

Influent to Ponds A, B, C, and D have interim and final permit limits for pH and a minimum of two feet of freeboard. Two feet of freeboard must be maintained in each lagoon at all times.

Table 5 Technology-Based Effluent Limits

Lagoon Influent Limits		
Parameter	Maximum Monthly	
Depth of Water – Ponds A, B, C, and D	Minimum of two feet of freeboard – Depth to be determined within 1.5 years of permit effective date	
	Minimum	Maximum
pH	3.5 (interim)/ 5.0(final)	10.0

Washington’s pH groundwater quality criterion range is 6.5 to 8.5. The less stringent pH limit is warranted given Ecology’s expectation that any lagoon liner leak of wastewater to groundwater is expected to be minor. Lagoon liner leak detection protocols are a key safeguard to prevent groundwater contamination. The permit establishes a requirement for lagoon liner leak detection survey (see permit S4 Evaporation Pond Leak Survey). Leak survey protocols are also required to be detailed in the Permittee’s Operations and Maintenance manual (see permit S4.A.b.1).

C. Groundwater quality-based effluent limits

In order to protect existing water quality and preserve the designated beneficial uses of Washington’s groundwaters including the protection of human health, WAC 173-200-100 requires Ecology to condition discharge permits in such a manner as to authorize only activities that will not cause violations of the groundwater quality standards. The goal of the groundwater quality standards is to maintain the highest quality of the State’s groundwaters and to protect existing and future beneficial uses of the groundwater through the reduction or elimination of the discharge of contaminants to groundwater [WAC 173-200-010(4)]. Ecology achieves this goal by:

- Applying all known available and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment (AKART) to any discharge.
- Applying the antidegradation policy of the groundwater standards.
- Establishing numeric and narrative criteria for the protection of human health and the environment in the groundwater quality standards.

Ecology has not approved an engineering report as noted above in the technology based limits section. In addition, Ecology evaluated the report to ensure compliance with groundwater standards using the:

- *Guidance on Land Treatment of Nutrients in Wastewater, with Emphasis on Nitrogen*, Ecology, November 2004
(<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/0410081.html>).

Antidegradation Policy

The state of Washington's ground water quality standards (GWQS) requires preservation of existing and future beneficial uses of groundwater through the antidegradation policy, which includes the two concepts of antidegradation and non-degradation. Antidegradation is not the same as non-degradation (see below).

Antidegradation

Antidegradation applies to calculation of permit limits in groundwater when background (see below) contaminant concentrations are less than criteria in the GWQS. Ecology has discretion to allow the concentrations of contaminants at the point of compliance to exceed background concentrations but not exceed criteria in the GWQS. Ecology grants discretion through an approved AKART engineering analysis of treatment alternatives. If the preferred treatment alternative predicts that discharges to groundwater will result in contaminant concentrations that fall between background concentrations and the criteria, then the preferred treatment alternative should protect beneficial uses and meet the antidegradation policy. In this case, the predicted concentrations become the permit limits. If the preferred alternative will meet background contaminant concentrations, background concentrations become the permit limits. Permit limits must protect groundwater quality by preventing degradation beyond the GWQS criteria. If discharges will result in exceedance of the criteria, facilities must apply additional treatment before Ecology can permit the discharge.

Non-degradation

Non-degradation applies to permit limits in groundwater when background contaminant concentrations exceed criteria in the GWQS. Non-degradation means that discharges to groundwater must not further degrade existing water quality. In this case, Ecology considers the background concentrations as the water quality criteria and imposes the criteria as permit limits. To meet the antidegradation policy, the facility must prepare an AKART engineering analysis that demonstrates that discharges to groundwater will not result in increasing background concentrations. Ecology must review and approve the AKART engineering analysis.

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You can obtain more information on antidegradation and non-degradation by referring to the *Implementation Guidance for the Ground Water Quality Standards (Implementation Guidance)*, Ecology Publication #96-02 (available at <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/9602.html>).

Background Water Quality

Background water quality is determined by a statistical calculation of contaminant concentrations without the impacts of the proposed activity. The calculation requires an adequate amount of groundwater quality data and determining the mean and standard deviation of the data, as described in the *Implementation Guidance*. Following the procedure in the *Implementation Guidance*, Ecology then defines background water quality for most contaminants as the 95 percent upper tolerance limit. This means that Ecology is 95 percent confident that 95 percent of future measurements will be less than the upper tolerance limit. There are a few exceptions to the use of the upper tolerance limit. For pH, Ecology will calculate both an upper and a lower tolerance limit resulting in an upper and lower bound to the background water quality. If dissolved oxygen is of interest, Ecology will calculate a lower tolerance limit without an upper tolerance limit.

Applicable groundwater criteria as defined in chapter 173-200 WAC and in RCW 90.48.520 for this discharge include those in the following table:

Table 6 Groundwater Quality Criteria

Parameter	Units	Groundwater Criteria	Background Value
Total Coliform	colonies/ 100 mL	1	Unknown
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	500	Unknown
Chloride	mg/L	250	Unknown
Sulfate	mg/L	250	Unknown
Nitrate (as nitrogen)	mg/L	10	Unknown
pH (Maximum / Minimum)	standard units	6.5 to 8.5	Unknown
Manganese	mg/L	0.05	Unknown
Total Iron	mg/L	0.3	Unknown

Ecology has reviewed existing records for the locations associated with facility's single evaporation lagoons and is unable to determine background groundwater

quality. The proposed permit includes a compliance schedule to establish the upgradient (background) quality of the groundwater. Until Ecology establishes background water quality, the facility must operate within the approved design parameters and comply with all conditions in the permit.

IV. Monitoring Requirements

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

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

A. Lab accreditation

Ecology requires that facilities must use a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of chapter 173-50 WAC, Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories, to prepare all monitoring data (with the exception of certain parameters).

B. Wastewater monitoring

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

The proposed permit includes lagoon influent monitoring for the process wastewater/stormwater lagoons (Ponds A, B, C, and D). Monitoring related to the lagoons also includes liquid depth on a monthly basis.

The lagoon influent monitoring is necessary to determine how effectively the process wastewater lagoons are treating the wastewater and incase the single lined lagoons leak. The monitoring requirements for lagoon process wastewater influent are typical of those found in Ecology's State Waste Discharge Permit for Land Treatment boilerplate and other similar Ecology Central Region state waste discharge permits. Total zinc and copper have been added as monitoring

parameters for the process wastewater/stormwater lagoon influent due to the stormwater comingled with the process wastewater.

The proposed permit requires a lagoon influent monitoring point and lagoon depth of water measurement gauges to be installed within one year of the permit effective date. A letter report to Ecology documenting the installation and including the location and type of equipment installed is also required.

C. Groundwater monitoring

Ecology requires groundwater monitoring at the site in accordance with the Ground Water Quality Standards, chapter 173-200 WAC. Ecology has determined that this discharge has a potential to pollute the groundwater. Therefore, the Facility must evaluate the impacts on groundwater quality. Ecology considers monitoring of the groundwater at the site boundaries and within the site an integral component of such an evaluation.

V. Other Permit Conditions

A. Reporting and recordkeeping

Ecology based Special Condition S3 on its authority to specify any appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements to prevent and control waste discharges (WAC 173-216-110).

B. Operations and maintenance

Ecology requires dischargers to take all reasonable steps to properly operate and maintain their wastewater treatment system in accordance with state regulations (WAC 173-240-080 and WAC 173-216-110). The facility must prepare and submit an operation and maintenance (O&M) manual for the wastewater facility.

A key facet of the O&M manual is establishment of leak detection protocols for the lagoon liners. The lagoons are the key element in the facility wastewater treatment.

Implementation of the procedures in the operation and maintenance manual ensures the facility's compliance with the terms and limits in the permit and ensures the facility provides AKART to the waste stream.

C. Solid waste control plan

Canoe Ridge Estate Winery could cause pollution of the waters of the state through inappropriate disposal of solid waste or through the release of leachate from solid waste.

This proposed permit requires this facility to develop a solid waste control plan to prevent solid waste from causing pollution of waters of the state. The facility must submit the plan to Ecology for approval (RCW 90.48.080). You can obtain an Ecology guidance document, which describes how to develop a Solid Waste Control Plan, at: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/0710024.html>.

D. Lagoon liner leak detection survey

Ecology recognizes that all liners may leak (Giroud & Bonaparte, 1989a). Therefore, to protect groundwater quality and associated resources, the draft permit includes a requirement for the Permittee to conduct a lagoon liner leak detection survey (permit S4).

E. Engineering documents pH adjustment system

The proposed permit requires Canoe Ridge Estate Winery to prepare and submit an approvable engineering report and plans and specifications for a pH adjustment system in accordance with WAC 173-240 to Ecology by two years from the permit effective date.

The permit requires Canoe Ridge Estate Winery to submit a letter of construction/mitigation for a pH adjustment system by three years from the permit effective date.

The permit requires Canoe Ridge Estate Winery to submit an Operations and Maintenance Manual for the pH adjustment system by three years from the permit effective date, this could be included with the facility O&M manual that is due the same date.

F. Engineering documents

The proposed permit requires Canoe Ridge Estate Winery to prepare and submit an approvable engineering report in accordance with WAC 173-240 to Ecology within four years from the permit effective date.

Ecology received an engineering report titled *Canoe Ridge Winery Wastewater Balance Report and Calculations* dated July 8, 2010 prepared by Meier Architecture and Engineering, although this report has not yet been approved. Ecology provided

comments on the report on December 16, 2010, although the report was never approved by Ecology.

The report must contain any appropriate requirements as described in “*Guidelines for Preparation of Engineering Reports for Industrial Wastewater Land Application Systems*” (Washington State Department of Ecology, 1993).

The proposed permit also requires Canoe Ridge Estate Winery to prepare and submit approvable plans and specifications to Ecology for review and approval in accordance with chapter 173-240 WAC within four years after the effective date. In the case of Canoe Ridge Estate Winery, these will be as-builts as the facility has already been constructed unless there is new construction proposed for the future.

G. Non routine and unanticipated wastewater

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

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

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

H. Spill plan

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

The proposed permit requires this facility to develop and implement a plan for preventing the accidental release of pollutants to state waters and for minimizing damages if such a spill occurs.

I. Compliance schedule

The proposed permit includes a compliance schedule requiring documentation of the status of permit submittals and an explanation of any missed due dates.

J. General conditions

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

VI. Permit Issuance Procedures

A. Permit modifications

Ecology may modify this permit to impose numerical limits, if necessary to comply with water quality standards for groundwaters, based on new information from sources such as inspections, effluent monitoring, outfall studies, and effluent mixing studies.

Ecology may also modify this permit to comply with new or amended state regulations.

B. Proposed permit issuance

This proposed permit meets all statutory requirements for Ecology to authorize a wastewater discharge. The permit includes limits and conditions to protect human health and aquatic life, and the beneficial uses of waters of the state of Washington. Ecology proposes to issue this permit for a term of 5 years.

VII. References for Text and Appendices

Cascade Earth Sciences.

December 2011. Process Water Land Treatment System Engineering Report, Columbia Crest Winery, Paterson, Washington.

Gavlak, R., D. Horneck, and R.O. Miller

2013. 4th edition. Soil, Plant And Water Reference Methods For The Western Region <https://www.naptprogram.org/files/napt/publications/method-papers/western-states-methods-manual-2013.pdf>.

Giroud, J.P., & Bonaparte, R.; Leakage through Liners Constructed with Geomembranes, Part I: Geomembrane Liners. Geotextiles & Geomembranes, 1989a ,Vol. 8, No. 1, 27-67.

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Meier Architecture and Engineering, 2010. Canoe Ridge Winery Wastewater Balance Report and Calculations.

Washington State Department of Ecology.

1993. *Guidelines for Preparation of Engineering Reports for Industrial Wastewater Land Application Systems*, Ecology Publication Number 93-36. 20 pp.
(<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/9336.html>).

Laws and Regulations(<https://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/>).

Permit and Wastewater Related Information (<https://ecology.wa.gov/water-shorelines/water-quality/water-quality-permits>).

Revised October 2005. *Implementation Guidance for the Ground Water Quality Standards*, Ecology Publication Number 96-02.
(<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/9602.html>).

December 2011. *Permit Writer's Manual*, Publication Number 92-109
(<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/92109.html>).

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

November 2004. *Guidance on Land Treatment of Nutrients in Wastewater, with Emphasis on Nitrogen*, Ecology Publication #04-10-081;
(<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/0410081.html>).

Appendix A—Public Involvement Information

Ecology proposes to issue a permit to Ste Michelle Wine Estates Canoe Ridge Estate Winery. The permit includes wastewater discharge limits and other conditions. This fact sheet describes the facility and Ecology's reasons for requiring permit conditions.

Ecology will place a Public Notice of Draft on January 17, 2024 in Prosser Record Bulletin to inform the public and to invite comment on the proposed draft State Waste Discharge permit and fact sheet.

The notice:

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

NOTICE: ANNOUNCEMENT OF AVAILABILITY OF DRAFT PERMIT

PERMIT NO.: ST0009275

APPLICANT: Ste Michelle Wine Estates – Canoe Ridge

PO Box 231

Paterson, WA 99345

FACILITY: 239653 Canoe Ridge Road

Paterson, WA 99345

Ste Michelle Wine Estates – Canoe Ridge has applied for a State Waste Discharge permit in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington (RCW) and Chapter 173-216 Washington Administrative Code (WAC).

Following evaluation of the application and other available information, a draft permit has been developed which would allow the discharge of industrial process wastewater to single-lined evaporating lagoons from its facility located at 239653 Canoe Ridge Road, Paterson WA 99345. All discharges to be in compliance with the Department of Ecology's Water Quality Standards for a permit to be issued.

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

PUBLIC COMMENT AND INFORMATION

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

<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/paris/DocumentSearch.aspx?PermitNumber=0009275&FacilityName=&City=&County=&Region=0&PermitType=0&DocumentType=0>. The application, fact sheet, proposed permit, and other related documents are also available at the Department's Central Regional Office for inspection and copying between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., weekdays. To obtain a copy or to arrange to view copies at the Central Regional Office, please e-mail publicrecordsofficer@ecy.wa.gov or write to Public Records Officer, Department of Ecology, PO Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504.

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments regarding the proposed permit. All comments must be submitted within 30 days after publication of this notice to be considered for the final determination.

Submit comments online at <https://wq.ecology.commentinput.com?id=QE3BtJR4r>. Written comments should be sent to: Water Quality Permit Coordinator, Department of Ecology, Central Regional Office, 1250 West Alder Street, Union Gap, WA 98903-0009.

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

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

Publication date of this Notice is January 17, 2024.

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

<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/0307023.html>.

You may obtain further information from Ecology by telephone, (509) 575-2490, or by writing to the address listed below.

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

The primary author of this permit and fact sheet is Matthew Durkee, LHG.

Appendix B—Your Right to Appeal

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

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

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

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

ADDRESS AND LOCATION INFORMATION

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

Appendix C—Glossary

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

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

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

AKART -- The acronym for “all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment.” AKART is a technology-based approach to limiting pollutants from wastewater discharges, which requires an engineering judgment and an economic judgment. AKART must be applied to all wastes and contaminants prior to entry into waters of the state in accordance with RCW 90.48.010 and 520, WAC 173-200-030(2)(c)(ii), and WAC 173-216-110(1)(a).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Distribution uniformity -- The uniformity of infiltration (or application in the case of sprinkle or trickle irrigation) throughout the field expressed as a percent relating to

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the average depth infiltrated in the lowest one-quarter of the area to the average depth of water infiltrated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
- Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the

prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), sludge regulations appearing in 40 CFR Part 507, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) -- The NPDES (Section 402 of the Clean Water Act) is the federal wastewater permitting system for discharges to navigable waters of the United States. Many states, including the state of Washington, have been delegated the authority to issue these permits. NPDES permits issued by Washington State permit writers are joint NPDES/State permits issued under both state and federal laws.

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

Pass-through -- A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the State in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation), or which is a cause of a violation of State water quality standards.

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

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

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

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

- a. Exceeds 0.5 % of treatment plant design capacity criteria and discharges <25,000 gallons per day or;
- b. Is a member of a group of similar industrial users which, taken together, have the potential to cause pass through or interference at the POTW (e.g. facilities which develop photographic film or paper, and car washes).
Ecology may determine that a discharger initially classified as a potential significant industrial user should be managed as a significant industrial user.

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

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purpose. (Report of the Federal Advisory Committee on Detection and Quantitation Approaches and Uses in Clean Water Act Programs Submitted to the US Environmental Protection Agency December 2007).

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

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

Sample Maximum -- No sample may exceed this value.

Significant industrial user (SIU) --

- 1) All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N and;
- 2) Any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blow-down wastewater); contributes a process wastestream that makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the Control Authority* on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement [in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)].

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

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

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

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

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

Soluble BOD₅ -- Determining the soluble fraction of Biochemical Oxygen Demand of an effluent is an indirect way of measuring the quantity of soluble organic material present in an effluent that is utilized by bacteria. Although the soluble BOD₅ test is not specifically described in Standard Methods, filtering the raw sample through at least a 1.2 um filter prior to running the standard BOD₅ test is sufficient to remove the particulate organic fraction.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

promote and maintain the development of noxious conditions through oxygen depletion.

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

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

Work Plan (Hydrogeologic Study) – A document prepared in preparation of a groundwater monitoring study that includes installation of new monitoring wells and/or groundwater monitoring. The document contains background information including existing wells and data, a plan for installation of new monitoring wells (if applicable), a sampling and analysis plan, and a health and safety plan.

Appendix D—Technical Calculations

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Wastewater Data 2014-2018

Department Of Ecology : DMR Data Analysis Report Facility Name : Ste Michelle Wine Estates Canoe Ridge Permit Number : ST0009275 Begin Date : 1/1/2014 End Date : 12/31/2018 Parameters : All Parameters Printed : 2/8/2019 17:20			
Parameter	Flow	Flow	Flow
Units	Gallons/Day (gpd)	Gallons/Day (gpd)	Gallons/Day (gpd)
Statistical Base	Average	Maximum	Total
Limits	- / -	- / -	- / -
Benchmarks	- / -	- / -	- / -
Design Limit			
Date	Value	Value	Value
1/1/2014	11106.4	29572.7	344297
2/1/2014	11923.5	46780.6	333858
3/1/2014	10339.2	24750.9	320517
4/1/2014	10922.5	25696.3	327676
5/1/2014	6101.45	19909	189145
6/1/2014	6227	18367.2	186810
7/1/2014	7992.55	27030.7	247769
8/1/2014	9843.71	37135.8	305155
9/1/2014	18335.1	30710.8	550052
10/1/2014	32306.7	48628.1	1.00E+06
11/1/2014	16251.3	53141.4	487540
12/1/2014	10843.4	26650.8	336144
1/1/2015	15264.1	32865.5	473186
2/1/2015	16496	34389.9	461889
3/1/2015	15750.3	28448.7	488260
4/1/2015	11359.8	24527	340793
5/1/2015	14921.9	93725.4	462578
6/1/2015	9388.6	21434.7	281658
7/1/2015	9303.05	34528.7	288395
8/1/2015	18340.5	45132.4	568556
9/1/2015	21585.2	31739.5	647555
10/1/2015	26971.5	40578.6	836116

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Parameter	Flow	Flow	Flow
Units	Gallons/Day (gpd)	Gallons/Day (gpd)	Gallons/Day (gpd)
Statistical Base	Average	Maximum	Total
Limits	- / -	- / -	- / -
Benchmarks	- / -	- / -	- / -
Design Limit			
Date	Value	Value	Value
11/1/2015	9367.29	26417.5	281019
12/1/2015	12590	28545.9	390289
1/1/2016	18997.7	58002.6	588930
2/1/2016	12783.6	30085	370725
3/1/2016	18904.2	30745.2	586030
4/1/2016	15971.4	33642	479142
5/1/2016	11190	26648	346889
6/1/2016	12845.5	39592.5	385365
7/1/2016	9989.25	22094.3	299677
8/1/2016	13062.9	32386.4	404950
9/1/2016	26548.7	46653.5	796460
10/1/2016	32530	49532.5	1.01E+06
11/1/2016	19946.1	75657.6	598383
12/1/2016	13891.2	56403.8	430627
1/1/2017	9532.54	31902.8	295509
2/1/2017	12694.6	28876	355449
3/1/2017	15998.9	39284.1	495964
4/1/2017	15611.2	52771	468337
5/1/2017	25749.3	64125.4	798227
6/1/2017	10670.5	30539.4	320116
7/1/2017	6736.19	14875.4	208822
8/1/2017	11836.7	28388.8	366937
9/1/2017	81453.6	264049	2.44E+06
10/1/2017	56467.7	72800	1.75E+06
11/1/2017	19526.2	52880.1	585785
12/1/2017	10307.3	26346.7	319525
1/1/2018	15706.5	45539.5	486901

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Parameter	Flow	Flow	Flow
Units	Gallons/Day (gpd)	Gallons/Day (gpd)	Gallons/Day (gpd)
Statistical Base	Average	Maximum	Total
Limits	- / -	- / -	- / -
Benchmarks	- / -	- / -	- / -
Design Limit			
Date	Value	Value	Value
2/1/2018	13897.9	31487.9	389140
3/1/2018	16523.4	36302.3	512226
4/1/2018	22336.8	52648.7	670105
5/1/2018	16800.5	48388.3	520817
6/1/2018	10933.5	27284.2	328005
7/1/2018	9072.39	37817.4	281244
8/1/2018	17525.7	40093.6	543297
9/1/2018	25225	43454.7	756751
10/1/2018	38307.1	60653.2	1.19E+06
11/1/2018	22521.4	52962.6	675643
12/1/2018	7987.26	18117.9	247605
Min	6101.45	14875.4	186810
Max	81453.6	264049	2443610
Average	17226.89633	42229.00833	524240.1667
Median	14409.9	34015.95	446258
95th Percentile	32818.855	72942.88	1017384.5

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Parameter	pH	pH	TSS	TSS	Total BOD5	Total BOD5
Units	Standard Units	Standard Units	Lbs/Month	mg/L	Lbs/Month	mg/L
Statistical Base	Maximum	Minimum	Monthly Total	Maximum	Monthly Total	Maximum
Limits	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
Benchmarks	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
Design Limit						
Date	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
1/1/2014	5.61	5.61	2871.44	1000	15086.5	5254
2/1/2014	4.81	4.7	1782	640	13921.9	5000
3/1/2014	5.2	4.6	115.6	560	990.83	4800
4/1/2014	5.7	4.93	1994.95	730	11751.1	4300
5/1/2014	5.74	5.3	5174.1	3280	7887.34	5000
6/1/2014	5.14	5.1	1215.24	780	6699.38	4300
7/1/2014	4.9	4.88	8348.23	4040	7232.38	3500
8/1/2014	4.9	4.85	890.75	350	9416.48	3700
9/1/2014	4.79	4.2	3486.45	760	21560.9	4700
10/1/2014	4.4	4.12	34913.8	4180	350808	42000
11/1/2014	7.2	7.1	467.6	115	34155.1	8400
12/1/2014	7.7	7.7	538.26	192	29716.5	10600
1/1/2015	7.71	7.5	1913.99	485	16969.4	4300
2/1/2015	8.02	7.8	1849.03	480	9784.47	2540
3/1/2015	6.02	5.7	781.84	192	13437.9	3300
4/1/2015	5.6	5.17	1629	573	16769	5900
5/1/2015	8.04	5.2	1003	260	15432	4000
6/1/2015	8.4	8.34	12.05	280	124.77	2900
7/1/2015	8.1	4.82	1058.3	440	11064	4600
8/1/2015	9.03	4.8	11380.2	2400	9578.35	2020
9/1/2015	4.11	4.1	4807	890	47525	8800
10/1/2015	9.02	5.1	5230	750	2176	312
11/1/2015	6.1	5.45	1500	640	17578	7500
12/1/2015	6.57	5.8	1604.72	493	19530.1	6000
1/1/2016	5.5	5.49	6336.06	1290	55010.8	11200
2/1/2016	8.1	6.84	680	220	17623	5700
3/1/2016	7.66	6.9	1173	240	23655.5	4840

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Parameter	pH	pH	TSS	TSS	Total BOD5	Total BOD5
Units	Standard Units	Standard Units	Lbs/Month	mg/L	Lbs/Month	mg/L
Statistical Base	Maximum	Minimum	Monthly Total	Maximum	Monthly Total	Maximum
Limits	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Benchmarks	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -	- / -
Design Limit						
Date	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
4/1/2016	8.4	6.87	2437.58	610	28371.8	7100
5/1/2016	8.52	8.1	2979.85	1030	8389.87	2900
6/1/2016	5.5	4.9	1606.97	500	30211.1	9400
7/1/2016	8.8	8.7	3023.52	1160	2215.51	850
8/1/2016	9.02	8.3	9321.3	2760	1114.5	330
9/1/2016	9.09	8.76	26237.8	3950	4450.46	670
10/1/2016	7.9	7.25	4121.04	490	27754	3300
11/1/2016	8.01	6.2	1896.4	380	15969.7	3200
12/1/2016						
1/1/2017						
2/1/2017	8.58	6.5	617	208	593	200
3/1/2017	8.13	7.9	1158.18	280	10340.9	2500
4/1/2017	7.66	7.65	1562.37	400	9374.21	2400
5/1/2017	7.61	6.6	2796.03	420	17974.5	2700
6/1/2017	8.1	7.71	1513.76	567	7742.32	2900
7/1/2017	8.4	8.18	2002.81	1150	5573.04	3200
8/1/2017	8.47	8.25	7711.85	2520	7038.59	2300
9/1/2017	4.07	4	360720	17700	29754.3	1460
10/1/2017	4	3.85	28176.4	1930	397097	27200
11/1/2017	7.1	4.94	903.81	185	55205.6	11300
12/1/2017	6.8	6.61	426.93	2100	2175.32	10700
1/1/2018	5.9	5.08	125	4400	267.05	9400
2/1/2018	5.8	4.32	189.51	776	1929.25	7900
3/1/2018	5.8	4.58	22983.2	5380	35457.3	8300
4/1/2018	6.5	4.77	4918.03	880	131334	23500
5/1/2018	5.25	5.02	50.89	11300	42.33	9400
6/1/2018	5.23	4.75	39118.6	14300	22978.7	8400
7/1/2018	6.2	5.1	1993.74	850	6544.16	2790

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Parameter	pH	pH	TSS	TSS	Total BOD5	Total BOD5
Units	Standard Units	Standard Units	Lbs/Month	mg/L	Lbs/Month	mg/L
Statistical Base	Maximum	Minimum	Monthly Total	Maximum	Monthly Total	Maximum
Limits	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
Benchmarks	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-
Design Limit						
Date	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
8/1/2018	5.2	4.9	6.88	610	62.81	5567
9/1/2018	8.1	7.6	5175.27	820	29764.1	4716
10/1/2018	6.1	5.9	9408.72	950	54253.7	5478
11/1/2018	5.2	5.1	2197.6	390	47180.7	8373
12/1/2018	6.2	6	1156.42	560	14855.8	7194
Min	4	3.85	6.88	115	42.33	200
Max	9.09	8.76	360720	17700	397097	42000
Average	6.719137931	5.973965517	11194.72534	1824.413793	30887.93655	6398.172414
Median	6.535	5.47	1905.195	685	14388.85	4758
95th Percentile	9.02	8.306	29187.01	6268	66624.86	13130

Appendix E—Response to Comments

Ecology received a letter from Kelly Champion, Environmental Health and Safety with the Ste Michelle Wine Estates (SMWE) on February 16, 2024 commenting on the draft Ste Michelle Wine Estates Canoe Ridge Estate Winery permit and fact sheet.

Ste Michelle Wine Estates comments excerpted from the letter and *Ecology's response to the Ste Michelle Wine Estates comments*:

Permit Comment A:

Please remove the first paragraph under “S1.A. Process wastewater evaporation lagoons” since the language is already found in condition “G11 Duty to Comply”

Ecology's response to Permit Comment A:

This is boilerplate language found in both S.1.A and G11 Duty to Comply, the text is being left as is. The text isn't actually the same either in both sections:

S1.A: Process wastewater evaporation lagoons

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.

G11. 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.

Permit Comment B:

Ste Michelle Wine Estates Canoe Ridge Wine Estates winery is requesting that the maximum pH value be changed to 11.0 since that is consistent with the pH limit at our 14 Hands Winery in Prosser, WA.

Ecology's response to Permit Comment B:

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These are individual permits and the pH limit of 11.0 from the 14 Hands Winery permit is outside the typically range for pH within the State Waste Discharge Permits to Ground. The maximum pH value collected at Canoe Ridge Estate Winery is 9.09 (2014-2018) which is within the proposed limit of 10.0. Two samples were collected since that 5-year period in 2021 that were slightly higher, 9.3 and 9.42, although still within 10.0. A max. limit of 10.0 is the typical pH limit for the State Waste Discharge limits and is what is proposed in this draft permit. No change to the proposed max. pH limit is being made.

Permit Comment C:

As in the above comment CREW is requesting that the maximum pH limit be increased to 11.0 standard units to make it consistent with the permit limits in our 14 Hands Wastewater permit.

Ecology's response to Permit Comment C:

Same response as Permit Comment B.

Permit Comment D1:

S2. Monitoring requirements, S2.A. Process wastewater monitoring.

SMWE is requesting 4 years from the effective date of the permit to install a wastewater sampling station instead of 1 year.

Ecology's response to Permit Comment D1:

Ecology typically provides 6 months to 1 year to install a sampling station. The timeline was already changed from 6 months to 1 year during the Facility Review process. It's important that SMWE has the capability to collect the new data requirements sooner than 4 years into the new permit cycle. The temporary permit that was issued in 2010 only required basic monitoring.

During a June 18, 2024 meeting between Ecology and Ste Michell Wine Estates, a compromise was reached that the sampling station will be installed by 1.5 years after the effective date of the permit.

Permit Comment D2:

SMWE identified a typo with the word "with" that should be "will" in the gauge measuring the depth of water requirement.

Ecology's response to Permit Comment D2:

This typo was revised in the draft permit.

Permit Comment D3:

We are requesting that the Soluble BOD and FDS sampling, analysis and calculation requirements be deleted since the wastewater lagoons are not being treated with microbes to reduce the amount of solids in the lagoons.

We are also requesting that the requirements for sampling, analysis, and calculations for TKN, nitrate plus nitrogen, ammonia, total nitrogen be deleted since there is ample data from our 14 Hands winery that should be consistent with these items in the wastewater discharges to the CREW wastewater lagoons.

Please delete the requirements for sampling analysis and calculation for total phosphorus and chloride since wastewater from the CREW wine production is not land applied.

Zinc and copper monitoring and reporting requirements should be removed since the roofs on the buildings at CREW are composite membrane that contains no zinc or copper.

Footnotes in the table should be revised as necessary.

Ecology's response to Permit Comment D2:

Ecology is going to keep the monitoring parameters as is. Soluble BOD is an important parameter for this facility if the lagoons were to leak. The 14 Hands Winery data cannot be used in place of collecting commonly collected data at this facility. Ecology considers single lined lagoons to potentially leak, it's irrelevant for the phosphorus and chloride monitoring that wastewater is not land applied at this facility.

Ecology would like to see some initial data for at least several years for zinc and copper, depending on the concentrations and variability of the data, a reduction in monitoring could possibly be approved in the future to eliminate these stormwater parameters. Monitoring for these parameters is an alternative to having to develop and submit a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

Permit Comment E:

Please change "S2.F." to S2.C. to be consistent with the permit numbering system; the permit jumps from "S2.B." to S2.F". Either several sections have been left out by mistake or the permit numbers are typographical errors in the rest of this section.

We also request that the last two paragraphs of this section be removed since is a winery and not a laboratory. As stated on NAPT's webpage "The North American Proficiency Testing (NAPT) Program of the Soil Science Society of America (SSSA) furnishes agricultural and environmental laboratories with quality assurance and/or quality control tools to generate accurate and precise analyses."

Since CREW is a winery and not a laboratory this requirement should be removed.

Ecology's response to Permit Comment E:

The typo "S2.F." was changed to "S2.C".

All of this text is boilerplate permit text and is being left the same. There is not any soil monitoring required in this proposed permit, so the text related to North American Proficiency Testing Program does not apply to the Canoe Ridge Estate Winery permit or facility.

Permit Comment F:

Please change "S2.G." to S2.D to be consistent with the permit numbering system. In addition, SMWE feels that the suggested changes to paragraph "3." make the calibration requirements clear and removes redundant language in conditions "5." And "6." Furthermore, instruments should also be calibrated according to the frequency recommended by the manufacturer. If paragraphs 5 and 6 are moved, then paragraph "7". Should be renumbered to paragraph "5."

Ecology's response to Permit Comment F:

The typo "S2.G." was changed to "S2.D".

All of this text is boilerplate permit text and is being left the same.

Permit Comment G:

S4. Evaporation lagoon leak detection survey

SWME is requesting additional time to comply with this requirement since this will be a capital project. (SWME is requesting 4 years instead of 2 years to conduct an electronic leak detection survey of each lagoon and 5 years instead of 3 years for submitting the results of this survey.

Ecology's response to Permit Comment F:

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The timeline provided in the draft permit of 2 years for the electronic leak detection survey of the lagoons and 3 years to report results to Ecology is reasonable and should provide enough time for budgeting and selecting a qualified environmental consulting firm to conduct the survey.

The Ecology inspection in 2021 documented sludge covering the lagoon liners, it has been many years since visual inspections of the lagoon liners was performed if they had been done so in the past. These lagoons leaked in the past as documented in the fact sheet and were reconstructed. There are also no groundwater monitoring wells associated with the lagoons as an alternative to the electronic leak detection surveys. It is important that the electronic leak detection surveys are conducted to identify if any of the lagoons are leaking.

Permit Comment H:

S8.B Engineering documents

Will DOE accept an updated version of the original engineering report that was submitted in July 2010.

Ecology's response to Permit Comment H:

Ecology provided comments at the time on the July 2010 engineering report, a revised engineering report was not received by Ecology. Given the time that has passed and the addition of a lagoon at the facility since 2010, the 2010 engineering report and associated Ecology comments could be incorporated while preparing a new engineering report, although just trying to make some revisions to this older document won't be adequate.

Fact Sheet Comment A:

Please amend any comments in the "Fact Sheet" to reflect the language in the final permit.

Ecology's response to Fact Sheet Comment A:

Not sure what is mean by this statement. Ecology will make any necessary changes to the fact sheet based changes made to the permit.

Fact Sheet Comment B:

Table 1 General Facility Information

Please change the “Responsible Official” Information as follows since Stuart McNab is no longer working for SMWE.

Name: Laura Eder

Title: V.P. Production and Operations

Address: 178810 SR 221

Paterson, WA 99345

Telephone #: (509) 875-4213

Ecology’s response to Fact Sheet Comment B:

Responsible Official information updated to Laura Eder.

Fact Sheet Comment C

“Industrial Process(s)”

Please change the hours of operation from 20 hours to 10 hours since that is CREW’s operating schedule except during harvest.

Ecology’s response to Fact Sheet Comment C:

Operating hours revised in the fact sheet.

Fact Sheet Comment D

Wastewater treatment processes (prior to land treatment)

Please delete the language in the parenthesis above since none of the wastewater at CREW is land applied.

Ecology’s response to Fact Sheet Comment D:

Boilerplate language removed per request as there isn’t land treatment at the facility.

Fact Sheet Comment E

“Land Treatment and Distribution System (Evaporation Ponds)”

SMWE believes that the above change for this section more accurately reflects the actual operations at CREW. There is no land application of the wastewater and there is more than one evaporation pond/lagoon.

Ecology's response to Fact Sheet Comment E:

Added "(Evaporation Lagoons)" to provide clarification for the boilerplate heading.

Fact Sheet Comment F

Proposed Permit Limits, A. Design Criteria

When can SMWE expect approval of the above referenced engineering report.

Ecology's response to Fact Sheet Comment F:

As the fact sheet mentions, Ecology provided comments on the report on December 16, 2010. Ecology did not receive a revised report and thus has not provided an approval letter. This proposed permit includes a requirement for an engineering report. Once a report is submitted to Ecology that is approvable, Ecology will provide an approval letter.

Fact Sheet Comment G.A

Appendix A – Public Involvement Information

Does the date, January 17, 2024 need to be amended to reflect the current timeline?

Ecology's response to Fact Sheet Comment G.A:

January 17, 2024 is the correct date in the fact sheet for the beginning of the public comment period.

Fact Sheet Comment G.B

Please change all references to Canoe Ridge Winery" to Canoe Ridge Estate Winery" to avoid confusion with a winery with a similar name.

Ecology's response to Fact Sheet Comment G.B:

Double checked that word "Estate" is included in the facility name throughout the document.