



**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION
1515 CLAY STREET, SUITE 1400
OAKLAND, CA 94612**

**Addendum to the
Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
Sediment Remediation Project, Piers 39 to 43½
San Francisco, CA**

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE #2021100323

April 2025

CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	iii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	v
LIST OF TABLES	vi
1 Background of Approved Project	1
2 Purpose of Addendum to the IS/MND.....	1
3 Proposed Changes to the Project Description	2
3.1 OVERVIEW	3
3.2 MATERIAL HANDLING AND MANAGEMENT	5
3.3 TRANSPORTATION TO LANDFILLS.....	5
3.4 PERMITS, APPROVALS, AND NOTIFICATIONS.....	5
3.5 CONTROL MEASURES AND MONITORING PLANS.....	9
3.6 REFERENCES FOR SECTIONS 1–3	9
4 Environmental Analysis	9
4.1 AIR QUALITY	12
4.1.1 Existing Environmental Conditions	12
4.1.2 Regulatory Framework.....	15
4.1.3 Evaluation of Environmental Effects.....	16
References	20
4.2 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.....	21
4.2.1 Existing Environmental Conditions	21
4.2.2 Regulatory Framework.....	22
4.2.3 Evaluation of Environmental Effects.....	22
References	22
4.3 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	22
4.3.1 Existing Environmental Conditions	23
4.3.2 Regulatory Framework.....	23
4.3.3 Evaluation of Environmental Effects.....	25
References	27
4.4 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY	27
4.4.1 Existing Environmental Conditions	28
4.4.2 Regulatory Framework.....	28
4.4.3 Evaluation of Environmental Effects.....	30
References	31
5 Mandatory Findings of Significance.....	32
6 Report Preparation.....	33

Attachment A. DRF Permits

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Air District	Bay Area Air District
AMM	avoidance and minimization measure
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
Bay	San Francisco Bay
BCDC	Bay Conservation and Development Commission
CAA	Clean Air Act
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CH ₄	methane
CO	carbon monoxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO _{2eq}	CO ₂ equivalent
DRF	Duwamish Reload Facility
DPM	diesel particulate matter
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FS/RAP	Feasibility Study and Remedial Action Plan
GHG	greenhouse gas
Haley & Aldrich	Haley & Aldrich, Inc.
IS/MND	Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
MHF	material handling facility
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	oxides of nitrogen
O ₃	ozone
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon

PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PM _{2.5}	fine particulate matter with a diameter less than 2.5 microns
PM ₁₀	respirable particulate matter with a diameter less than 10 microns
Port	Port of San Francisco
ppt	parts per thousand
Project Area	Remedial Area and MHF locations
PSCAA	Puget Sound Clean Air Agency
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
Regional Water Board	San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
Remedial Area	Piers 39 to 43½ remedial response areas
ROG	reactive organic gas
SCR Order	Site Cleanup Requirements Order No. R2-2022-2008
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SF Bay Air Basin	San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin
TAC	toxic air contaminant
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
VHFHSZ	very high fire hazard severity zone
WMI	Waste Management Inc.

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1. Project Area and Duwamish Reload Facility Site and Vicinity Map
- Figure 2. Duwamish Reload Facility Location
- Figure 3. M-580 and M-5 Routes and Jurisdictional Boundaries
- Figure 4. Route between San Francisco and Washington State along M-5 Marine Highway
- Figure 5. Route from M-5 Marine Highway to Duwamish Reload Facility
- Figure 6. WMI Disposal Facilities

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 3-1. Permits Issued for the DRF
- Table 5-1. Summary of Additional Analyses
- Table 5.1.1-1. State and National Air Quality Standards and Summary of Measured Air Quality Exceedances in the Project Area (2017–2019)
- Table 5.1.3-1. Daily Project Construction Emissions Estimate for the Project 2024 Addendum
- Table 5.1.3-2. Changes to Emissions Estimate

This environmental document is an Addendum to the Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (Final IS/MND) (dated January 2022) prepared for the Sediment Remediation Project, Piers 39 to 43½ (approved Project) and adopted by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) on February 9, 2022, under Resolution No. R2-2022-0007,¹ in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Following adoption of the IS/MND, the Board adopted Site Cleanup Requirements Order No. R2-2022-2008 (SCR Order) pursuant to California Water Code section 13304. The SCR Order approves the Cleanup Plan and requires implementation of the Cleanup Plan and CEQA Mitigation Measures. An Addendum to the IS/MND² was approved in September 2024 to add the Montezuma Wetlands LLC site as an additional option for a material handling facility (MHF). The approved Project entails the remediation of offshore sediment at Piers 39 to 43½ (the Remedial Area) within the Port of San Francisco and the MHF locations for dewatering and loading sediments for transport to approved disposal facilities.

This Addendum to the Final IS/MND is necessary to address modifications to the approved Project, consisting of an additional MHF option. As demonstrated in this Addendum, the Final IS/MND continues to serve as the appropriate document for addressing the environmental impacts of the Project pursuant to CEQA, as the additional MHF option is not expected to cause any new significant impacts.

CEQA LEAD AGENCY: San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board)	CONTACT: Ross Steenson PHONE: (510) 622-2445	ADDRESS: 1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400 Oakland, CA 94612
SPONSOR/APPLICANT: Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E)	CONTACT: Iain Baker PHONE: 415-314-8530	ADDRESS: 300 Lakeshore Drive Oakland, CA 94612
CO-APPLICANT Port of San Francisco	CONTACT: Kathryn Purcell PHONE: (415) 518-0491	ADDRESS: Pier 1 The Embarcadero San Francisco, CA 94111
APPROVAL ACTION UNDER CONSIDERATION:		
The proposed action consists of an Amendment to the feasibility study/remedial action plan for impacted (i.e., contaminated) sediments.		

The following summarizes the changes to the project description:

¹ https://documents.geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/regulators/deliverable_documents/7938794791/R2-2022-0007.pdf

² https://documents.geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/regulators/deliverable_documents/6709424674/Final%20Pier%2039-43.5_Addendum_CEQA_09252024_signed.pdf

- The addition of the Duwamish Reload Facility (DRF), located at 7400 8th Ave. South along the Duwamish Waterway in Seattle, Washington, as an option for material handling. The DRF MHF would receive dredged sediment removed from the Remedial Area. Material would be barged to the DRF, offloaded, and dried for transportation to a licensed landfill.
- Two additional landfill options have been added.

1 BACKGROUND OF APPROVED PROJECT

The approved Project entails the remediation of offshore sediment at Piers 39 to 43½ (the Remedial Area) within the Port of San Francisco (Port) and the Montezuma MHF location for dewatering and loading sediments for transport to approved disposal facilities (collectively, the Project Area; Figure 1). Since 2016, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) has investigated the nature, distribution, and extent of sediment contamination within the Remedial Area. Some sediments contain elevated concentrations of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), which are chemicals found in petroleum and by-product waste formed from manufactured gas plant operations. Impacts in sediments occur close to the shoreline and extend bayward in five areas within the Remedial Area. The September 24, 2021, Piers 39 to 45 Sediment Investigation Area Feasibility Study and Remedial Action Plan (FS/RAP; Haley & Aldrich 2021) details the planned cleanup of offshore Bay sediments. The September 2024 addendum to the FS/RAP (Haley & Aldrich 2024) describes the Montezuma MHF operations.

The Remedial Area, as described by Haley & Aldrich (2021), encompasses Pier 39 and the intertidal and subtidal area between Pier 39 and Pier 43½ along the margin of San Francisco, extending into San Francisco Bay (the Bay) to the north of The Embarcadero, approximately between Taylor and Kearny streets. The bayward limits of the Remedial Area extend approximately 1,000 feet offshore. The Remedial Area includes a small craft marina; multiple piers housing vessels for bay excursions, cruises, sailing, fishing, and ferry operations; and a high concentration of visitor-related commercial development (shops and restaurants). The adjacent upland area consists of densely developed commercial areas including parking lots, hotels, shops, restaurants, pedestrian and bicycle pathways, a playground, and some park areas.

The purpose of the approved Project is to clean up sediments contaminated with PAHs within the Remedial Area to protect human health and the environment. The recommended remedial alternative proposes dredging to remove contaminated sediment and capping to prevent exposure to remaining contaminated sediments that might pose risk through bioaccumulation. Placement of armoring where necessary during capping would protect installed sand caps or existing sediment from scour or disturbance that might expose sediment with elevated PAH concentrations. Dredged sediment would be transported by barge to the MHF where it would be offloaded and dried sufficiently to allow for transportation to a licensed landfill.

2 PURPOSE OF ADDENDUM TO THE IS/MND

When project changes are proposed, the lead agency must determine whether additional CEQA documentation is warranted, and if so, what kind of environmental document is appropriate. Where, as here, an MND was prepared for the original project, CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 provides that a subsequent Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is not allowed where the following criteria are met:

- No new significant impacts will result from implementation of the modified project.
- No substantial increase in the severity of previously identified environmental impacts will occur.
- No new feasible alternatives or mitigation measures that would reduce impacts previously found not to be feasible have since been found to be feasible.
- No new feasible alternatives or mitigation measures that (1) are considerably different from those previously analyzed, (2) would substantially reduce one or more significant impacts, and (3) the project proponent declines to adopt.

As more fully explained below, all of these criteria are met here. Under these circumstances, Section 15162(b) authorizes the Regional Water Board to prepare a subsequent negative declaration, an addendum to the MND, or no further documentation. The Regional Water Board has decided to prepare this addendum (pursuant to Section 15164) explaining the basis for its conclusion that none of the conditions listed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 is present and making any minor technical changes or additions to the MND that are necessary.³ An addendum to an MND is appropriate when only minor or technical additions or changes are needed and a subsequent EIR is not allowed under the criteria set forth above.

An addendum is not subject to the same notice and public review requirements as the original environmental document (the Final IS/MND), but the lead agency may elect to provide notice and a public review period.

3 PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The sections below describe the changes and provide updates to the project description. All other aspects of the project remain unchanged.

The current project includes dredging sediments from five remedial response areas within the Piers 39 to 43½ area and transporting the sediments that are not suitable for beneficial reuse by barge to an MHF to dry the sediments sufficiently so that they can be transported to an approved disposal facility. Multiple locations have been identified as potential MHFs (Haley & Aldrich 2021, 2024). One additional potential option for sediment rehandling for landfill disposal has been identified and found to be suitable, the Duwamish Reload Facility (DRF).

The DRF is owned and operated by Waste Management Inc. (WMI) at 7400 8th Ave. South along the Duwamish Waterway in Seattle, Washington (Figure 2). The DRF is permitted to offload and rehandle (i.e., dewater as needed and transport offsite) contaminated sediments and treat wastewater from these operations by permits issued by the Washington State Department of Ecology, King County, and the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA), as described in Section 3.2. The DRF has been operating since 2016.

³ CEQA Guidelines Section 15164(b)

Typically, following handling at the DRF, material is loaded into railcars and transported via rail to a permitted landfill also owned by WMI. If rail were to become unavailable, materials could also be trucked to landfills.

Landfills would include:

- Nonhazardous waste would go to the Columbia Ridge Landfill Facility (Subtitle D) located at 18177 Cedar Springs Lane in Arlington, Oregon.
- Hazardous or regulated waste would go to the Chemical Waste Management of the Northwest Facility (Subtitle C) located at 17629 Cedar Springs Lane in Arlington, Oregon.

Delivery of dredged sediments to this alternate facility would be accomplished in a manner similar to that described in the Final IS/MND, Addendum to the IS/MND, FS/RAP and 2024 FS/RAP Addendum. More details on the planned operations for the newly proposed rehandling site and disposal options are provided below and in the April 2025 Addendum to the FS/RAP (Haley & Aldrich 2025).

This CEQA evaluation does not include operations at the DRF that occur in Washington State because it was subject to environmental review under Washington law; only onsite activities and local barge transport within California State waters are included in this analysis. PRC § 21080(b)(14) and CEQA Guidelines § 15277 state that:

A project or portion of a project located in another state that will be subject to environmental impact review pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 4321 et seq.) or similar state laws of that state. Any emissions or discharges that would have a significant effect on the environment in this state are subject to this division.

The DRF is subject to permits and approvals under Washington State law, which included environmental review under Washington's State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) (see Section 3.2).

The sections below describe the changes and provide updates to the project description. All other aspects of the project remain unchanged.

3.1 Overview

The use of the DRF for dredged material would consist of transporting dredged material in a barge from the work area to the DRF, offloading dredged material from the barge to the DRF, and managing the dredged material at the DRF, which includes mixing with relatively dry soils or amendments as needed to prepare the material for transport. Then, the dredged material would be loaded into railcars for rail transport to an offsite permitted disposal facility.

The DRF is an existing operation located in Washington State associated with transloading and landfill transport. Permits and volume limits for landfill acceptance and outbound transport are discussed in Section 3.2. With advanced coordination, the use of the DRF is not expected to constrain the project timing, which is limited by other factors (e.g., dredging rates, access). At Piers 39 to 43½, the equipment used for the existing dredging and debris removal operation would be used to load barges with dredged sediment. No additional engine-powered equipment would be needed within the work area.

Barge Loading of Dredged Material

It is anticipated that at least two barges would be used for the operation. Only one barge would be loaded at a time. The dredged material would be placed within the first watertight barge within the Remedial Area. After the first barge is full, a tugboat would provide the second barge to the dredging contractor and transport the first barge of dredged material to the DRF. The tugboat would transit back to the Remediation Area to pick up the second barge when it is loaded with dredged material and deliver additional empty barges to the Remedial Area as needed. This process would be repeated as needed during dredging.

The frequency of barge loading depends on the dredging production rate, which is expected to vary within each construction season, and Remedial Area. A tugboat (2,600 to 4,000 horsepower anticipated) would be used to transport the barges to the site, and equipment already planned to be within the Remedial Area would be used to move the barges within the site. Tugboat operations within the Remedial Area and local area would be within the range of existing estimates.

No barge-to-barge transfer is planned. Offloading of barges occurs at the DRF. Barges are not covered because of their size and the infeasibility of doing so. However, sufficient freeboard is maintained and takes into consideration potential rainwater. Barges are watertight to prevent any accidental releases associated with rainwater.

Debris Removal

Barges could also be used for transporting debris from the Remedial Area to the DRF and then offloading debris from the barge at the DRF for subsequent rail transport to an offsite permitted disposal facility.

Marine Transport

Barges loaded with material for the DRF would be transported from the Remedial Area and out to Pacific Ocean coastal waters via the San Francisco Main Ship Channel (M-580 Marine Highway Route; Figure 3). Barges would travel to the ocean within the Bay, through California state waters (limited to approximately 3 nautical miles off the coast of California), and then utilize the M-5 Marine Highway Route between San Francisco and Washington State, which is a federal marine highway that runs along the West Coast of the United States (Figure 4). From there the barges would enter Puget Sound and transit to the DRF (Figure 5). Either local barges

would be used, or barges would be towed in tandem (together) from Seattle to San Francisco using an oceangoing tugboat. It is anticipated that one roundtrip from the Remedial Area to the DRF would take approximately 11 days.

3.2 Material Handling and Management

As discussed in Section 3.1.1 above, all material handling and management activities would occur at the DRF in Washington. No material handling or management activities would occur at Piers 39 to 43½.

All decant water generated during project activities would be contained on barges and treated at DRF through the permitted water treatment facility. The DRF has a wastewater discharge permit No. 7928-05 to discharge industrial wastewater into the King County sewerage system in accordance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements set forth by the county. This authorization grants the discharge of limited amounts of industrial wastewater and contaminated stormwater generated onsite during the transloading (transferring) of contaminated dredged sediments and contaminated upland soils.

The DRF has a water pre-treatment system consisting of a sedimentation tank, flocculation tank, and sand filtration and carbon filtration system routing to six enclosed wastewater storage tanks. If the sanitary sewer discharge were to become unavailable, treated water would also be transported offsite for disposal

3.3 Transportation to Landfills

Waste would be transported from the DRF in Seattle, Washington, to the landfills in Arlington, Oregon, by rail. There are two landfills (Figure 6) that may be used for disposal:

- Nonhazardous waste would go to the Columbia Ridge Facility (Subtitle D).⁴
- Hazardous or regulated waste would go to Chemical Waste Management of the Northwest Facility (Subtitle C).⁵

3.4 Permits, Approvals, and Notifications

Permits and approvals required for the Project are listed in the Final IS/MND. The Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) would be notified of the additional sediment rehandling and disposal option. In addition, marine transportation communications (i.e., the U.S. Coast Guard [USCG] Notice to Mariners) would be updated.

The DRF has the following permits—listed in Table 3-1, provided in Attachment A, and discussed below—for offloading and rehandling (i.e., dewatering as needed and transporting

⁴ Facility details: <https://www.wmnorthwest.com/landfill/columbiaridge.htm>

⁵ Facility details: <https://www.wmsolutions.com/locations/details/id/247>

offsite) contaminated sediments and treat associated wastewater. No other permitting agencies require notification, and no amendments to current permits are necessary.

Table 3-1. Permits Issued for the DRF

Permit Agency	Reference No.	Date of Issuance/Effective		Description
		Date	Expiration	
Washington State Department of Ecology ⁶	WAR302034	January 1, 2025	December 31, 2029	Industrial Stormwater General Permit
King County Department of Public Health	PR0084982	March 2023 Re-issued February 2025	December 31, 2025	Solid Waste Facility Permit, Waste Management 8th Ave Reload Facility
City of Seattle	Application 3016713	State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Determination	June 9, 2014	Determination of non-significance and finding that an environmental impact statement is not required
King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks	7928-05	March 2022	August 2026	Industrial Waste Program, Revised Wastewater Discharge Permit
Puget Sound Clean Air Agency		December 2020		Approval to Construct, Install or Establish

The City of Seattle was the lead agency under SEPA, a Washington State environmental law which mandates a process to identify and analyze environmental impacts associated with governmental decisions (Revised Code of Washington, Chapter 43.21C). The project was not subject to any approvals (i.e., federal actions) that would have required an environmental impact review pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), but SEPA is a similar Washington state law modeled after NEPA, which requires state and local agencies to consider the environmental impacts of proposed projects and actions before making decisions. The City of Seattle, pursuant to Chapter 25.05 of the Seattle Municipal Code, issued a determination of non-significance, finding that the project will not have a probable significant adverse impact.

Amendments to operating permits are likely unnecessary as the DRF activities described herein are consistent with current permits. No additional permits or approvals are necessary unless:

- Chemical concentrations are greater than those currently outlined in permits (see discussion below)
- The dredged material is characterized as Washington dangerous waste⁷

⁷ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303>

- The dredged material is otherwise hazardous.⁸

The DRF is permitted to accept 6,000 tons per day on a 30-day average. The DRF has an outbound rail capacity of 4,400 tons per day (via gondola railcar).⁹

King approved the facility's plan of operation (Operations Plan under Permit No. PR0084982; included in Attachment A), dated November 2020 with revised appendices in 2023. Other permits and approvals, including the SEPA determination are provided in the appendices to the Operations Plan (Attachment A). The plan includes the following components:

- Description of the facility site, its general layout, and the roles of facility personnel.
- The types of wastes that can be handled at the facility, how these materials are managed by the facility, how reporting information is obtained and tracked, and how materials generally move throughout the facility.
- Facility maintenance and housekeeping procedures.
- Recordkeeping and reporting procedures.
- Training and safety requirements, including an emergency management plan..
- Procedures for facility closure and backup operations (in the event the Facility is unable to process materials due to unexpected or unforeseen circumstances).

Washington State waste regulations and permits for the facility require that dredged material be evaluated for potential hazardous and Washington dangerous waste classifications. A waste profile form would be required in advance of the transport of any materials to the DRF. It is unlikely that the dredged materials would be classified as a dangerous waste.

According to Revised Wastewater Discharge Permit No. 7928-05, contaminated dredged sediments and upland contaminated soils exceeding the Acceptance Criteria specified in Table 1 from the permit (reproduced below with revised criteria for select constituents) require prior notification and approval. The primary constituents of concern for this dredged material would be PAHs. The dredged sediments from the remediation project exceed some of the criteria below. Therefore, a request for review and approval (with the required information listed in the permit) would need to be made at least 30 days before accepting the waste onto the site.

Hazardous waste could be accepted only if approved by King County, but would likely require special handling, in accordance with conditions in the approvals issued under the permits. That could include requiring materials to arrive to the DRF in a sealed container such that it would pass through the facility with no rehandling or discharge of decant water.

⁸ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303>; solid wastes designated by 40 CFR Part 261 and regulated as hazardous and/or mixed waste (or listed wastes) by EPA.

⁹ In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington (State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law) and Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (The Clean Water Act). https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/ezshare/wq/permits/ISGP_2025_FinalPermitwithErratta.pdf

Table 1: Contaminated Dredged Material and Upland Soil Acceptance Criteria

Parameter	CAS-RN	Sediment or Soil (mg/kg)
Metals		
Arsenic	7440-38-2	2,100
Cadmium	7440-43-9	42
Chromium, Total	7440-47-3	810
Copper	7440-50-8	3,900
Lead	7439-92-1	3,600
Mercury (inorganic)	7439-97-6	10
Nickel	7440-02-0	330
Silver	7440-22-4	25
Zinc	7440-66-6	11,400
Organometallics		
Tributyltin (oxide)	56-35-9	0.25
PAH		
<i>Total LPAH</i>		
Napthalene	91-20-3	7.2
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	3.9

Parameter	CAS-RN	Sediment or Soil (mg/kg)
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	6.0
Fluorene	86-73-7	11
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	63
Anthracene	120-12-7	39
2-Methylnaphthalene	91-57-6	5.7
<i>Total HPAH</i>		
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	90
Pyrene	129-00-0	48
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	9.6
<i>cPAH</i>		
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	33
Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	53
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	15
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	18
Chrysene	208-01-9	63
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	6.6
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	19
Benzo(a)pyrene (as TEQ)	50-32-8	44
Phthalates		
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	25
Butylbenzyl phthalate	85-68-7	7.5
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	3.6
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	4.2
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	15
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	19
Pesticides / PCBs		
Chlordane	57-74-9	0.60
Dieldrin	60-57-1	5.1
DDT	50-29-3	0.21
Endrin	72-20-8	0.40
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.81
Total PCBs	-	49
Petroleum Hydrocarbons		
<i>Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)</i>		
Gasoline Range Organics (GRO)	-	2,000
Diesel Range Organics (DRO)	-	15,500
Oil Range Organics (ORO)	-	29,000
Phenols		
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	0.63
2-Methylphenol (o-Cresol)	95-48-7	0.23
4-Methylphenol (p-Cresol)	106-44-5	11

The changes to Table 1 in this permit revision are as follows:

Parameter	CAS-RN	[Original] Sediment or Soil (mg/kg)	[Revised] Sediment or Soil (mg/kg)
Petroleum Hydrocarbons			
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)			
Gasoline Range Organics (GRO)	-	830	2,000
Other Organics			
Benzene	71-43-2	0.30	10.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.09	14.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.15	10.0

3.5 Control Measures and Monitoring Plans

Numerous control measures, also known as avoidance and minimization measures (AMMs), would be incorporated into the Project Contract Documents to address environmental and public health and safety concerns. Control measures are procedures known to further reduce the potential for impacts based on regulatory agency requirements, standards in the industry, and construction and operating experiences of the design engineer.

Control measures for loading materials into barges and safety and spill control measures during transport would be identical to those outlined in Attachment A of the Final IS/MND and Addendum. Transport to Washington State would be governed by and follow the rules and regulations specified by the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) and USCG.

3.6 References for Sections 1–3

Haley & Aldrich. 2021. Feasibility Study/Remedial Action Plan, Piers 39 to 45 Sediment Investigation Area, San Francisco, California. File No. 128154-016. September 2021. Prepared for Pacific Gas and Electric Company, San Ramon, CA. Haley & Aldrich, Inc., Oakland, CA. September.

Haley & Aldrich. 2024. September 2024 Addendum to the September 2021 Feasibility Study/Remedial Action Plan, Piers 39 to 45 Sediment Investigation Area, San Francisco, California. September.

Haley & Aldrich. 2025. Duwamish Reload Facility Addendum to the Feasibility Study/Remedial Action Plan – Pier 39 to Pier 43½ Sediment Investigation Area. San Francisco, California. April.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

This Addendum addresses (1) the addition of the DRF as an option for material handling and (2) two additional landfill options. This evaluation does not significantly alter the findings of the Final IS/MND or require major revisions to the Final IS/MND. Therefore, the findings of the

impact analysis of construction-related impacts have not changed from the information adopted in the IS/MND.

The discussion below reflects those CEQA checklist environmental factors that are included in the impact analysis for this Addendum, relative to the changes to the project described in Section 3. The DRF itself is outside of California and regulated by the State of Washington. Furthermore, CEQA analysis applies only within the boundaries of California (as discussed in Section 3.1.1). Therefore, analysis herein is limited to activities within the Remedial Area and those associated with barge transportation up until the barges leave California waters (approximately 3 nautical miles off the coast of California; Figures 3 and 4).

Table 5-1. Summary of Additional Analyses

Analysis Section	Duwamish Facility of Material Handling Impacts
Aesthetics	Changes would not result in any new impacts
Agriculture and Forestry Resources	No impact expected
Air Quality	X
Biological Resources	Changes would not result in any new impacts
Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources	Changes would not result in any new impacts
Geology and Soils	Changes would not result in any new impacts
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	X
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	X
Hydrology and Water Quality	X
Land Use and Planning	Changes would not result in any new impacts
Mineral Resources	No impact expected
Noise	Changes would not result in any new impacts
Population and housing	No impact expected
Public services	No impact expected
Recreation	Changes would not result in any new impacts
Transportation	Changes would not result in any new impacts
Utilities and Service Systems	Changes would not result in any new impacts
Wildfire	No impact expected

Notes:

X = analysis included in this Addendum

^a For several factors, there is no change in the impact analysis as the same equipment and materials would be used for the Red and White Fleet relocation as that for the remedial activities.

For the following environmental factors, there were no impacts found in the Final IS/MND or the September 2024 Addendum, and that finding has not changed:

- Agriculture and forestry resources
- Mineral resources

- Population and housing
- Public services
- Wildfire.

For the following environmental factors, there were less than significant impacts (with or without mitigation) in the Final IS/MND and the September 2024 Addendum, and that finding has not changed, as described below:

- Aesthetics: The equipment used for the remedial activities for barging of sediments to the DRF would be essentially the same as that in the approved Project, although the barges may be slightly larger. This change has no impact on aesthetics.
- Biological Resources: There would be no change in the planned remedial activities or additional disturbances, and thus, no changes to impacts on biological resources.
- Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources: There would be no change in the planned remedial activities or additional disturbances, and thus, no changes to impacts on cultural and tribal cultural resources.
- Geology and Soils: There would be no change in the planned remedial activities or additional ground disturbance and thus, no changes to impacts to geology and soils would occur.
- Land Use and Planning: There would be no changes that would impact land use associated with the use of the DRF to manage the dredged sediments.
- Noise: The equipment used for the remedial activities for barging of sediments to the DRF would be essentially the same as that in the approved Project. Although the barges may be slightly larger and a larger tug (more horsepower) may be used, this equipment would not generate additional noise. This change has no impact on noise.
- Recreation: There would be no change in the planned remedial activities or additional disturbances, and there are no recreational resources along the path the barge would take to the DRF. recreation. This change has no impact on recreation.
- Transportation: There would be no design changes to the proposed project nor would the barging of materials along M-580 Marine Highway conflict with any existing plan, ordinances or policies regarding transportation. The changes proposed would not impact air traffic patterns or impede emergency access. This change has no impacts on transportation.
- Utilities and Service Systems: The option to transport the dredged sediment to the DRF would not result in the need for any additional utilities or service systems locally. This change has no impact on utilities and service systems

Based on the addition of the DRF for material handling, the only revisions to the impact analyses in the Final IS/MND that are necessary are those environmental factors indicated by an "X" in Table 5-1 above. These changes and revisions to the approved Project, analyzed below

along with a cumulative impacts analysis, do not result in any new significant or more severe impacts, and no additional mitigation measures or significant changes to mitigation measures are necessary. Therefore, an addendum to the Final IS/MND is appropriate.

4.1 Air Quality

Analysis of impacts to air quality is discussed in Section 5.3 of the Final IS/MND and Section 5.2 of the September 2024 Addendum. All impacts to air quality were less than significant, and no mitigation measures were required.

For the analysis in this Addendum, project activities likely to create an impact are:

- Transportation of materials by barge from the Remedial Area to the M-5 Marine Highway along M-580

For the majority of the project components (e.g., dredging, capping, pile driving), there were no substantive changes from the Final IS/MND and September 2024 Addendum, as discussed in the introduction to Section 5. However, the full set of project activities needed to be included to estimate total emissions and greenhouse gas impacts.

4.1.1 Existing Environmental Conditions

The following sections discuss the transport route from the Remedial Area to the M-5 Marine Highway along M-580. The Remedial Area existing conditions can be found in the Final IS/MND.

Transport of materials by barge from the Remedial Area to the M-5 Marine Highway along M-580 would take place within the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SF Bay Air Basin). Federal, state, and regional agencies regulate air quality in the SF Bay Air Basin. At the federal level, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for overseeing implementation of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA). The California Air Resources Board (CARB) is the state agency that regulates mobile sources throughout the state and oversees implementation of the state air quality laws and regulations, including the California CAA. The local air quality regulatory agency responsible for the SF Bay Air Basin is the Bay Area Air District (Air District), formerly Bay Area Air Quality Management District, or BAAQMD.

Local Climate and Air Quality

The air quality of the SF Bay Air Basin is a product of sources of air pollution within the basin, transport of pollutants to and from surrounding areas, local and regional meteorological conditions, and the surrounding topography. Air quality is described by the concentration of various pollutants in the atmosphere. Units of concentration are generally expressed in parts per million or micrograms per cubic meter. The significance of a pollutant concentration is determined by comparing the concentration to an appropriate ambient air quality standard. The standards represent the allowable pollutant concentrations and are intended to protect public

health and welfare. The standards are designed to include a reasonable margin of safety to protect the more sensitive individuals in the population.

As defined by the Air District's current air quality planning document, the 2017 Clean Air Plan/Regional Climate Protection Strategy (BAAQMD 2017), San Francisco is located in the peninsula climatological subregion. The peninsula region extends from northwest of San Jose to the Golden Gate. The Santa Cruz Mountains run up the center of the peninsula, with elevations exceeding 2,000 feet at the southern end and decreasing to 500 feet in South San Francisco. Coastal towns experience a high incidence of cool, foggy weather in the summer. Cities in the southeastern peninsula experience warmer temperatures and fewer foggy days because the marine layer is blocked by the ridgeline to the west. San Francisco lies at the northern end of the peninsula. Because most of San Francisco's topography is below 200 feet, marine air flows easily across most of the city, making its climate cool and windy.

At the northern end of the peninsula in San Francisco, where the Project would be located, pollutant emissions are high, especially from motor vehicle congestion. Localized pollutants, such as carbon monoxide (CO), can build up in "urban canyons." Winds are generally fast enough to carry the pollutants away before they can accumulate (BAAQMD 2023).

Criteria Air Pollutants

The federal and California CAAs have established ambient air quality standards for common pollutants. The ambient air quality standards are intended to protect human health and welfare. At the federal level, national ambient air quality standards have been established for criteria pollutants. These criteria pollutants include CO, ozone (O₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), respirable particulate matter with a diameter less than 10 microns (PM₁₀), fine particulate matter with a diameter less than 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}), sulfur dioxide, and lead.

The State of California has adopted ambient air quality standards that are, in general, more stringent than the national ambient air quality standards, and include pollutants not regulated at the federal level (sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, and vinyl chloride).

National and state ambient air quality standards are shown in Table 5.1.1-1. Both the national and state ambient air quality standards have been adopted by the Air District.

The Air District monitors ambient concentrations of criteria pollutants at air monitoring stations in the SF Bay Air Basin. The San Francisco monitoring station is the closest to the Remedial Area and the transportation route.

Table 5-3.1. State and National Air Quality Standards and Summary of Measured Air Quality Exceedances in the Project Area (2017–2019)

Pollutant/Averaging Period	Primary Standard		Year	Maximum Concentration ^a	Days Exceeding State/National Standard
	State	National			
Ozone 1-hour	0.09 ppm	none	2017	0.087	6/0
			2018	0.065	2/0
			2019	0.091	6/0
Ozone 8-hour	0.70 ppm	0.70 ppm	2017	0.054	6/6
			2018	0.049	2/3
			2019	0.073	9/0
Carbon Monoxide 1-hour	20 ppm	35 ppm	2017	2.4	0/0
			2018	1.9	0/0
			2019	1.2	0/0
Carbon Monoxide 8-hour	90 ppm	9 ppm	2017	1.4	0/0
			2018	1.6	0/0
			2019	1	0/0
Nitrogen Dioxide 1-hour	0.18 ppm	0.100 ppm	2017	0.073	0/1
			2018	0.069	0/0
			2019	0.061	0/0
Nitrogen Dioxide Annual	0.030 ppm	0.053 ppm	2017	0.011	0/0
			2018	0.011	0/0
			2019	0.01	0/0
Sulfur Dioxide 1-hour	none	0.075 ppm	2017	Not monitored at this site	0/0
			2018		0/0
			2019		0/0
Sulfur Dioxide 24-hour	0.04 ppm	none	2017	Not monitored at this site	0/0
			2018		0/0
			2019		0/0
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀) 24-hour	50 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³	2017	77	6/0
			2018	43	6/1
			2019	42	5/0
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀) Annual	20 µg/m ³	none	2017	22	0/0
			2018	20.1	0/0
			2019	14.7	0/0

Table 5-3.1. State and National Air Quality Standards and Summary of Measured Air Quality Exceedances in the Project Area (2017–2019)

Pollutant/Averaging Period	Primary Standard		Year	Maximum Concentration ^a	Days Exceeding State/National Standard
	State	National			
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5}) ^a 24-hour	None	35 µg/m ³	2017	49.9	0/18
			2018	177.4	0/18
			2019	25.4	0/1
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5}) ^a Annual	12 µg/m ³	12.0 µg/m ³	2017	9.7	0/0
			2018	11.7	0/0
			2019	7.7	0/0

Source: BAAQMD (2019)

Notes:

µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

ppm = parts per million

^a All pollutant concentrations were measured at the San Francisco monitoring station located at 10 Arkansas Street, Suite N, San Francisco, CA 94107 (4 miles south of Pier 39).

Toxic Air Contaminants

In addition to “criteria” air pollutants, there is another group of substances found in ambient air, referred to as toxic air contaminants (TACs). These contaminants tend to be localized and are found in relatively low concentrations in ambient air. However, they can result in adverse chronic health effects including cancer. Sources of TACs include industrial processes such as petroleum refining and manufacturing, commercial operations such as gasoline stations and dry cleaners, and motor vehicle exhaust. One of the TACs of greatest concern in California is diesel particulate matter (DPM), which is classified as a carcinogen (i.e., causes cancer). TACs are regulated at the local, state, and federal levels.

4.1.2 Regulatory Framework

The following sections discuss only the portion of the transport route in California from the Remedial Area along M-580 to the M-5 Marine Highway. The Remedial Area regulatory framework can be found in the Final IS/MND and September 2024 Addendum in detail. Local regulations for the City and County of San Francisco are also provided in the Final IS/MND.

Air quality in the approved Project region is regulated by the Air District which regulates stationary sources (with respect to federal, state, and local regulations), monitors regional air pollutant levels (including measurement of toxic air contaminants), develops air quality control strategies, and conducts public awareness programs.

The Air District regulates air quality in California and the district’s boundary ends at the coast. The Air District boundary is shown on Figure 3 along with the route from Remedial Area along M-580 to M-5 Marine Highway. As shown, the majority of M-580 and the entirety of M-5

Marine Highway are outside of the Air District boundary. The DRF is located in Washington State and is permitted by PSCAA (Attachment A).

California Air Quality Regulations

Commercial Harbor Craft Regulation

On November 15, 2007, CARB approved a regulation to reduce emissions from diesel engines on commercial harbor craft vessels. The regulation became effective January 1, 2009, and includes requirements for both new and in-use diesel engines used on commercial harbor craft operating in Regulated California Waters including internal, estuarine, and coastal waters. The regulation requires the following:

- Commercial harbor craft owner/operators are required to keep records for each vessel, install a non-resettable hour meter on each engine, submit an initial report to CARB by February 28, 2009, and keep a copy of yearly records on the vessel or in a central dockside location to be made available upon request by CARB staff.
- The engines on all new commercial harbor craft vessels are required to meet the EPA marine engine emission standards in effect at the time the vessel is acquired.
- Existing Tier 1 and earlier auxiliary and propulsion engines on in-use ferries, excursion vessels, tugboats, towboats, and multipurpose harbor craft must meet EPA Tier 2 or Tier 3 standards in effect at the time of regulation compliance. The schedule for compliance is based on the engine model year and hours of operation and is designed to replace the oldest, highest use engines first.

4.1.3 Evaluation of Environmental Effects

a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan? (Less Than Significant Impact)

To meet planning requirements related to these standards, the Air District developed the 2017 Clean Air Plan. A significant impact would occur if a project conflicted with the plan by not being consistent with the assumed population growth and vehicle miles traveled presented in the plan. Marine transportation activities associated with the Project would be short-term and temporary. The activities would use marine harbor craft vessels and equipment that would comply with current Air District and state/local plans and regulations. For these reasons, transportation by barge of materials from the Remedial Area to the M-5 Marine Highway along M-580 would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of any applicable air quality plan.

The measures described in Final IS/MND and September 2024 Addendum are consistent with and perhaps even more comprehensive than mitigation measures in the 1998 EIR intended to reduce air quality impacts to less than significant. Based on the discussion above and the analysis provided below, this impact would be less than significant.

- b. **Result in cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard? (Less Than Significant Impact)**

Transport of materials by barge from the Remedial Area to the M-5 Marine Highway along M-580 would result in temporary increases in air pollutant emissions. These emissions would include ozone precursors (reactive organic gases [ROG] and oxides of nitrogen [NOx]), and particulate matter generated from harbor craft exhaust as a result of the burning of diesel or gasoline fuels. The Air District identified CEQA thresholds of significance for exhaust emissions from construction related activities (BAAQMD 2023).

Table 5.1.3-1 shows the daily criteria air pollutant emissions from construction in the September 2024 Addendum compared to the thresholds of significance. Total daily project construction emission estimates were below the thresholds of significance for construction-related emissions in both the Final IS/MND and September 2024 Addendum.

Table 5.1.3-1. Daily Project Construction Emissions Estimate for the Project 2024 Addendum

Emission Source	Estimated Average Daily Criteria Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)			
	ROG	NOx	PM ₁₀ Exhaust	PM _{2.5} Exhaust
Marine Emissions	3.8	20.1	0.4	0.4
Landside Emissions	1.6	12.0	0.4	0.4
Total	5.4	32.1	0.8	0.8
Threshold of Significance	54	54	82	54

Emissions from marine harbor craft vessels were estimated based on the type of marine vessel and estimation of the operating time of the propulsion and auxiliary engines using CARB's methodology and emission factors (CARB 2021). Assumptions used in this analysis are based on planning-level information; actual equipment types and numbers, operating hours, and other aspects of construction would be determined by the contractor. Assumptions used in emissions modeling were developed based on the project description and information obtained from the design engineers and construction managers (Haley & Aldrich and Terra Pacific Group). The marine barge distance from the Remedial Area to the limits of California Waters (see Figure 3) is approximately 12 miles.

Outside of California waters, the Project would not result in a significant increase of marine traffic or air emissions on M-5. At maximum, only two barges would be traveling on the marine highways at the same time. Material transportation to the DRF by barge would result in less air emissions when compared to material transportation to the DRF by landside freight. Barge transportation relieves landside congestion, uses less energy, and reduces air emissions per ton-mile of freight moved (USDOT 2025).

The types of equipment used to complete the remedial activities and barge sediments to the DRF are essentially the same as those evaluated in the approved Project, with the exception of the barge and tug, which would be somewhat larger (3,000 HP vs. 1,500 HP). However, the barge distance (and thus hours of operation of the large tug), to the limits if California waters, would be shorter than that evaluated in the 2024 Addendum (the marine barge distance from the Remedial Area to the Montezuma MHF via barge is 50 miles and the distance to the edge of California waters is just 10 miles). Furthermore, no equipment would be used within California for dredged material handling and transportation of sediments from the DRF to landfills.

This addendum addresses changes to emission estimates for landside material transport and marine harbor craft vessels. Emissions from material handling and landfill transportation would not occur in California, thereby resulting in lower landside emissions compared to estimates presented in the Final IS/MND and September 2024 Addendum. Although a larger (higher horsepower tug) would be necessary, the overall emissions from the tug would be lower due to the short distance of transit within California waters, taking only 3 hours vs. 10 hours to Montezuma. Furthermore, the barges would have greater capacity so only 40 trips would be needed instead of 60. Thus, for the cargo carrier (i.e., tug and barge), emissions would be approximately 40 percent lower.

Table 5.1.3-2 summarizes changes in the emissions estimate that would result from using the DRF to manage the dredged sediments compared to the emissions estimate from the Approved Project in the 2024 Addendum. Overall emissions within California would be significantly lower (40 percent lower for cargo carriers and no emissions associated with material handling).

Table 5.1.3-2. Changes to Emissions Estimate

Emission Source	2024 Addendum (Montezuma MHF)	2025 Addendum (Washington DRF)
Landside emissions (dredging activities at Remedial Area)	Below thresholds	Below thresholds (Estimate same as 2024. No change to equipment or activities.)
Landside emissions (material handling)	Below thresholds	Below thresholds (Reduction in emissions estimate from 2024. No equipment used in California.)
Landside emissions (material transport from material handling area to landfill via trucking)	Below thresholds	Below thresholds (Reduction in emissions estimate from 2024. No equipment used in California.)

Marine emissions (material transport from Remedial Area to material handling area via barge)	Below thresholds	Below thresholds (Comparable or lesser emissions estimate from 2024. Shorter barge distance and similar marine equipment.)
Estimated average daily criteria pollutant emissions from all sources	Below thresholds	Below thresholds

The thresholds of significance developed by the Air District represent the levels at which a project's individual emissions of criteria air pollutants (or precursors) for which the SF Bay Air Basin is in nonattainment would result in a cumulatively considerable contribution. The estimated emissions of O₃ precursors ROG and NO_x and particulate matter PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} are below the threshold of significance for construction-related emissions. Therefore, the emissions would not be considered cumulatively substantial and this impact would be less than significant.

c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations? (Less Than Significant Impact)

Sensitive receptors are people who are potentially at greater risk than the general population to the effects of air pollutants (e.g., children, people with asthma, the elderly, and the chronically ill). Sensitive receptors may be present at locations that include residences, schools, playgrounds, childcare centers, retirement homes, hospitals, and medical clinics. BAAQMD (2023a) also identifies overburdened communities, which are already experiencing higher-than-normal levels of air pollution as sensitive receptors.

The CalEnviroScreen overall percentiles for the land areas near the M-580 Marine Highway (i.e., communities in northern San Francisco and southern Marin Peninsula) are generally less than 20, which correlates to a lower-than-average pollution burden and population characteristic scores (OEHHA 2023).

The transport route from the Remedial Area to the M-5 Marine Highway along M-580 occurs entirely in marine channels and therefore would not be adjacent to any sensitive land uses (e.g., hospitals, schools, daycare centers, nursing homes). There are no sensitive land uses within 1.0 mile of the transport route. Emissions from material handling and landfill transportation would not occur in California.

With implementation of the plans, controls, and AMMs listed above and in the Final IS/MND, the potential Project-related impacts to sensitive receptors would be less than significant.

d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people? (Less Than Significant Impact))

There are no anticipated odor emissions from the transportation by barge of materials from the Remedial Area to the M-5 Marine Highway along M-580. Dredging and handling of contaminated sediments could result in odor emissions. Anticipated odor emission impacts from dredging are described in the Final IS/MND and September 2024 Addendum in detail. Handling of contaminated sediments would be limited to loading onto barges for transport. As discussed in Section 3.1.1, all material handling and management activities would occur at the DRF in Washington. No material handling or management activities would occur at Piers 39 to 43½. No barge-to-barge transfer is planned. Offloading of barges would occur at the DRF.

The following plans, controls, and AMMs, which are further described in the Final IS/MND and September 2024 Addendum, would be implemented to suppress and minimize odors that may be temporarily apparent during dredging and loading material onto barges for transport:

- Dust, Vapor, and Odor Control Plan (e.g., track-out controls, odor suppression)
- Ambient Perimeter Air Monitoring Plan (e.g., field monitoring for dust and vapor for community protection)
- Dust, Vapor, and Odor Control Measures (e.g., idling times, maintenance of construction equipment, wet suppression methods, haul truck covering).

With implementation of the plans, controls, and AMMs listed above and in the Final IS/MND, the potential Project-related impacts due to other emissions, such as odors, would be less than significant.

References

1. BAAQMD. 2017. 2017 Clean Air Plan/Regional Climate Protection Strategy. Accessed at: https://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/files/planning-and-research/plans/2017-clean-air-plan/attachment-a_-proposed-final-cap-vol-1-pdf.pdf?rev=8c588738a4fb455b9cabb27360409529&sc_lang=en. Bay Area Air Quality Management District.
2. BAAQMD. 2019. Annual Bay Area Air Quality Summaries. Accessed at: <https://www.baaqmd.gov/en/about-air-quality/air-quality-measurement/air-quality-summaries>. Bay Area Air Quality Management District.
3. BAAQMD. 2023. California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines. Bay Area Air Quality Management District. Revised April 20, 2023. Accessed at: <https://www.baaqmd.gov/plans-and-climate/california-environmental-quality-actceqa/updated-ceqa-guidelines>

4. CARB. 2021. 2021 Update to the Emission Inventory for Commercial Harbor Craft: Methodology and Results. California Air Resources Board. Accessed at: <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/barcu/regact/2021/chc2021/apph.pdf>
5. OEHHA. 2023. CalEnviroScreen 4.0. California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. Accessed at: <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen>. California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.
6. USDOT. 2025. United States Marine Highway Program. Revised February 13, 2025. Accessed at: <https://www.maritime.dot.gov/grants/marine-highways/marine-highway>. U.S. Department of Transportation Maritime Administration.

4.2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Analysis of impacts to greenhouse gas emissions is discussed in Section 5.8 of the Final IS/MND and Section 5.6 of the September 2024 Addendum. All impacts to greenhouse gas emissions were less than significant, and no mitigation measures were required.

For the analysis in this Addendum, project activities likely to create an impact are:

- Transport of materials by barge from the Remedial Area to the M-5 Marine Highway along M-580

For the majority of the project components (e.g., dredging, capping, pile driving), there were no substantive changes from the Final IS/MND and September 2024 Addendum, as discussed in the introduction to Section 5. However, the full set of project activities needed to be included to estimate total emissions and greenhouse gas impacts.

4.2.1 Existing Environmental Conditions

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are called greenhouse gases (GHGs). The process of heat being trapped in the atmosphere is similar to the effect greenhouses have in raising the internal temperature, hence the name “greenhouse gas.” Both natural processes and human activities emit GHGs. The accumulation of GHGs in the atmosphere regulates the Earth’s temperature; however, emissions from human activities—such as fossil fuel-based electricity production and the use of motor vehicles—have elevated the concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere. GHGs are not monitored in the same manner as air quality pollutants, so there are no background data to characterize the baseline conditions of a given area in terms of GHG levels.

GHGs from fossil fuel combustion include CO₂, methane (CH₄), and NO_x. CO₂ is the most common reference gas for climate change. To account for warming potential, GHGs are often quantified and reported as CO₂ equivalents (CO_{2eq}), based on their warming potential relative to CO₂.

4.2.2 Regulatory Framework

The following sections discuss the transport route from the Remedial Area to the M-5 Marine Highway along M-580 in California only. The Remedial Area regulatory framework can be found in the Final IS/MND and September 2024 Addendum in detail. Local regulations for the City and County of San Francisco are also provided in the Final IS/MND.

4.2.3 Evaluation of Environmental Effects

- a. **Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? (Less Than Significant Impact)**

GHG emission estimates have overall decreased from those presented in the Final IS/MND due to design refinements and other project changes.

GHG reduction plans applicable to the approved Project are the Assembly Bill 32 Scoping Plan (CARB 2022) and the Air District's 2017 Clean Air Plan (BAAQMD 2017), both of which are intended to reduce GHG emissions below current levels.

- b. **Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases? (Less Than Significant Impact)**

The transportation of materials by barge from the Remedial Area to the M-5 Marine Highway along M-580 would not include long-term energy demands.

With implementation of these plans, controls, and AMMs, GHG emissions would be minimized and would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation; thus, the impact would be less than significant.

References

1. BAAQMD. 2017. Spare the Air Cool the Climate: A Blueprint for Clean Air and Climate Protection in the Bay Area. Bay Area Air Quality Management District. April.
2. CARB. 2022. Final 2022 Scoping Plan Update and Appendices. California Air Resources Board. Accessed at: <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/ab-32-climate-change-scoping-plan/2022-scoping-plan-documents>

4.3 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Analysis of impacts of hazards and hazardous materials of the approved Project are discussed in Section 5.9 of the Final IS/MND and Section 5.7 of the September 2024 Addendum. All impacts of hazards and hazardous materials are less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

For the analysis in this Addendum, project activities likely to create an impact are:

- Transport of materials by barge from the Remedial Area to the M-5 Marine Highway along M-580

4.3.1 Existing Environmental Conditions

This section discusses the transport route from the Remedial Area to the M-5 Marine Highway along M-580. The Remedial Area existing conditions can be found in the Final IS/MND.

The areas adjacent to the proposed barge route from the Remedial Area to the M-5 Marine Highway along M-580 consist of the well trafficked Golden Gate Strait. The Golden Gate Strait connects the San Francisco Bay to the Pacific Ocean. It is the primary access channel for navigation to and from the San Francisco Bay, one of the largest cargo ports in the United States. The Golden Gate Strait is designated as a narrow channel or fairway under 33 CFR §83 and as such is prospect to certain restrictions. 33 CFR 167.1 through 167.15 and 167.400 through 167.406 designate limits and regulations to prevent collisions. The San Francisco Vessel Traffic Service coordinates the safe, secure, and efficient transit of vessels in San Francisco Bay to prevent accidents. Depths in the Golden Gate passage vary from 108 to 300 feet .¹⁰

4.3.2 Regulatory Framework

Analysis of the regulatory framework as it relates to hazards and hazardous materials is discussed in Section 5.8.2 of the Final IS/MND and Section 5.6.2 of the September 2024 Addendum. This section provides an overview of additions as they relate to the barge transport of dredged sediments to the DRF along M-580 to the M-5 Marine Highway. All other aspects of the regulatory framework remain unchanged.

Because the DRF is located in Washington State, the boundaries of the CEQA evaluation do not include operations at the DRF, and only onsite activities and local barge transport within California State waters are included in this analysis.

State and federal laws require detailed planning to ensure that hazardous materials are properly handled, used, stored, and disposed of, and, in the event that such materials are accidentally released, to prevent or to mitigate injury to health or the environment. California's Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Law (Health & Saf. Code, Div. 20, Ch. 6.95), sometimes called the "Business Plan Act," aims to minimize the potential for accidents involving hazardous materials and to facilitate an appropriate response to hazardous materials emergencies. The law requires businesses that use hazardous materials to provide inventories of those materials to designated emergency response agencies, to illustrate on a diagram where the materials are stored onsite, to prepare an emergency response plan, and to train employees to use the materials safely.

¹⁰ https://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/publications/coast-pilot/files/cp7/CPB7_C07_WEB.pdf

Federal Regulations

USDOT has developed regulations pertaining to the transport of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes by all modes of transportation. EPA has also promulgated regulations for the transport of hazardous wastes. These more stringent requirements include tracking shipments with manifests to ensure that wastes are delivered to their intended destinations.

Pilotage in and out of the Bay and adjacent waterways is compulsory for all vessels of foreign registry and U.S. vessels not having a federally licensed pilot onboard. The San Francisco Bar Pilots provide pilotage to ports in the Bay and to ports on all tributaries to the Bay. Pilots board a vessel at the Golden Gate entrance and pilot the vessel to its destination. When the vessel is ready to leave, a pilot reboards the vessel and pilots it to sea or to other destinations within the Bay.

The United States Marine Highway Program¹¹ as a part of the USDOT Maritime Administration provides regulation for the safety of the nation's navigable waterways including rivers, bays, channels, coasts, the Great Lakes, and open-ocean routes. The following regulations from the CFR pertain to the marine transportation of hazardous materials:

- § 140.510: Identification and mitigation of health and safety hazards.
 - (a) The owner or managing operator must implement procedures to identify and mitigate health and safety hazards, including but not limited to:
 - (1) Tools and equipment, including deck machinery, rigging, welding and cutting, hand tools, ladders, and abrasive wheel machinery found on board the vessel; (2) Slips, trips, and falls; (3) Working aloft; (4) Hazardous materials; (5) Confined space entry; (6) Blood-borne pathogens and other biological hazards; (7) Electrical; (8) Noise; (9) Falls overboard; (10) Vessel embarkation and disembarkation (including pilot transfers); (11) Towing gear, including winches, capstans, wires, hawsers and other related equipment; (12) Personal hygiene; (13) Sanitation and safe food handling; and (14) Potable water supply.
 - (b) As far as practicable, the owner or managing operator must implement other types of safety control measures before relying on Personal Protective Equipment. These controls may include administrative, engineering, source modification, substitution, process change or controls, isolation, ventilation, or other controls
- § 143.585 General requirements for propulsion, steering, and related controls on vessels that move tank barges carrying oil or hazardous material in bulk.

The USCG Hazardous Materials Division (CG-ENG-5) is responsible for developing and maintaining regulations, standards and industry guidance to promote the safety of life and protection of property and the environment during the marine transportation of hazardous

¹¹ <https://www.maritime.dot.gov/grants/marine-highways/marine-highway>

materials. The USCG has guidance that applies in the event of spills at sea and other operations invoicing hazardous materials and chemicals. The following policies apply:

- Guidance on Commandant Approval of Lightering and Ship to Ship Transfer Operations Involving Hazardous Materials Other Than Oil
- A Guide for Spill Response Planning in Marine Waters.

State Regulations

The California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) establishes regulations governing the use of hazardous materials in the state. The Office of Emergency Services coordinates state and local agencies and resources for educating, planning, and warning citizens of hazardous materials and hazardous materials emergencies, including organized response efforts in case of emergencies. The California Highway Patrol and the California Department of Transportation are the state enforcement agencies for hazardous materials transportation regulations. Transporters of hazardous materials and waste are responsible for complying with all applicable packaging, labeling, and shipping regulations.

Within CalEPA, the Department of Toxic Substances Control has primary regulatory responsibility for hazardous waste management and cleanup. Requirements place “cradle-to-grave” responsibility for hazardous waste disposal on hazardous waste generators. Generators must ensure that their wastes are disposed of properly. Enforcement of regulations is delegated to local jurisdictions that enter into agreements with the Department of Toxic Substances Control for the generation, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials under the authority of the Hazardous Waste Control Law. State regulations applicable to hazardous materials are contained in Title 22 of the CCR.

4.3.3 Evaluation of Environmental Effects

- a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment throughout the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? (Less Than Significant Impact)**

Impacts associated with the transportation of hazardous materials were previously analyzed in the Final IS/MND and the September 2024 Addendum. The sections below address additions as they relate to the barge transport of dredged sediments to the DRF via the M-5 Marine Highway. along M-580The DRF is a private property and inaccessible to the public. Further, the DRF is located in Washington State and is outside the jurisdiction of CEQA. The M-580 and M-5 Marine Highway barge route is also inaccessible to the public. During barge transport from the Remedial Area to the M-5 Marine Highway along M-580, waste materials would not over fill the barge and the barge will be watertight and sift-proof and meet USDOT standards (as applicable). With implementation of the plans, controls, and AMMs and compliance with relevant regulations and policies, impacts on the public or the environment related to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials would be less than significant.

- b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment? (Less Than Significant Impact)**

Project-required contractor plans and control measures as described in Attachment A would be implemented during barge transport of sediments and would reduce the risk of spills or leaks from reaching the environment. Control measures and AMMs listed in Attachment A that would be implemented to prevent hazards to the public or environment include ensuring the barge is water-tight, unmanned during transit, and is only filled in so much as to allow capacity for any rainwater that may occur during transit (i.e., sufficient freeboard).

In addition, an Environmental Compliance Management Plan would be implemented to provide compliance monitoring during construction to guide the implementation of construction control measures and to document conformance with the details provided in the plans and specifications of the remedial design. Furthermore, operations would be in compliance with relevant regulations and policies.

Therefore, hazards to the public and the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment would be less than significant.

- c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? (No Impact)**

Because there are no existing or proposed schools within one-quarter mile of the M-580 Marine Highway and the DRF is located out of state and CEQA jurisdiction, there would be no hazardous or acutely hazardous emissions or handling of materials, substances, or wastes near schools.

- d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment? (No Impact)**

The list of sites compiled in accordance with Government Code Section 65962.5 is also known as the "Cortese List." The marine transit route is not located at or along any site included on the Cortese List and thus would not create a risk to the public or environment. There would be no impact.

- e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport,**

would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area? (No Impact)

The closest airport to the Remedial Area and the limits of California waters along M-580 is the San Francisco International Airport, approximately 12 and 20 miles to the southeast, respectively. Therefore, the Project activities pertinent to this addendum would not result in airport-related safety hazards or noise.

f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? (No Impact)

Project Activities discussed in this addendum would not generate additional traffic and would not involve any other changes that could increase congestion during an emergency evacuation, such as direct physical changes to the city street grid, blockage of pedestrian traffic, or increased numbers of residents or employees (other than temporary construction workers). Therefore, Project activities in this addendum would have no impact on an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan.

g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires? (No Impact)

The Project activities discussed in this addendum occur over water. There are no wildlands near these areas. According to the California Department of Fire and Forest Protection, San Francisco County does not have any very high fire hazard severity zones (VHFHSZs) in either state or local responsibility areas. As such, the San Francisco Project activities are not located in or near any VHFHSZs (CAL FIRE 2023). Therefore, the Project would have no impact related to wildland fires.

References

1. CAL FIRE. 2023. State Responsibility Area Fire Hazard Severity Zones. September. Accessed at: <https://osfm.fire.ca.gov/what-we-do/community-wildfire-preparedness-and-mitigation/fire-hazard-severity-zones>
2. USDOT. 2025. United States Marine Highway Program. Revised February 13, 2025. Accessed at: <https://www.maritime.dot.gov/grants/marine-highways/marine-highway>. U.S. Department of Transportation Maritime Administration.

4.4 Hydrology and Water Quality

Analysis of impacts to hydrology and water quality of the approved Project is discussed in Section 5.10 of the Final IS/MND and Section 5.8 of the September 2024 Addendum. All impacts to hydrology and water quality are less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

For the analysis in this addendum, project activities likely to create an impact are:

- Transport of materials by barge from the Remedial Area to the M-5 Marine Highway along M-580.

4.4.1 Existing Environmental Conditions

Existing environmental conditions of the Remedial Area and the Central Bay are discussed in the approved Project. The proposed Project changes would involve transportation of the dredged material to the DRF via the M-5 Marine Highway. To reach the M-5 Marine Highway, leaving California State waters, the barges would pass through the Golden Gate Strait utilizing the M-580 Marine Highway (Figure 3). As discussed in Section 5.3, the areas adjacent to the proposed barge route from the Remedial Area to the M-5 Marine Highway along M-580 consist of the well trafficked Golden Gate Strait. The Golden Gate Strait connects the San Francisco Bay to the Pacific Ocean. It is the primary access channel for navigation to and from the San Francisco Bay, one of the largest cargo ports in the United States.

4.4.2 Regulatory Framework

The proposed option to barge the dredged materials through the Golden Gate Strait and to the M-5 Marine Highway along M-580 would be subject to the same state and federal regulations regarding water quality discussed in Section 5.10.2 of the approved Project and Section 5.8.2 of the 2024 Addendum. However, once the barges enter the coastal waters of the state, they would be subject to the additional regulatory framework below, up until they enter federal waters, 3 nautical miles off the California Coast (Figure 3).

Because the DRF is located in Washington State, the boundaries of the CEQA evaluation do not include operations at the DRF, and only onsite activities and local barge transport within California State waters are included in this analysis.

Federal Regulations

In addition to the USDOT and USCG regulations discussed in Section 5.3.2, the following federal regulations would apply to the additional proposed actions to the approved Project.

EPA National Response System

The National Response System routinely and effectively responds to a wide range of oil and hazardous substance releases. It is a multi-layered system of individuals and teams from local, state, and federal agencies; industry; and other organizations. These groups share expertise and resources to ensure that cleanup activities are timely, efficient, and minimize threats to human health and the environment.

The National Response System includes the National Contingency Plan, which ensures that the federal government's resources and expertise are available immediately for emergencies that are beyond the capabilities of local and state responders (USEPA 2017a).

Federal Region IX Regional Contingency Plan

Regional Response Team 9 is a formal organization of tribal, state, and federal agencies as defined by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). Co-chaired by EPA and USCG, the Regional Response Team IX is responsible for ensuring that state and federal resources are available when needed for emergency response within the states of Arizona, California, and Nevada and the 146 tribal nations, and that the multiagency relationships and coordination systems exist to support these emergency response efforts.

The purpose of the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) is to fulfill the requirements of NCP Section 300.210(b) and Clean Water Act Section 311(j)(4). The RCP is designed to coordinate timely and effective response among local, tribal, and state officials; private industry; federal on-scene coordinators; EPA remedial project managers; various federal agencies; and other organizations to minimize damage resulting from releases of oil or hazardous substances, pollutants, or other contaminants.

The RCP identifies actions required to be taken if there is a spill of oil or hazardous substances into navigable waters as defined by the Clean Water Act and all spills of a reportable quantity of hazardous substances per 40 CFR Part 302 (NRT 2005). This plan further outlines the response mechanisms that would be activated among the various levels of the response community in the event of an emergency situation. It is not intended to displace local emergency response plans, but rather it is intended to coordinate with local plans and build on the mechanisms set forth in state emergency response plans.

EPA Region 9 Emergency Response Program.

The EPA Region 9 Emergency Response Program responds to environmental disasters, hazardous materials releases, time-critical removals, and inland oil spills that threaten human health and/or the environment. Other duties include participating in emergency preparedness drills and counterterrorism drills and planning (USEPA 2017b).

State Regulations

California Coastal Act of 1976

The California Coastal Act regulates development within the coastal zone, including in coastal waters extending out the 3 nautical miles from the shore. The California Coastal Act requires the protection and restoration of marine and coastal water resources, including water quality.

The SWRCB has developed ocean standards that protect the beneficial uses of California's marine waters through establishing water quality objectives and implementation provisions in statewide water quality control plans and policies. Relevant ocean standards plans and policies include the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (SWRCB 2019). This plan is applicable, in its entirety, to point source discharges to the ocean and lays out water quality objectives, including concentration-based thresholds for protection of human health and the environment.

4.4.3 Evaluation of Environmental Effects

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality? (Less Than Significant Impact)

The proposed changes to the Project would not have any impact on groundwater quality as the barges would be in water for the duration of the Project. As discussed above in Section 3.1.1, the barges in use would be watertight to ensure surface waters are not substantially degraded. While the barges would not be covered, there would be enough freeboard to account for rainwater that could occur during transit. Any rainwater that could come into contact with the dredge material would be captured within the barge. With implementation of the plans, controls, and AMMs and compliance with relevant regulations and policies, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin? (No Impact)

The proposed changes to the Project would not require expanded groundwater supplies beyond what is already discussed in the Final IS/MND and September 2024 Addendum. The use of barges traveling to the DRF would not use groundwater or interfere with groundwater recharge. No impact would occur.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

- i. result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site
- ii. substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite;
- iii. create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or

iv. impede or redirect flood flows?

The proposed changes to the Project within the state of California involve barge transport in the Bay and in the coastal waters of the state along M-580 (up to 3 nautical miles from the coast) until the barge would reach the M-5 Marine Highway. Proposed changes would not occur on land and would have no impact on drainage patterns of the onsite or offsite area. All on land activities are analyzed in the Final IS/MND and September 2024 Addendum. No impact would occur as a result of the proposed changes to the Project.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation? (Less Than Significant Impact)

Flood hazard would not risk release of any pollutants to Bay or Coastal waters because the barge would be in-water. As discussed in the approved Project Final IS/MND, seiches are not considered water hazards in the Bay and would also not be a hazard once the barge was in the coastal waters of the state.

The barge would be located within the Bay and coastal waters of the state, which have been identified to be tsunami hazard areas (DOC 2025). In the event that a tsunami were to occur during Project implementation, there is a risk that dredged sediments could be washed into the Bay and/or coastal waters of California. Adherence to earthquake warnings would mitigate this risk by helping to ensure that workers, and if possible, equipment could be moved out of the tsunami zone before the tsunami waves reached the location of the barge. Further, as discussed above, the barge is watertight and would have freeboard to account for possible wave spray and/or rainwater. With implementation of the plans, controls, and AMMs and compliance with relevant regulations and policies, impacts would be less than significant.

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan? (No Impact)

As discussed in the Final IS/MND and the September 2024 Addendum, the Project is consistent the implementation of the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin. Changes proposed in this addendum would not result in discharge to the San Francisco Bay and the proposed changes would also be consistent with the Water Quality Control Plan.

There are no sustainable groundwater management plans relevant to the proposed Project changes and, as discussed above, the proposed changes would not require the use of groundwater. No impact would occur.

References

1. DOC. 2025. Tsunami Hazard Area Map, San Francisco County. California Department of Conservation. Prepared by the California Geological Survey and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. Available online at:

<https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/tsunami/maps/san-francisco>. Accessed on March 3, 2025.

2. NRT. 2005. Region IX Mainland Regional Contingency Plan. U.S. National Response Team. Available online at: <https://www.nrt.org/sites/85/files/Effective%20Regional%20Contingency%20Plan%20-undated-%20%20w-oAppendicies.pdf>. Accessed on March 4, 2025.
3. SWRCB. 2019. California Ocean Plan. State Water Resources Control Board. Available online at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ocean/docs/oceanplan2019.pdf. Accessed on March 3, 2025.
4. USEPA. 2017a. National Response System. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Available online at: https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/emergency-response/national-response-system_.html. Accessed on: March 4, 2025.
5. USEPA. 2017b. Pacific Southwest, Region 9, Emergencies and Spills. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Available online at: <https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/www3/region9/cleanup/emergency/index.html>. Accessed on: March 4, 2025.

5 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The minor technical changes and additions described above do not affect the mandatory findings of significance presented in the IS/MND. Mitigation measures presented in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan will be implemented to ensure that the Project's impacts remain below levels considered significant. The impact determinations remain consistent with those presented in the IS/MND. None of the factors listed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162(a) are present; therefore, this addendum to the IS/MND is an appropriate level of environmental review for the proposed project changes, as identified in CEQA Guidelines Section 15164.

Certification:



Ross Steenson

 Digitally signed by Ross Steenson
Date: 2025.04.23 12:31:18 -07'00'

April 23, 2025

Date

6 REPORT PREPARATION

This addendum was prepared under the direction of Integral Consulting Inc. and its subconsultants with support from the Regional Water Board. This IS/MND reflects the independent review, analyses, and judgment of the Regional Water Board, as the lead agency for the approved Project. Project participants included:

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

Ross Steenson, CHG

Assistant Executive Officer

1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400

Oakland, CA 94612

Environmental Consultants

Lead Consultant and Biological Resources

Integral Consulting Inc.

111 Park Place

Richmond, CA 94801 Project Director: Bridgette DeShields

Figures

N:\GIS\Projects\2000_10_2999\2038_Pier39-43_PGE\Production\MXD\2024 Addendum\2038_Pier39_43_PGE.aprx Layout Name: Duwamish Addendum Figure 1 12/18/2025 3:33 PM



Figure 1.
Project Area and Duwamish Reload Facility Site and Vicinity Map

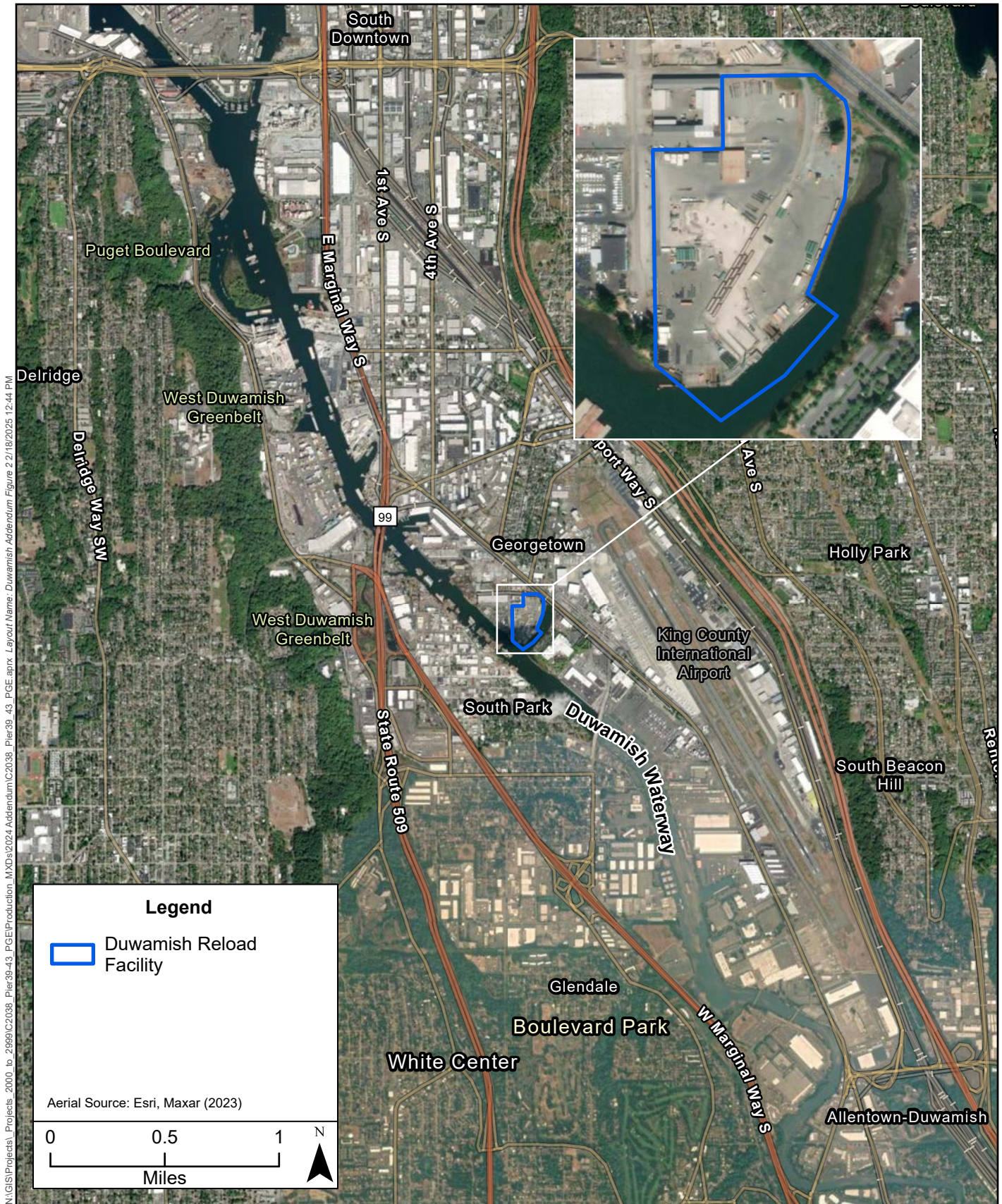


Figure 2.
Duwamish Reload Facility Location

N:\GIS\Projects\Projects_2000_to_2099\2024\AddendumC2038_Plar3043_PGE.aprx Layout Name: Duwamish Addendum Figure3 2/18/2025 3:33 PM

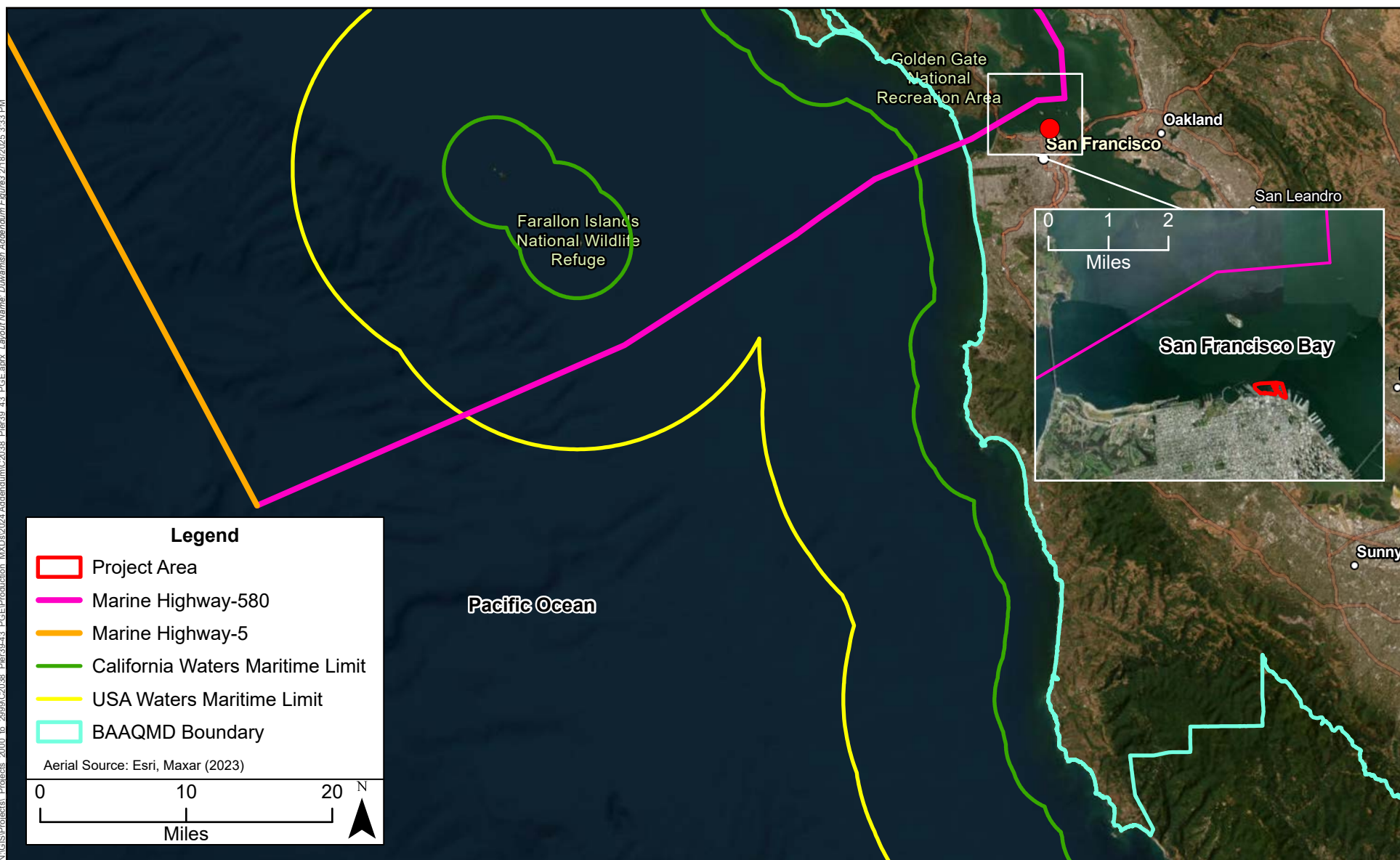


Figure 3.
M-580 and M-5 Routes and Jurisdictional Boundaries

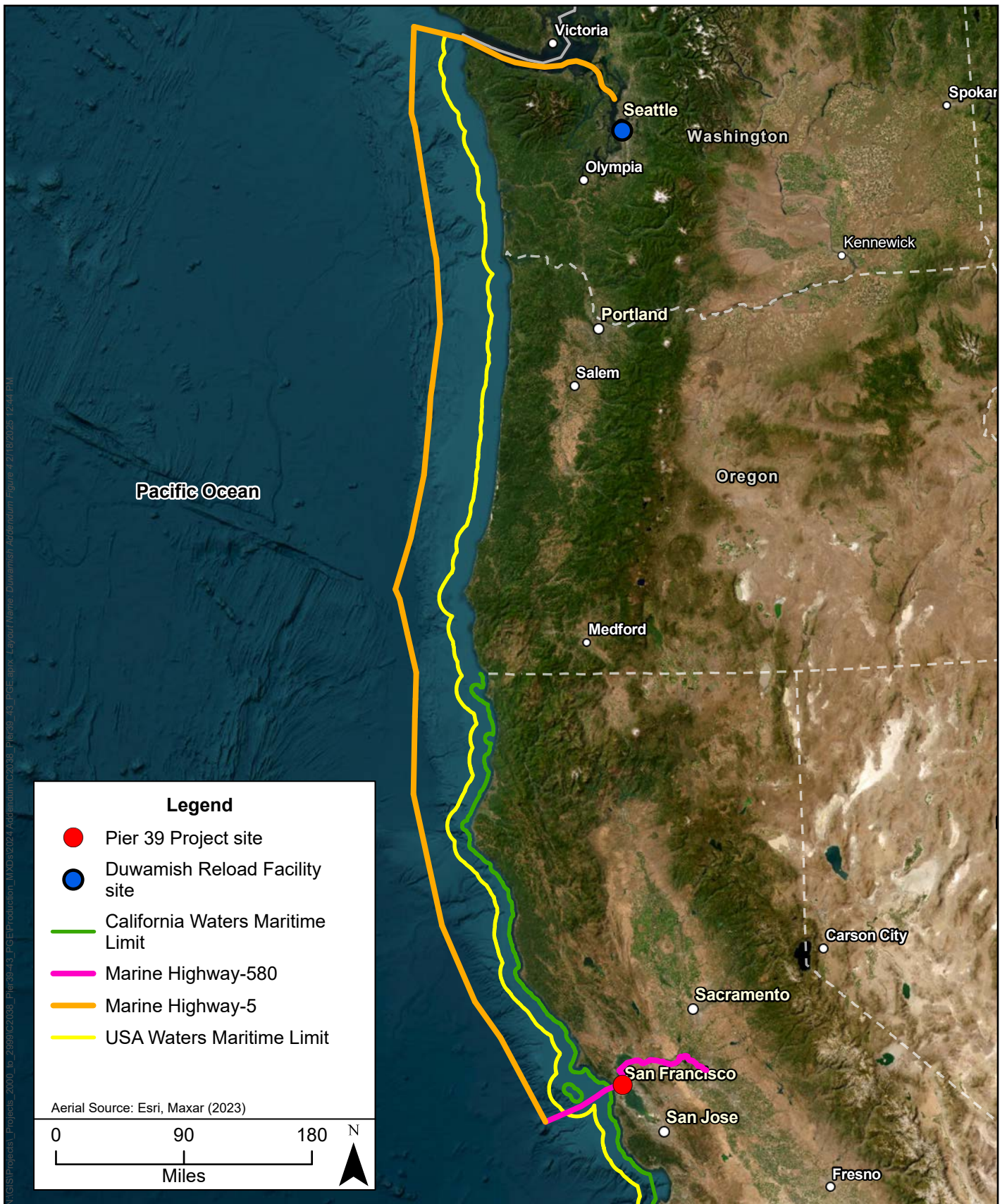


Figure 4.
Route between San Francisco and Washington State along M-5 Marine Highway

N:\GIS\Projects\Projects_2000_to_2099\2024\Addendum\2038_Plar39_43_FGE.aprx Layout Name: Duwamish Addendum Figures 2/18/2025 3:33 PM

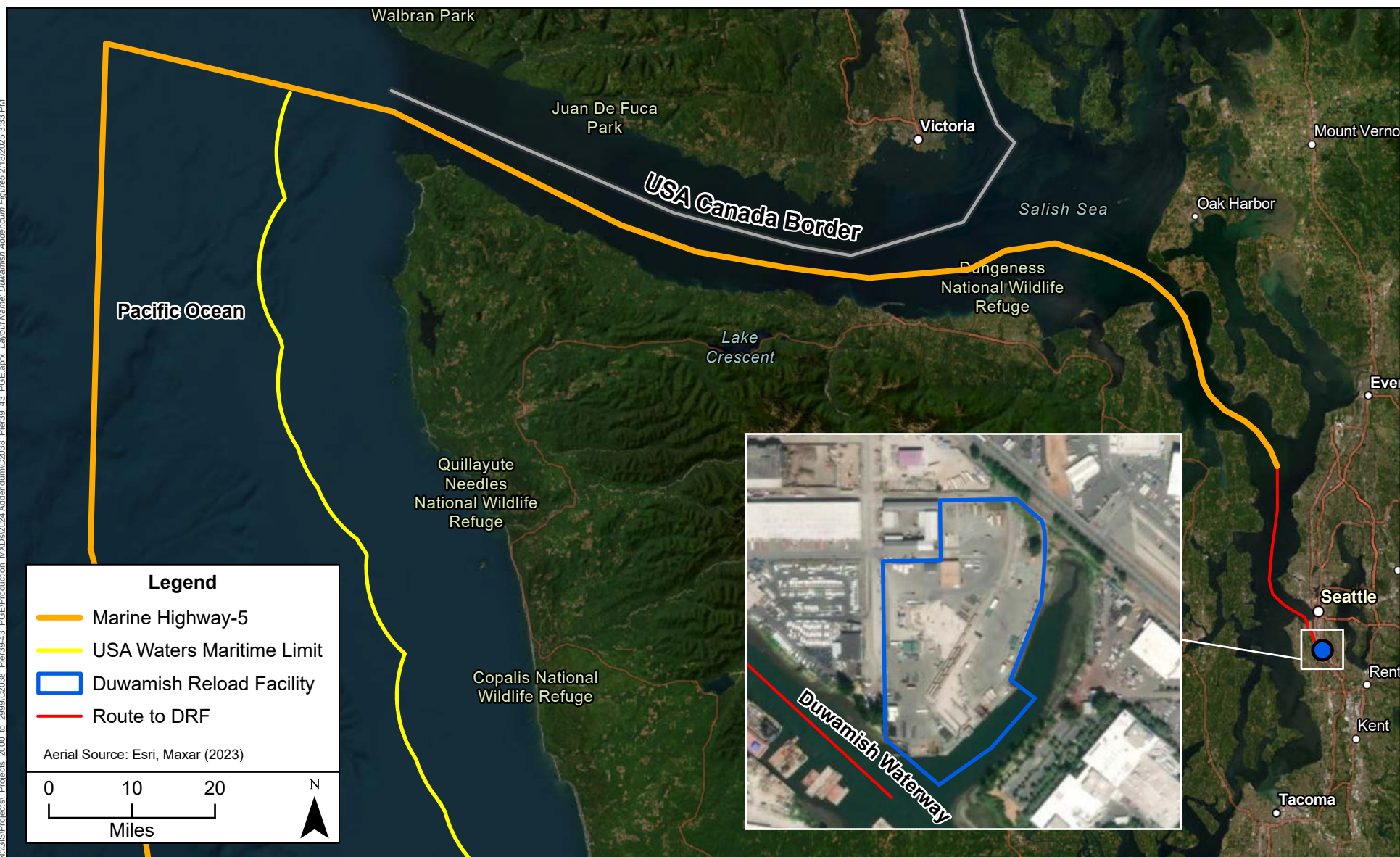


Figure 5.
*Route from M-5 Marine Highway to
Duwamish Reload Facility*

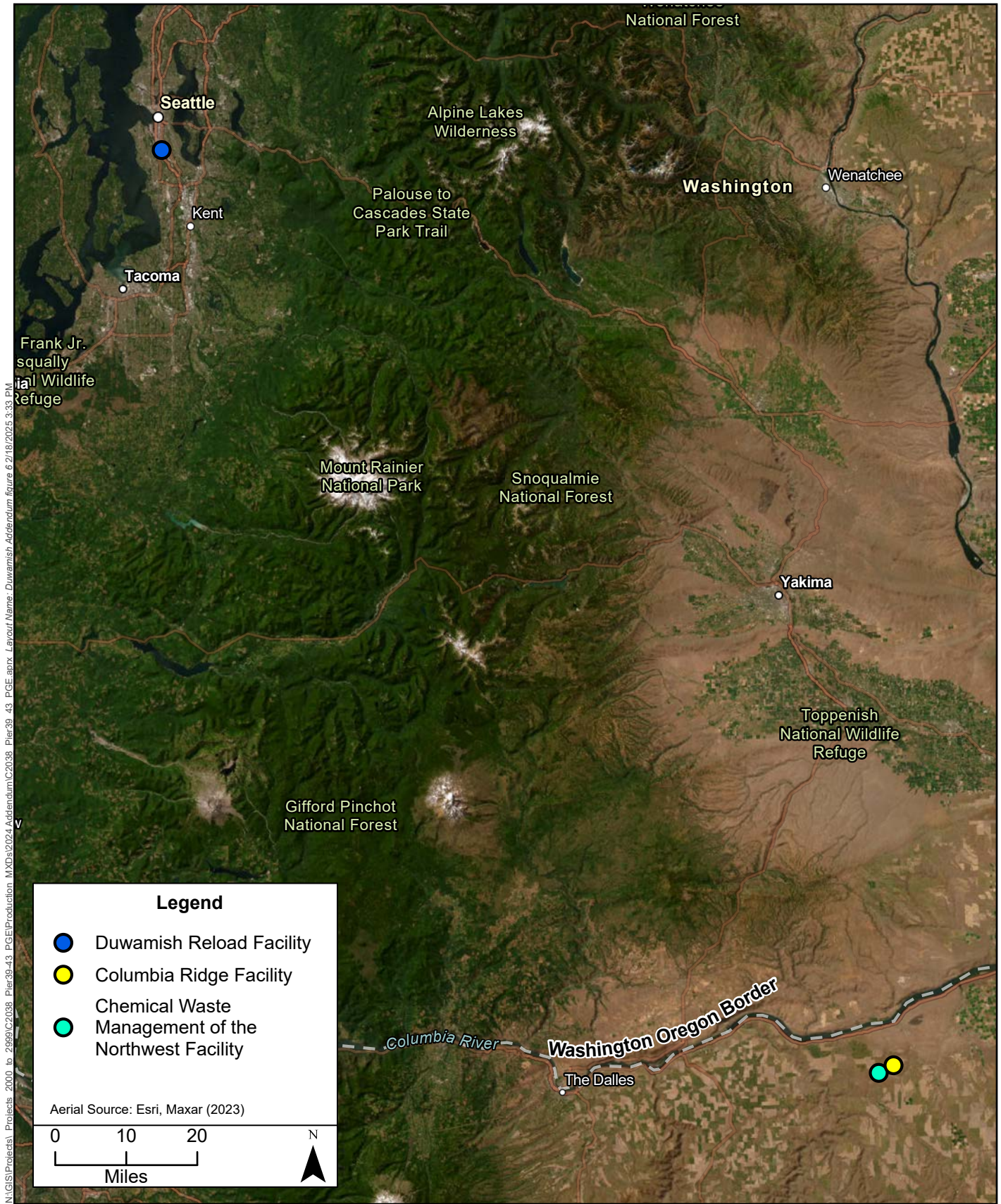


Figure 6.
WMI Disposal Facilities

Attachment A

DRF Permits

Environmental Health Services Division

401 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1100
Seattle, WA 98104-1818

206-263-9566 Fax 206-296-0189

TTY Relay: 711

www.kingcounty.gov/health

Public Health 
Seattle & King County

2025 SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT
WASTE MANAGEMENT - DUMAMISH RELOAD FACILITY PR0084982

This permit is issued by the Seattle-King County Department of Public Health (Public Health). Your facility shall be maintained in accordance with this permit per Chapter 173-350 Washington Administrative Code (WAC), applicable provisions of the King County Board of Health solid waste regulations (KCBOH Title 10), and the approved solid waste handling plan of operation. This permit is not transferable; new operators must apply for a new permit prior to transfer. This permit may be suspended or revoked if the permittee is found in violation of applicable regulations.

FACILITY TYPE	Piles Used for Storage or Treatment
FACILITY LOCATION	7400 8 th Avenue S, Seattle, WA 98108
FACILITY OPERATOR AND MAILING ADDRESS	Waste Management 7400 8 th Ave S Seattle WA 98108
FACILITY CONTACT	Zachary Jenkins, (206)496-7480, zjenkins@wm.com Jasper Boas, 206-694-0588, jboas@wm.com
EFFECTIVE DATE	January 1, 2025
DATE OF EXPIRATION	December 31, 2025
DATE OF ISSUANCE	February 24, 2025

SEATTLE-KING COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Faisal Khan, MBBS, MPH, Director

Eric J. Chow, MD, MS, MPH, Interim Health Officer



By: Yolanda Pon, Program Supervisor
Solid Waste, Community Health and Zoonotics
Environmental Health Services Division

SECTION I. GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

- A. The holder of this permit shall comply with the Code of the King County Board of Health Title 10 (Title 10), WAC 173-350-320 for Piles used for storage or treatment, Seattle Municipal Code Title 21-Utilities (Subtitle III-Solid Waste), and WAC 173-350-040 for Performance standards as well as all applicable local, state and federal regulations. Where any conflicts between any regulations exist, the more stringent shall apply. It is the responsibility of the permittee to remain informed of these regulations.
- B. Plan of Operation:
- The permittee is authorized to operate this facility following the approved plan of operation dated **November 2020 with the revised 2023 appendices**.
 - All operators of this facility must be trained on and knowledgeable of the plan of operation.
 - The operator shall inspect the facility at least weekly based on the current, approved plan of operation.
 - Modifications and additions to facility operations must be submitted to Public Health, and approved, prior to implementation.
 - The maximum facility processing capacity is 6,000 tons per day based on a calendar monthly average.
 - The daily capacity may be higher than 6,000 tons per day, however the maximum amount of material stored on site at any given time cannot exceed 47,000 tons.
- C. Acceptable Wastes:
- Bulk contaminated dredge sediments and upland soils.
 - Bulk and containerized non-hazardous industrial wastes and sludges.
 - Non-putrescible, solid and semi-solid waste generated from marine debris and piling removal, manufacturing operations or industrial processes.
 - Automotive Shredder Residue (auto fluff) and other soil-like materials that have been approved for use as alternate daily cover, other beneficial uses, or disposal at Subtitle D landfills.
 - Other Solid Wastes identified in the approved plan of operation.
- D. The permittee shall allow authorized representatives of Public Health or Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) to inspect the facility, equipment, and records at any reasonable time, regardless of prior knowledge of the inspection.
- E. The permittee shall submit copies of the annual report to Public Health and Ecology for solid waste activities in 2024 by April 1, 2025.
- F. The permittee shall notify Public Health's Solid Waste Program of any serious incident as soon as possible, but no more than 24 hours after occurrence. This is in addition to taking all necessary measures to protect human health and the environment. Serious incidents are

any situation that presents imminent risk to public health or the surrounding environment, including but not limited to:

- failures of environmental control systems (i.e. leachate, stormwater, and landfill gas collection systems)
- spills or releases that have migrated off-site or have the potential to migrate off site
- fires
- large spills of trash that cannot be picked up immediately
- reportable customer and employee injuries

Serious incidents should be reported by emailing swincident@kingcounty.gov during office hours (Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.) or after hours by calling **(206) 726-2454**.

Within 60 days after the incident or failure, the permittee shall submit an investigation report that summarizes the incident, the facility's response, and a summary of any steps being implemented to mitigate future incidents.

SECTION II. COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

No facility-specific compliance tasks are identified at this time.

SECTION III. NOTIFICATION OF VIOLATIONS AND ORDERS

The permittee shall report all notices of violations and orders received from any regulatory body to Public Health within 14 days of receiving the notice of violation and order.



King County

Wastewater Treatment Division

Industrial Waste Program

Department of Natural Resources and Parks

201 South Jackson Street, Suite 5513

Seattle, WA 98104-3855

206-477-5300 Fax 206-263-3001

TTY Relay: 711

March 18, 2022

SENT VIA EMAIL ONLY

ELECTRONIC READ RECEIPT REQUESTED

Zachary Jenkins
Waste Management Inc.
7400 8th Avenue S.
Seattle, WA 98108
zjenkins@wm.com

Issuance of Revised Wastewater Discharge Permit No. 7928-05 to Waste Management National Services - Duwamish Reload Facility by King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

The enclosed revised Permit No. 7928-05 covers the wastewater discharge from the Waste Management National Services - Duwamish Reload Facility operation located at 7400 8th Avenue South, Seattle, Washington. All discharges from this facility, and actions and reports relating thereto, shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

The enclosed Permit No. 7928-05 supersedes and cancels Permit No. 7928-04 effective April 7, 2022. There will be no issuance fee assessed for this revision as it was initiated by the King County Industrial Waste Program.

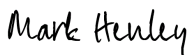
The main changes to this revised permit are corrections to acceptance criteria values for gasoline range organics, benzene, tetrachloroethylene, and trichloroethylene in Table 1 (S3.C.4). Due dates for reports required per S3.E, S3.G, S3.J, and S3.K have been updated to reflect an approved extension.

If you have any questions about this permit or your wastewater discharge, please call Ryan Salem at 206-477-5476 or email him at ryan.salem@kingcounty.gov. You may also wish to visit our program's Internet pages at: www.kingcounty.gov/industrialwaste.

Zachary Jenkins
March 18, 2022
Page 2

Thank you for helping support our mission to protect public health and enhance the environment.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

E27BB25CD98948B...

Mark Henley
Program Manager

Enclosures

e-cc: Maia Hoffman, Washington State Department of Ecology, mhof461@ecy.wa.gov
Julie Howell, Seattle Public Utilities, julie.howell@seattle.gov

Permit No.: 7928-05

Issuance Date: August 4, 2021

Effective Date: August 15, 2021

Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022

Expiration Date: August 14, 2026



King County

REVISED WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT

Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Industrial Waste Program
201 S. Jackson Street, Suite 5513
Seattle, WA 98104-3855

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 90.48 RCW as amended,
Public Law 92-500, and King County Code 28.84.060,
a Waste Discharge Permit is issued to:

Waste Management National Services - Duwamish Reload Facility

Facility location: 7400 8th Avenue S.
Seattle, WA 98108

Business hours phone: 206-496-7480

Emergency (24-hour) phone: 206-305-6022

Mailing address: 7400 8th Avenue S.
Seattle, WA 98108

Permission is hereby granted to discharge industrial wastewater from the above-identified facility into the King County sewerage system in accordance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements set forth in this permit.

This permit is based on information provided in the permit application, which together with the following conditions and requirements are considered part of the permit. All requirements and ordinances of King County pertaining to the discharge of wastes into the King County sewerage system are hereby made a condition of this permit. All discharges and activities authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

This permit is not transferable without authorization from the King County Industrial Waste Program (KCIW). Failure to provide advance notice of a transfer renders this waste discharge permit voidable on the date of facility transfer.

DocuSigned by:

By


F27BR25CD98948B

Mark Henley, Industrial Waste Program Manager

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

S1	Emergency Contacts
S2	Permit Summary and Company Identification
S3	Special Conditions or Compliance Schedule
S4	Effluent Limitations and Self-Monitoring Requirements
S5	Sample Site Access and Identification
S6	Notification Requirements
S7	Monitoring and Record Keeping
S8	Operations and Maintenance
S9	General Conditions
S10	Washington State Department of Ecology Conditions
	Company Fact Sheet
	King County Code – Title 28

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S1. EMERGENCY CONTACTS

KING COUNTY

Industrial Waste Program (8 a.m. – 5 p.m., weekdays): 206-477-5300

Ryan Salem, Industrial Waste Compliance Investigator: 206-477-5476

Mark Henley, Industrial Waste Program Manager: 206-263-6994

Your emergency contact after 5 p.m. weekdays and on weekends is:

West Point Treatment Plant: 206-263-3801

If unable to reach anyone at this number call:

South Treatment Plant: 206-263-1760

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

24-Hour emergency spill phone number: 206-594-0000

Permit No.: 7928-05
 Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
 Effective Date: August 15, 2021
 Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
 Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S2. PERMIT SUMMARY AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

A. Summary Information

The following industrial waste discharge sites have been identified for this facility:

<i>Sample Site No.</i>	<i>Limit Type</i>	<i>Daily Maximum Discharge Volume (gpd)</i>	<i>Description</i>
IW1215A	King County Local Limits	144,000 or 846,000*	Sample tap on treatment system discharge pipe
		<i>Maximum Flow Rate (gpm)</i>	
IW1215B	Flow Rate	100	Flow meter on discharge pipe to SPU sewer on 8 th Ave. South
IW1215C	Flow Rate	572	Flow meter on discharge pipe to Markey Machinery private sewer line

*Maximum daily discharge volume is 144,000 gpd until discharge to Markey Machinery private side sewer on S. Garden Street is approved. Once KCIW approves the discharge to the S. Garden Street side sewer, the maximum daily discharge volume will be 846,000 gpd (see S3.A and S4.A of this permit)

Effluent limitations and self-monitoring requirements for this sample site are detailed in S4.A of this permit.

B. Reports

<i>Report Name</i>	<i>Section(s)</i>	<i>Due Date</i>
Determination of authorized 24-hour composite sample collection methods	S3.E	Within 90 days of approval by KCIW that discharges may begin per S3.A.
Updated Slug/Spill Control Plan	S3.G S6.A	Within 30 days of approval by KCIW that discharges may begin per S3.A and as requested by KCIW
Updated Wastewater Treatment System Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual	S3.J	Within 30 days of approval by KCIW that discharges may begin per S3.A.
Contingency Sample Site Evaluation and Sample Site Relocation Assessment	S3.K	Within 90 days of approval by KCIW that discharges may begin per S3.A.
Monthly self-monitoring reports	S4.A	15th day of each month
14-Day Report: Discharge or permit violation	S4.D	Within 14 days after a discharge or permit violation becomes known

Permit No.: 7928-05
 Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
 Effective Date: August 15, 2021
 Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
 Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

<i>Report Name</i>	<i>Section(s)</i>	<i>Due Date</i>
5-Day Report: Slug discharge or spill	S6.A	Within 5 days after a slug discharge or spill
Installation/Modification of Pretreatment System Report	S6.C	Prior to installation or modification
Hazardous waste discharge notification	S6.D	Within 90 days after waste is identified through RCRA.
Washington State Department of Ecology Dangerous Waste Reports	S6.D	As requested by KCIW

C. Major Changes in the Revised Permit

This revised permit contains the following major changes since last issuance:

1. Values for gasoline range organics, benzene, tetrachloroethylene, and trichloroethylene have been revised in Table 1 (S3.C.4).
2. The due dates for reports per S3.E, S3.G, S3.J, and S3.K have been updated in accordance with an extension approved by KCIW on September 30, 2021.
3. Emergency contacts for King County (S.1) have been updated to remove Patricia Magnuson and add Ryan Salem.

D. Company Identification

SIC Code No.: 4212

Hazardous Waste Generator No.: NA

Industry Type: Waste Material Transfer Facility

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S3. SPECIAL CONDITIONS OR COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

A. Pre-Operative Inspection

Discharge to the sanitary sewer through the Markey Machinery private sewer line on South Garden Street shall not begin until KCIW has conducted a preoperative inspection of the pretreatment facilities and has sent written notification (email is sufficient) to the permittee that discharges may begin. Prerequisites for scheduling the site inspection include finalizing curb modification to increase OCA boundary expansion, upgrades to the wastewater pretreatment system, sample site configuration and plumbing revisions.

B. Approved Waste Streams

This authorization grants the discharge of limited amounts of industrial wastewater and contaminated stormwater from the following waste streams:

1. Wastewater generated on-site during the transloading (transferring) of contaminated dredged sediments and contaminated upland soils, including:
 - a. Contaminated stormwater from operational areas within the bermed area
 - b. Pressure washing of equipment for decontamination
 - c. Truck wash water
 - d. Incidental dewatering of dredged material and soils during transloading activities
2. Wastewater generated by the processing of the following off-site non-hazardous wastes provided that these wastes do not meet categorical standards as outlined in S3.C.1 of this permit:
 - a. Stormwater catch basins and systems clean-out
 - b. Groundwater well drilling and development slurries and liquids
 - c. Construction related slurries (i.e. jet grout)
 - d. Construction site wastewater and stormwater
 - e. Pond clean-outs and maintenance
 - f. Boiler maintenance
 - g. Others, with prior approval from KCIW

Wastes or contaminants from sources other than permitted herein shall not be discharged to the sanitary sewer without prior approval from KCIW.

Permit No.: 7928-05
 Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
 Effective Date: August 15, 2021
 Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
 Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

C. Waste Material Acceptance Conditions, Prohibitions, and Records Retention

1. The Waste Management National Services – Duwamish Reload Facility (Waste Management) shall not accept off site metal, oily and organic wastes, as defined in 40 CFR Part 437, for the primary purpose of treatment or recovery and disposal to the sanitary sewer.
2. Waste Management shall not accept off site wastes that designate as dangerous (hazardous) waste as per WAC 173-303, radioactive wastes and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) wastes regulated under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).
3. Waste Management shall develop, implement, and maintain a waste profiling and evaluation program that requires waste generators to submit a signed Waste Profile form for each dredged sediment and upland contaminated soil stream brought on site. Waste profiling records required by the permit shall be retained on site for a period of three years and shall be available for review at reasonable times by authorized representatives of KCIW.
4. Waste Management is authorized to accept contaminated dredged sediments and upland contaminated soils without prior notification to KCIW provided that the waste material profile does not exceed the Acceptance Criteria specified in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Contaminated Dredged Material and Upland Soil Acceptance Criteria

Parameter	CAS-RN	Sediment or Soil (mg/kg)
Metals		
Arsenic	7440-38-2	2,100
Cadmium	7440-43-9	42
Chromium, Total	7440-47-3	810
Copper	7440-50-8	3,900
Lead	7439-92-1	3,600
Mercury (inorganic)	7439-97-6	10
Nickel	7440-02-0	330
Silver	7440-22-4	25
Zinc	7440-66-6	11,400
Organometallics		
Tributyltin (oxide)	56-35-9	0.25
PAH		
Total LPAH		
Napthalene	91-20-3	7.2
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	3.9

Permit No.: 7928-05
 Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
 Effective Date: August 15, 2021
 Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
 Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

Parameter	CAS-RN	Sediment or Soil (mg/kg)
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	6.0
Fluorene	86-73-7	11
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	63
Anthracene	120-12-7	39
2-Methylnaphthalene	91-57-6	5.7
Total HPAH		
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	90
Pyrene	129-00-0	48
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	9.6
cPAH		
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	33
Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	53
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	15
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	18
Chrysene	208-01-9	63
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	6.6
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	19
Benzo(a)pyrene (as TEQ)	50-32-8	44
Phthalates		
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	25
Butylbenzyl phthalate	85-68-7	7.5
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	3.6
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	4.2
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	15
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	19
Pesticides / PCBs		
Chlordane	57-74-9	0.60
Dieldrin	60-57-1	5.1
DDT	50-29-3	0.21
Endrin	72-20-8	0.40
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.81
Total PCBs	-	49
Petroleum Hydrocarbons		
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)		
Gasoline Range Organics (GRO)	-	2,000
Diesel Range Organics (DRO)	-	15,500
Oil Range Organics (ORO)	-	29,000
Phenols		
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	0.63
2-Methylphenol (o-Cresol)	95-48-7	0.23
4-Methylphenol (p-Cresol)	106-44-5	11

Permit No.: 7928-05
 Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
 Effective Date: August 15, 2021
 Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
 Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

Parameter	CAS-RN	Sediment or Soil (mg/kg)
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	2.1
Phenol	108-95-2	3.6
Dioxins / Furans		
Total TEQ (Dioxins/Furans)	-	0.000170
Other Organics		
Benzene	71-43-2	10.0
Benzoic Acid	65-85-0	4.5
Benzyl Alcohol	100-51-6	2.6
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	5.1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.50
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	1.4
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	8.3
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	106-93-4	0.005
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.69
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.81
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	0.020
MTBE	1634-04-4	0.10
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6	0.39
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	14.0
Toluene	108-88-3	7.2
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.19
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	2.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	10.0
Total Xylenes	1330-20-7	32

5. Prior to accepting, for transloading purposes, contaminated dredged sediments and upland soils that exceed the Acceptance Criteria outlined in Table 1 in S3.C.4 of this permit, Waste Management must first obtain written approval (email is sufficient) from KCIW. For each proposed waste stream that exceeds the acceptance criteria, Waste Management shall submit for KCIW review and approval the following information at least 30 days before accepting the waste onto the site:
 - a. Generator/source
 - b. Waste profile form signed by the generator or authorized agent
 - c. Analytical results summarized in table form
 - d. Volume of material to be processed
 - e. Projected dates material will be processed
 - f. Disposal destination

Upon receipt and review of the waste profile information KCIW reserves the authority to revise the conditions of this permit.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

D. Granulated Activated Carbon (GAC) Vessels Breakthrough Monitoring Requirements

1. Waste Management shall collect weekly samples between the lead and lag GAC vessels (mid GAC) to check for breakthrough and have samples run on a 48-hour turn around or shorter. Samples must be analyzed for PCBs with a method detection limit not to exceed 0.1 µg/L.
2. The mid GAC sample results required by the permit shall be retained on site for a period of three years and shall be available for review at reasonable times by authorized representatives of KCIW
3. If PCBs (per aroclor, see S4.A.1 footnote) are detected in the effluent of the lead GAC unit at concentrations exceeding the established discharge limit (see S4.A.1), the permittee shall cease treatment and discharge to the sanitary sewer system until GAC change out of the lead unit is performed.

E. 24-Hour Composite Sampling Collection Method Plan

By no later than 90 days after receiving KCIW approval to discharge wastewater to the sanitary sewer through the Markey Machinery private sewer line on South Garden Street, the permittee shall submit a plan for KCIW review and approval to implement flow-proportional composite sampling or a justification to continue to collect time-proportional samples.

1. For flow proportional samples this plan shall include the following elements:
 - a. Description of equipment to be used, such as flow meter(s) and sampling equipment types, manufacturers, and models, including specifications
 - b. Schematic flow diagram indicating location of sample site and proposed metering and sampling equipment
 - c. Sampling equipment settings
 - d. Coordination with KCIW that the proposed sampling equipment and associated devices of the permittee will be compatible with the KCIW discharge compliance monitoring equipment
2. To continue to collect time proportional samples, the justification must describe the methods that will be used to collect time proportional samples and demonstrate that collection of time proportional composite samples is representative of the discharge. At a minimum, the justification must consider:
 - a. Flow volumes from various processes and batch discharges
 - b. The variability of these flows and the pollutant levels anticipated in each waste stream

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

- c. The treatment systems employed
 - d. Discharge mode (continuous vs. batch, gravity vs. pumped)
 - e. The variability observed in wastewater quality to date
 - f. Any available comparisons between time and flow-proportional samples from this or similar sites
3. Until KCIW approves a composite sampling collection method (time vs. flow based), the permittee may collect time-proportional composite samples.
 4. If it is determined that flow-proportional composite sampling must be implemented, the permittee must begin collecting flow-proportional composite sampling in accordance with the KCIW approved method within 90 days from KCIW's approval.

F. Flow Meter Calibration and Calibration Verification

The following are requirements for the calibration and calibration verification of flow meters.

1. The permittee must use calibrated flow meters to measure discharge volume and flow rate and follow the manufacturer's specification for calibration.
2. At least annually, the permittee shall verify the calibration of all flow meters used to calculate the discharge volume and flow rate from the industrial wastewater treatment systems.
 - a. The verification must be performed by qualified staff. This could be either permittee's employee or third party.
 - b. The verification may be performed on site or at a vendor site.
 - c. At a minimum flow meter verification must be conducted, either a) by discharge to or from a vessel of known volume, b) by use of another flow meter that is calibrated by an independent third party, or c) by recalibration by the original manufacturer or another vendor.
 - d. The acceptance limit for calibration verification is 90-110 percent of the reference measurement. The permittee must re-calibrate the flow meter(s) per manufacturer's specifications if the verification fails. All self-monitoring data taken with flow meters that fail verification must be noted on self-monitoring reports until the subject flow meter is back within acceptance limits.
3. Flow meter calibration and verification must be documented, and records must be obtained and be maintained on site for a minimum of three years.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

G. Slug Discharge Control Plan

By no later than 30 days after receiving KCIW approval to discharge wastewater to the sanitary sewer through the Markey Machinery private sewer line on South Garden Street, Waste Management National Services - Duwamish Reload Facility shall submit an updated Slug Discharge Control Plan that includes all new areas. The purpose of the Slug Discharge Control Plan is to minimize the potential for slug discharges into the sanitary sewer system. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines a slug discharge as “any discharge of a nonroutine, episodic nature, including but not limited to, an accidental spill or a noncustomary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any way violate the POTW’s [publicly owned treatment works] regulations, local limits, or permit conditions.” At a minimum, your plan must include the following elements:

1. General company information:
 - a. Company name
 - b. Address
 - c. Contact person(s)
 - d. Phone number(s)
 - e. Emergency 24-hour phone number(s)
 - f. Operating schedule (days of week, hours)
 - g. Describe nature of business
2. Facility layout flow diagrams (The information submitted with your KCIW permit application can be attached to this plan.)
3. Inventory of process tanks and new and waste chemicals stored on site (include location, chemicals and concentration, container type, average stored volume, total container volume, and special provisions taken to prevent slug discharges)
4. Description of discharge practices, including nonroutine batch discharges
5. Procedures for immediately notifying KCIW of spills or slug discharges and for follow-up written notification within 5 days
6. Inventory of spill and leak prevention equipment
7. Operation and preventative maintenance measures used to prevent a spill or slug discharge

Permit No.: 7928-05
 Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
 Effective Date: August 15, 2021
 Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
 Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

8. Employee Safety and Training Program content and schedule. The program must include procedures for ensuring that all employees who work in production areas, that have wastewater which drains to a King County regulated sample site, are familiarized with the requirements of this permit prior to their working in those areas. Also, that employees specifically involved with wastewater treatment, sampling, or reporting are trained in the permitted discharge limits, reporting requirements, violation criteria, and how to appropriately respond in the event they become aware of a discharge, permit, or King County Code violation.
9. Description of previous slug or spill discharges that have occurred at your facility and corrective actions implemented to prevent recurrence

H. Sedimentation Tanks Maintenance

The permittee shall properly operate and maintain all wastewater treatment units to ensure compliance with established discharge limits. Solids accumulation in tanks used for solids settling shall not exceed 25 percent of the tank's working hydraulic capacity. Each tank's working hydraulic capacity is based on the water column height as measured from the bottom of the tank to either the invert elevation of the tank's outlet pipe (gravity discharges) or discharge pump intake (pumped discharges).

I. Organic Compound Screening Levels and Reporting Requirements

1. Discharges that exceed the following screening levels have the potential to cause health hazards in the sewage collection system or indicate that treatment has not been sufficient enough to remove hazardous waste characteristics.

Compound	CAS Number	Wastewater Screening Level (µg/L)
Benzene	71-43-2	70
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1,700
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	127-18-4	240
Toluene	108-88-3	1,400
Total Xylenes	1330-20-7	2,200
1,1,2 Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6	500

2. For each exceedance of the screening levels, the permittee shall:
 - a. Notify KCIW within 24 hours of learning of the exceedance
 - b. Collect a sample and submit new data to KCIW within 14 days of becoming aware of the exceedance (or the next time discharge occurs if greater than 14 days)

Permit No.: 7928-05

Issuance Date: August 4, 2021

Effective Date: August 15, 2021

Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022

Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

- c. Submit a written report within 14 days of learning of the exceedance (*14-Day Report*)
 - d. The report should explain the cause of the exceedance and corrective actions taken to respond to the exceedance and ensure ongoing compliance
3. Whenever KCIW's monitoring or the permittee's self-monitoring results exceed the screening level for three out of four consecutive sampling events, the permittee shall submit a plan indicating the steps that will be taken to ensure that organic compound discharges do not exceed screening levels. The report:
 - a. Shall be submitted within 30 days of the third self-monitoring result that shows organic compound discharges that exceed screening levels
 - b. Shall indicate the steps that will be taken to reduce organic chemical concentrations so that they remain consistently below screening levels within 60 days
 - c. May be used by the permittee or KCIW to evaluate the adequacy of your pretreatment system and other best management practices in order to identify whether additional waste characterization needs to be performed; or additional operational and structural upgrades are needed that will enable you to consistently meet King County organic compound screening levels

J. Wastewater Treatment System Operations and Maintenance Manual

By no later than 30 days after receiving KCIW approval to discharge wastewater to the sanitary sewer through the Markey Machinery private sewer line on South Garden Street, Waste Management shall submit a Wastewater Treatment System O&M Manual. The purpose of the manual is to present technical guidance and regulatory requirements to the operator(s) to enhance operation under both normal and emergency conditions. The operation and maintenance manual shall include the following topics:

1. The names and phone numbers of the responsible individuals
2. A description of plant type, flow pattern, operation, and efficiency expected
3. The principal design criteria
4. A process description of each plant unit, that includes function, relationship to other plant units, and schematic diagrams
5. An explanation of the operational objectives for the various wastewater parameters

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

6. A discussion of the detailed operation of each unit and a description of various controls, recommended settings, fail-safe features, etc.
7. A discussion of how the facilities are to be operated during anticipated startups and shutdowns, maintenance procedures, and less than design loading conditions, so as to maintain efficient treatment
8. A section on laboratory procedures that includes sampling techniques, monitoring requirements, and sample analysis
9. Recordkeeping procedures and sample forms to be used
10. A maintenance schedule that incorporates manufacturer's recommendations, preventative maintenance and housekeeping schedules, and special tools and equipment usage
11. A section on safety
12. A section that contains the spare parts inventory, address of local suppliers, equipment warranties, and appropriate equipment catalogues
13. Emergency plans and procedures

K. Contingency Sample Site Evaluation and Sample Site Relocation Assessment

By no later than 90 days after receiving KCIW approval to discharge wastewater to the sanitary sewer through the Markey Machinery private sewer line on South Garden Street, Waste Management shall submit an evaluation of autosampler performance under discharge conditions at the contingency sampling location prior to the split for the 8th Avenue and Garden Street discharges and report on the feasibility of relocating the official effluent sampling spigots for sample site A1215A to this location. The process flow diagram entitled Operations Containment Area Water Pretreatment System (Figure 3) provided with the December 6, 2019 (and subsequent updates) engineering report identifies the location of the WM and KCIW sampling ports on the effluent discharge pipe to the Markey Machinery private sewer line (Garden Street discharge). Unless there are demonstrated reasons that it is not feasible to collect representative samples, KCIW's preferred location is identified as "Contingency auto-sampler ports" on Figure 3. This preferred location is on the effluent discharge pipe, but before it splits into the two discharge pipes to the SPU sewer line on 8th Avenue South and the effluent discharge pipe to the Markey Machinery private sewer line.

Permit No.: 7928-05
 Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
 Effective Date: August 15, 2021
 Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
 Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S4. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & SELF-MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Effluent Limitations and Self-Monitoring Requirements:

1. **Until discharge to the Markey Machinery private sewer line begins**, the permittee shall comply with the following discharge limits and monitor its discharges to the King County sewerage system as specified for IW1215A below.

<i>Sample Site No.</i>	<i>Limit Type</i>		<i>Sample Site Description</i>		
IW1215A	King County Local Limits		Sample tap on treatment system discharge pipe		
<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Daily Average (mg/L)</i>	<i>Instantaneous Maximum (mg/L)</i>	<i>Maximum Loading¹ (lbs/day)</i>	<i>Sampling Frequency</i>	<i>Sample Type</i>
Arsenic, Total ²	1.0	4.0	0.39	Weekly	Composite
Cadmium, Total	0.5	0.6	0.16	Weekly	Composite
Chromium, Total	2.75	5.0	2.74	Weekly	Composite
Copper, Total	3.0	8.0	3.60	Weekly	Composite
Lead, Total	2.0	4.0	0.57	Weekly	Composite
Mercury, Total	0.1	0.2	0.06	Weekly	Composite
Nickel, Total	2.5	5.0	2.60	Weekly	Composite
Silver, Total	1.0	3.0	0.27	Weekly	Composite
Zinc, Total	5.0	10.0	6.00	Weekly	Composite
Cyanide, Amenable	2.0	3.0	NA	NA	NA
Nonpolar FOG	100	NA	NA	Weekly	Composite
Settleable Solids, Volumetric	NA	7 ml/L	NA	Daily	Grab
PCBs per Aroclor ³	0.17 µg/L	NA	NA	Weekly	Composite
BNAs					
Benzo(a)pyrene	6.9 µg/L	NA	NA	Weekly	Composite
Pentachlorophenol	6.9 µg/L	NA	NA	Weekly	Composite
VOAs					
Benzene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
Ethylbenzene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
Tetrachloroethylene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite

¹ Applicable poundage limit for copper and zinc equals the daily average concentration in mg/L, multiplied by the flow in million gallons per day, multiplied by 8.34. Applicable poundage limit for arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, nickel and silver have been adjusted to prevent significant increase of pollutants at King County's West Point Treatment Plant influent.

² For the determination of total metals (which are equivalent to total recoverable metals) the sample is not filtered before processing.

³ Discharge limit is for each Aroclor (Aroclor 1016, Aroclor 1221, Aroclor 1232, Aroclor 1242, Aroclor 1248, Aroclor 1254, and Aroclor 1260)

Permit No.: 7928-05

Issuance Date: August 4, 2021

Effective Date: August 15, 2021

Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022

Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

Sample Site No.	Limit Type		Sample Site Description		
IW1215A	King County Local Limits		Sample tap on treatment system discharge pipe		
Parameter	Daily Average (mg/L)	Instantaneous Maximum (mg/L)	Maximum Loading ¹ (lbs/day)	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Toluene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
Total Xylenes	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
Trichloroethylene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
pH (s.u.)	Daily Minimum	Minimum	Maximum	Daily	Grab
	5.5	5.0	12.0		
Daily Maximum Discharge Volume (gpd)		144,000	Continuous (In-line meter)		Meter Reading
Maximum Flow Rate (gpm)		100	Daily (In-line meter)		Meter Reading

Permit No.: 7928-05
 Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
 Effective Date: August 15, 2021
 Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
 Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

A. Effluent Limitations and Self-Monitoring Requirements (continued):

2. **Once discharge to the Markey Machinery private sewer line is approved by KCIW**, the permittee shall comply with the following discharge limits and monitor its discharges to the King County sewerage system as specified for sample site numbers IW1251A, B, and C below.

<i>Sample Site No.</i>	<i>Limit Type</i>		<i>Sample Site Description</i>		
IW1215A	King County Local Limits		Sample tap on treatment system discharge pipe		
<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Daily Average (mg/L)</i>	<i>Instantaneous Maximum (mg/L)</i>	<i>Maximum Loading¹ (lbs/day)</i>	<i>Sampling Frequency</i>	<i>Sample Type</i>
Arsenic, Total ²	1.0	4.0	0.39	Weekly	Composite
Cadmium, Total	0.5	0.6	0.16	Weekly	Composite
Chromium, Total	2.75	5.0	2.74	Weekly	Composite
Copper, Total	3.0	8.0	5.08	Weekly	Composite
Lead, Total	2.0	4.0	0.57	Weekly	Composite
Mercury, Total	0.1	0.2	0.06	Weekly	Composite
Nickel, Total	2.5	5.0	2.60	Weekly	Composite
Silver, Total	1.0	3.0	0.27	Weekly	Composite
Zinc, Total	5.0	10.0	9.11	Weekly	Composite
Cyanide, Amenable	2.0	3.0	NA	NA	NA
Nonpolar FOG	100	NA	NA	Weekly	Composite
Settleable Solids, Volumetric	NA	7 ml/L	NA	Daily	Grab
PCBs per Aroclor ³	0.1 µg/L	NA	0.000408	Weekly	Composite
BNAs					
Benzo(a)pyrene	2.4 µg/L	NA	NA	Weekly	Composite
Pentachlorophenol	2.4 µg/L	NA	NA	Weekly	Composite
VOAs					
Benzene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
Ethylbenzene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
Tetrachloroethylene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
Toluene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
Total Xylenes	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
Trichloroethylene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite

¹ Applicable poundage limit for arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, silver, and zinc have been adjusted to prevent significant increase of pollutants at King County's West Point Treatment Plant influent.

² For the determination of total metals (which are equivalent to total recoverable metals) the sample is not filtered before processing.

³ Discharge limit is for each Aroclor (Aroclor 1016, Aroclor 1221, Aroclor 1232, Aroclor 1242, Aroclor 1248, Aroclor 1254, and Aroclor 1260)

Permit No.: 7928-05

Issuance Date: August 4, 2021

Effective Date: August 15, 2021

Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022

Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

Sample Site No.	Limit Type		Sample Site Description		
IW1215A	King County Local Limits		Sample tap on treatment system discharge pipe		
pH (s.u.)	Daily Minimum	Minimum	Maximum	Daily	Grab
	5.5	5.0	12.0		
Daily Maximum Discharge Volume (gpd)		846,000	Continuous (In-line meter)		Meter Reading

<i>Sample Site No.</i>	<i>Limit Type</i>		<i>Sample Site Description</i>		
IW1215B	King County Local Limits		Flow meter on discharge pipe to SPU Sewer on 8th Avenue South		
<i>Daily Maximum Discharge Rate Gallons per minute</i>		100	Daily (In-line meter)		Meter Reading

<i>Sample Site No.</i>	<i>Limit Type</i>		<i>Sample Site Description</i>		
IW1215C	King County Local Limits		Flow meter on discharge pipe to Markey Machinery private sewer line		
<i>Daily Maximum Discharge Rate Gallons per minute</i>		572	Daily (In-line meter)		Meter Reading

3. A self-monitoring report of all required and nonrequired sampling must be filed no later than the 15th day of the time period following the reporting period (i.e., the 15th day of the following month for monthly reports; January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15 for quarterly reports; January 15 and July 15 for semiannual reports; and January 15 for annual reports). The permittee shall use the KCIW self-monitoring form to submit results unless an alternate form is approved by KCIW. If no discharge has occurred during the sampling period, the report shall be submitted notifying KCIW that no discharge has occurred.
4. The total volume discharged for any processing day shall be calculated by reading the volume passing through a KCIW approved meter with numbers to be determined or shall be estimated using another KCIW approved method. The total volume for each processing day on which metal samples are collected shall be reported on self-monitoring reports. The total monthly discharge volume shall be reported on self-monitoring reports.
5. Volume and waste type from all batch discharges shall be recorded on the self-monitoring form.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

6. For self-monitoring, the permittee shall collect composite samples in accordance with the following methods:
 - a. Heavy metals and organics parameters (other than volatile organics):
 - i. If time-proportioned composite sampling is authorized, a composite sample shall consist of four or more grab samples of equal volume collected at least 15 minutes apart and no more than two hours apart throughout the processing day from a well-mixed effluent chamber.
 - ii. A flow-proportioned composite sample shall mean a sample composed of grab samples collected continuously or discretely, by hand or machine, in proportion to the flow at the time of collection or to the total flow since collection of the previous grab sample. The grab sample volume or frequency of grab collection may be varied in proportion to flow.
 - b. A cyanide composite sample shall consist of four grab samples of equal volume collected at least 15 minutes apart and no more than two hours apart from a well-mixed effluent chamber. Each aliquot shall be collected, treated, and preserved in the field in accordance with 40 CFR 136 and 403 appendix E. Treated aliquots may be collected into a single container and analyzed as one sample.
 - c. For volatile organic analysis (VOA), a composite sample shall consist of four grab samples of equal volume collected at least 15 minutes apart and no more than two hours apart from a well-mixed effluent chamber. Each aliquot shall be collected and preserved in the field in accordance with 40 CFR 136. The individual grab samples may be composited (at the laboratory) prior to analysis.
7. Discharges of caustic solutions greater than pH 12.0 are prohibited unless King County provides prior written authorization (email is sufficient). The authorized discharge of caustic solutions greater than pH 12.0 shall be subject to special conditions to protect worker safety and the POTW.
8. Should an automatic pH recording system fail (if required by permit or compliance order), the permittee shall manually check the pH at least four times per hour. Any discharge without a pH record shall be considered a violation of this permit.

B. Non-Required Self-Monitoring

All sampling data collected by the permittee, at the point of compliance, and analyzed using procedures approved by 40 CFR 136 or approved alternatives

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

shall be submitted to KCIW whether required as part of this permit or done voluntarily by the permittee.

C. Violation Criteria

1. Wastewater from regulated processes shall comply with the effluent limitations prior to dilution with other wastewaters unless a fixed alternative discharge limit is approved by KCIW. (See Section S8.C.4 for further information about dilution.)
2. A review of any violation will include consideration of testing accuracy prior to enforcement action.
3. The more restrictive limitation (concentration or mass) shall prevail for determining violations.
4. Daily average and maximum monthly average limits apply to composite samples and to grab samples from short-term batch discharges.
5. Instantaneous maximum limits apply to grab samples, with the exception of grab samples from short-term batch discharges.
6. The instantaneous minimum pH limit is violated whenever any single grab sample or any instantaneous recording is less than pH 5.0. The daily minimum pH limit is violated whenever any continuous recording of 15 minutes or longer remains below pH 5.5 or when each pH value of four consecutive grab samples collected at 15-minute intervals or longer within a 24-hour period remains below pH 5.5.
7. Non-polar FOG (mineral/petroleum origin) limit: 100 mg/L

The limit for non-polar FOG is violated when either:

- The arithmetic mean of the concentration from the individual analyses of three grab samples, taken no more frequently than 5-minute intervals, exceeds the limitation, or
- The concentration of a single composite sample of three grab samples, taken no more frequently than 5-minute intervals, exceeds the limitation.

Industrial users that violate the non-polar FOG limit may be required to complete, for King County review and approval, a FOG control plan.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

D. Response when Violations Are Detected

1. When monitoring data shows a violation, the permittee shall:
 - a. Take immediate action to stop the violation and notify KCIW within 24 hours of learning of the violation.
 - b. Collect a sample and submit new data to KCIW within 14 days of becoming aware of the violation.
 - c. Submit a written report within 14 days of learning of the violation (*14-Day Report*). The report should explain the cause of the violation and corrective actions taken to respond to the violation and ensure ongoing compliance.
2. In the event the permittee is unable to comply with any of the conditions of this permit because of a breakdown of equipment or facilities, an accident caused by human error, negligence, or any other cause, such as an act of nature, the permittee shall:
 - a. Take immediate action to stop, contain, and clean up the unauthorized discharges and correct the problem.
 - b. Immediately notify KCIW and, if after 5 p.m. weekdays and on weekends, call the emergency King County treatment plant phone number in Section S1 so steps can be taken to prevent damage to the sewerage system.
 - c. Submit a written report within 14 days of the event (*14-Day Report*) describing the breakdown, the actual quantity and quality of resulting waste discharged, corrective action taken, and the steps taken to prevent a recurrence.
3. Whenever an effluent check shows a pH violation, as defined in King County Code 28.84.060.N "Violations," the permittee shall take immediate steps to bring the discharge back into compliance. If this is not possible, the permittee shall cease discharge.
4. Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

E. Limitations Applicable to All Sites

1. General

The permittee's discharge shall not interfere with the operation of the King County sewerage system, cause King County to exceed its NPDES permit limits, or endanger local utility or King County sewer workers.

The permittee's discharge shall not violate any discharge standard, limitation, or specific prohibition of King County Code 28.84.060 or local discharge limits applicable on the date of discharge. (See Section 28.84.060.D-F of King County Code.)

Prohibitions previously referenced include, but are not limited to, substances causing fire or explosion hazard, flow obstruction, excess oxygen demand, and toxic vapors.

Limitations listed in Section S4 include, but are not limited to, restrictions on settleable solids, organic compounds, hydrogen sulfide, and polar FOG.

2. Organic compounds

No person shall discharge any organic pollutants that result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within a public or private sewer or treatment works in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems. Organic pollutants subject to this restriction include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Any organic compound listed in the "Total Toxic Organics (TTO)" definition provided in 40 CFR Section 433.11(e) and 40 CFR Section 413.02(i)
- Acetone, 2-butanone (MEK), 4-methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK), xylenes

Industrial users are required to implement source control strategies and best management practices to minimize the concentration of any of the aforementioned organic pollutants.

3. Lower explosive limit (LEL)

At no time shall two successive readings on an explosive hazard meter at the point of discharge into the King County sewerage system (or at any point in the system) be more than 5 percent of the LEL. No single reading shall exceed 10 percent of the LEL.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

4. Closed cup flashpoint

Discharges shall not have a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140° Fahrenheit or 60° Centigrade using test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.

5. Settleable Solids

Discharge shall not have a settleable solids volume greater than 7 ml/L.

F. Responsibility for Compliance

It is the responsibility of the permittee to ensure that all effluent limitations of this permit are met whether or not self-monitoring for the parameter is required.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S5. SAMPLE SITE ACCESS AND IDENTIFICATION

- A.** Unobstructed access to sample sites shall be available to authorized KCIW personnel during normal operating hours. The permittee shall be responsible for providing alternate sample sites in the event of obstruction of access or upon evidence of tampering with the monitoring equipment.
- B.** The permittee shall allow KCIW to permanently label the sample sites used to collect wastewater samples.
- C.** The permittee shall, at all reasonable times, allow authorized representatives of KCIW to enter, inspect, and sample as specified in King County Code 28.84.060.L, "Inspection and Sampling of Industrial Users."

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S6. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Spills and Slug Discharges

1. The permittee shall notify KCIW immediately in the event of a spill or slug discharge to the sanitary sewer. A written report regarding the cause of the spill and/or slug discharge shall be submitted to KCIW within 5 days of the date of occurrence. The report should explain the cause of the violation and corrective actions taken to respond to the violation and ensure ongoing compliance. (See Section S8.B for spill and slug discharge control procedures.)
2. Following a spill and/or slug discharge, KCIW may require the submission or modification of a spill/slug control plan.

B. Changes in Discharge Characteristics

The permittee shall inform KCIW prior to any facility or manufacturing changes that will result in:

1. Introduction of new wastewater pollutants
2. Significant alteration in the volume (greater than 20% increase from permit application) or character of the pollutants discharged to the King County sewerage system
3. Discharge of waste streams not listed in the permit application
4. Addition of a new point of discharge or a new chemical, process, product, manufacturing line, or waste processing activity
5. Elimination or replacement of a process, manufacturing line, or activity that produces wastewater
6. A modification to the sample site or sample collection method
7. Changes in the potential for spill or slug discharges

No change shall be made until plans have been approved and either written permission or a new or modified permit has been received. In no case are any changes permitted that will cause violation of the effluent limitations specified herein.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

C. Installation/Modification of Pretreatment System

The permittee must provide engineering submittal(s) for KCIW review and approval prior to installing or modifying a pretreatment system. KCIW retains the authority to determine if the engineering submittal(s) must be developed under the supervision of a Washington state professional engineer and pursuant to Chapter 173-240 WAC.

D. Hazardous Wastes

1. Within 180 days following commencement of discharge or permit issuance, whichever is later, the permittee must notify KCIW, the U.S. EPA, and the Washington State Department of Ecology of any discharge of a listed or characteristic RCRA hazardous waste. Identifying the listed or characteristic RCRA hazardous wastes on the permittee's wastewater discharge permit application serves as notice to KCIW. This is a one-time notification requirement. The contents of the notification may vary according to the quantity of waste discharged. (See "Notification of the Discharge of Hazardous Wastes" in King County Code 28.84.060.)
2. Whenever the U.S. EPA publishes new RCRA rules identifying additional hazardous wastes or new characteristics of hazardous wastes, the permittee must notify KCIW, the U.S. EPA, and the Washington State Department of Ecology if any of these wastes are discharged to the King County sewerage system. Notification must occur within 90 days of the effective date of the published regulation.

E. Continuing Discharge after Permit Expiration Date

This permit does not authorize discharge after its expiration date. If the permittee wishes to continue discharge after the expiration date, an application must be filed for reissuance of this permit at least 180 days prior to the expiration date. If the permittee submits its re-application in the time specified herein, the permittee shall be deemed to have an effective waste discharge permit or authorization until KCIW issues or denies the new waste discharge permit. If the permittee fails to file its re-application in the time period specified herein, the permittee will be deemed to be discharging without a discharge permit after the current permit's expiration date.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S7. MONITORING AND RECORD KEEPING

A. Record Keeping and Retention

1. The permittee shall maintain records relating to all permitted discharges to the King County sewerage system including routine maintenance, waste disposal dates, manifests, self-monitoring reports, analytical lab results, pH monitoring records, and flow records.
2. All records required by the permit shall be available for review at reasonable times by authorized representatives of KCIW.
3. Records of all such testing shall be retained for a period of 3 years unless litigation or the direction of KCIW requires an extension of that time.

B. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken to comply with this permit, the permittee shall record the following information:

1. Date, exact place, and time of sampling
2. Dates the analyses were performed
3. Person who performed the analyses
4. Analytical techniques or methods used
5. Results of all analyses

C. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this condition shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.

D. Test Procedures

All analyses shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the administrator of the U.S. EPA pursuant to Section 304(g) of the federal Clean Water Act and contained in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto or with any other test procedure approved in writing by the U.S. EPA administrator, and/or KCIW. In all cases, except total dissolved sulfide, the detection limit shall be well below the discharge limit. Where 40 CFR Part 136 does not include a sampling or analytical technique for the pollutant in question, sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the procedures set forth in the U.S. EPA publication entitled *Sampling and Analysis Procedures for Screening of Industrial Effluents or Priority Pollutants*, April 1977 or *Standard Methods*, latest edition

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

and amendments thereto, or with any other sampling and analytical procedures approved by the U.S. EPA.

E. Lab Accreditation

All self-monitoring data submitted to KCIW that required a laboratory analysis must have been performed by a laboratory accredited by the Washington State Department of Ecology for each parameter tested. This does not apply to field measurements performed by the permittee such as pH, temperature, flow, atmospheric hydrogen sulfide, total dissolved sulfides, settleable solids by Imhoff cone, or process control information.

F. Falsifying Information

The act of knowingly falsifying, tampering with, or knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring device, report, or method required pursuant to the federal pretreatment standards, King County Code 28.84.060, or special conditions of this permit shall constitute a violation of this permit, and shall be subject to the legal remedies available under “Revocation of Permit or Authorization” and “Penalties and Enforcements” in King County Code 28.84.060.

G. Toxicity Testing

If KCIW is required by the Washington State Department of Ecology to determine the source of a pattern of acute toxicity pursuant to its treatment plant NPDES permit, the permittee may be required to test its effluent for toxicity according to procedures to be determined by KCIW.

H. Signatory Requirements for Industrial User Reports

Any report required by this permit shall meet the signatory and certification requirements listed in King County Code 28.84.060 and King County Code 28.82.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S8. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The permittee shall use waste preventative practices to reduce or eliminate contaminant loading to the King County sewerage system. These practices shall include proper chemical storage, spill prevention and notification, and maintenance and operation of any required pretreatment equipment.

A. Chemical Storage

Chemical solutions, solid chemicals, waste materials, oils, and solvents shall be stored in a manner that will prevent the entry of these materials into the King County sewerage system.

1. Non-compatible chemicals shall be segregated and securely stored in separate containment areas that prevent mixing of incompatible or reactive materials.
2. The permittee shall install shut-off devices to all drains in any hazardous waste storage areas.
3. Chemicals shall be dispensed only in roofed and bermed areas that eliminate potential spills to the King County sewerage system.
4. All empty barrels that have not been cleaned (steam-cleaned or triple-rinsed) shall be adequately stoppered and stored in an upright position.
5. Process tanks shall be located in a bermed, roofed, secured area capable of containing 110% of the volume of the largest tank. The permittee shall ensure that process solutions are used and stored in such a manner as to minimize spills of concentrated solutions to the sanitary sewer.

B. Spill or Slug Discharge Control Procedures (See Section S6.A)

1. In the event of a concentrated solution spill such as a tank failure, the permittee shall not discharge any spilled solution to the metropolitan sewer system unless laboratory test results indicate that the substance meets the conditions of this permit and the permittee receives approval from KCIW.
2. Concentrated waste or spilled chemicals that do not meet, or are not treated to meet, the discharge conditions of this permit shall be transported off site for disposal at a facility approved by the Washington State Department of Ecology or appropriate county health department.
3. The permittee shall maintain and inspect all process solution tanks on a regular basis. Any leaks shall be repaired promptly.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

4. The permittee shall use spill prevention practices to preclude the discharge of liquids, solids, or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause fire or explosion.
5. All process tanks and chemical storage containers shall be accurately labeled. Emergency phone numbers of King County, the fire department, the permittee's 24-hour corporate contact, and Washington State Department of Ecology shall be posted at all sites that KCIW requires.
6. The permittee shall ensure that concentrated waste from process tank filters and other equipment is prevented from entering the sanitary sewer unless it is treated to meet the discharge conditions of this permit.
7. The permittee shall maintain and use product recovery options such as drag-out rinses for each plating bath or process as required to meet the discharge conditions of this permit. Recovered materials shall not be discharged to the sanitary sewer unless they are treated to meet the discharge conditions of this permit.

C. Pretreatment Equipment Maintenance and Operations

1. All pretreatment systems used to bring the permittee's discharge into compliance with King County's discharge limitations and all compliance monitoring equipment shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operations by the permittee at the permittee's expense, and shall be subject to periodic inspections by authorized KCIW personnel. These systems shall be attended at all times during discharge to the King County sewerage system. In the event that such equipment fails, the permittee must notify KCIW immediately and take spill prevention precautions.
2. The permittee shall not initiate construction or modification of a pretreatment system prior to receiving KCIW approval of plans and specifications per WAC 173-240. In addition, KCIW may require an engineering report and an operations and maintenance manual.
3. KCIW shall be contacted before the beginning of any limited experimental modifications or new equipment testing that could reasonably be expected to affect effluent quality or quantity. This experimental work shall proceed only after securing written approval from KCIW and following the permittee's adherence to any applicable special conditions.
4. The effluent limitations specified in this permit are to be met by treatment of the wastes for pollutant removal. The use of municipal water, groundwater,

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

seawater, stormwater, or other materials, including waste products, for the purpose of diluting a waste to achieve those limitations is prohibited.

5. The permittee shall adequately maintain and efficiently operate all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

D. Water/Sewer Meter Requirements

The permittee shall obtain or maintain access to a water or sewer meter that can provide accurate information regarding industrial process wastewater and cooling water discharge to the sewer. Another method of volume determination may be used only upon approval by KCIW.

E. Solid Waste

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of all solid waste material (as defined in WAC 173-304-100) not otherwise authorized by this permit in such a manner as to prevent its entry into the King County sewerage system.
2. All covers, screening devices, sumps, hoppers, conveyors, and other facilities provided for the recovery and handling of solid wastes are to be maintained in an efficient operating condition.

F. Stormwater

Stormwater, surface water, groundwater, and roof runoff shall be excluded, except where specifically authorized by this permit or King County Code 28.84.060, from the King County sewerage system.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S9. GENERAL CONDITIONS

- A.** The discharge of any pollutant more frequently than, or at a level in excess of, that identified and authorized by this permit shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit. Whenever the permittee refuses to take corrective action or continues the violating condition, the imposition of civil penalties including fines up to \$10,000 for each violation per day and/or termination of this permit may result. Termination of this permit may require disposal of the industrial waste in some manner other than into the public sewer, private sewer, or side sewer tributary to the King County sewerage system at the expense of the person holding the permit. Any person causing damage to a public sewer or treatment facility by discharges in violation of the terms and conditions of this permit shall be liable for any such damage incurred by King County as a result of such damage or discharge. Where criminal enforcement action is considered in a particular case, that case may be referred to state or federal authorities.
- B.** The diversion or bypass of any discharge from any pretreatment facility utilized by the permittee to maintain compliance with the terms of this permit is prohibited except where unavoidable to prevent loss of life or severe property damage. The procedure outlined in Section S4.D shall be followed in case of such a diversion or bypass.
- C.** After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its terms for those causes cited in King County Code 28.84.060.
- D.** If a toxic standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the federal Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant, which is present in the discharge authorized herein, and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutant in this permit, this permit will be revised or modified in accordance with the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and the permittee shall be so notified. Section 307(a) requires that the administrator of the U.S. EPA shall promulgate effluent standards (or prohibitions) for toxic pollutants that he or she has listed as such.
- E.** Nothing in this permit shall be construed as excusing the permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.
- F.** All requirements and ordinances of the U.S. EPA and the Washington State Department of Ecology pertaining to hazardous and toxic wastes, disposal facilities, and discharge of wastes into the King County sewerage system, are hereby made a condition of this permit.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S10. WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY CONDITIONS

This permit does not constitute authority for discharge into waters of the state. Any such discharge is subject to enforcement action by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

Upon issuance of this permit, the permittee assumes the responsibility to abide by the following environmental requirements and any other appropriate regulations stipulated by the Department of Ecology. **The Department of Ecology retains authority to enforce these permit conditions (RCW 70.105 and RCW 90.48).**

A. Conditions to Protect Ground and Surface Waters

1. Contaminated waters or wastes shall not be discharged to state waters.
2. Boiler blow down and water shall not be discharged to state waters.
3. Solid chemicals, chemical solutions, waste materials, oils, and solvents shall be stored in a manner that will prevent the entry of these materials into state, ground, or surface waters, and in a manner that will prevent spillage by overfilling, tipping, or rupture.
4. The permittee shall handle and dispose of all solid waste material in such a manner as to not cause any adverse effect on ground or surface water quality.
5. Filtered solids or sludge shall be stored in such a manner that drainage from this material is prevented from either draining across public rights-of-way or entering the local storm drain system or the groundwater.
6. No emulsifiers or dispersants are to be used on waters of the state without approval from the Department of Ecology.
7. If corrosive processing solutions are used, the processing/plating floor shall be sealed with corrosion resistant material that prevents leakage. This coating shall be repaired or replaced as needed.

Questions regarding the implementation of conditions outlined in Section S10 should be directed to the regulatory authority, the Washington State Department of Ecology, at 206-594-0000 (Northwest Regional Office, 15700 Dayton Ave. N., Shoreline WA 98133).



Industrial Waste Program Company Fact Sheet – For Revision Within Permit Cycle

March 18, 2022

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company/Agency name: Waste Management National Services - Duwamish Reload Facility
Facility address: 7400 8th Avenue S.
 Seattle, WA 98108
Mailing address: 7400 8th Avenue S.
 Seattle, WA 98108
Treatment plant: West Point
Corp. contact & phone: Zachary Jenkins, 206-496-7480
Site contact & phone: Zachary Jenkins, 206-694-0586
Company/Agency type: Solid Waste - Transfer Facility
Days operating: 365
SIC number: 4212 / 4953
EPA ID number: NA
Compliance investigator: Ryan Salem

PERMIT INFORMATION

Permit number: 7928-05

Original permit information

Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective date: August 15, 2021
Expiration date: August 14, 2026

Permit revision information

Issuance Date: March 18, 2022
Effective Date: April 7, 2022

Description of sample sites, limit types, and discharge volumes:

Sample Site No.	Description	Limit Type	Maximum Discharge Volume (gallons per DAY)
IW1215A	Sample tap on treatment system discharge pipe	King County Local Limits	144,000 initially then 846,000 ¹

¹ Maximum daily discharge volume is 144,000 gpd and discharge rate is 100 gpm until discharge to Markey Machinery private side sewer on South Garden Street is approved. Once KCIW approves discharge to the South Garden Street side sewer, the maximum daily discharge volume will be 846,000 gpd and discharge rate will be recorded under IW1215B & C.

Sample Site No.	Description	Limit Type	Maximum Discharge Volume (gallons per MINUTE)
IW1215B	Flow meter on discharge pipe to SPU sewer on 8th Avenue S.	Flow Rate	100
1W1215C	Flow meter on discharge pipe to South Garden Street via Markey Machinery private sewer line	Flow Rate	572

MONITORING FEE PARAMETER

Compliance Monitoring & Administration (CM&A) Fee

Category: NON-CATEGORICAL

Tier: 4/5*

*Waste Management Duwamish Reload facility will remain at the Tier 4 level of the Non-Categorical category (existing maximum daily discharge volume of 144,000 gallons per day [gpd]) until the facility is authorized to discharge to the South Garden Street Markey Machinery private sewer. Once the Waste Management Duwamish Reload facility is authorized to discharge to the South Garden Street Markey Machinery private sewer at the maximum daily discharge volume of 846,000 gpd, the facility will then be subject to Tier 5 CM&A fees associated with the Non-Categorical category.

Waste Management Duwamish Reload facility is a significant industrial user (SIU) with one regulated sample site. King County Industrial Waste Program (KCIW) collects composite effluent samples for field parameters, trace organics (VOAs, BNAs & PCBs); fats, oil, and grease (HEM); and trace metals. KCIW has determined that once the facility is authorized to discharge 846,000 gpd, KCIW will increase oversight and collect, at a minimum, quarterly effluent compliance samples. The basis for this determination is the extremely large permitted daily discharge volume coupled with other site specific considerations, such as the complexity and variability with the pollutants of concern that can be expected to be present at the site, based on the nature of the operation. Based on these factors, and in accordance with KCIW's CM&A fees criteria, Waste Management Duwamish Reload facility will be assigned to the CM&A fees Non-Categorical category, Tier 5 once the permitted daily discharge volume is set at 846,000 gpd.

PERMIT REVISION PROCESSING

Permit number: 7928-05

Action	Date
Final publication date	July 5, 2019
Published volume	846,000 gallons per day
Draft revision issued	NA
Final revision issued	March 18, 2022

PERMIT REVISION COMMENTS

This permit fact sheet primarily discusses the revisions made to the original permit. The fact sheet accompanying the original permit No. 7928-04 issued on August 4, 2021, includes detailed information about the company's nature of business, sources of wastewater, treatment systems, compliance history, trends in pollutants concentrations, self-monitoring requirements, KCIW monitoring, special conditions, applicable limitations, and other site information.

This permit is being revised by KCIW to address errors discovered in Table 1: Contaminated Dredged Material and Upland Soil Acceptance Criteria, located within Section S3.C.4 of Permit No. 7928-04.

The changes to Table 1 in this permit revision are as follows:

Parameter	CAS-RN	[Original] Sediment or Soil (mg/kg)	[Revised] Sediment or Soil (mg/kg)
Petroleum Hydrocarbons			
<i>Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)</i>			
Gasoline Range Organics (GRO)	-	830	2,000
Other Organics			
Benzene	71-43-2	0.30	10.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.09	14.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.15	10.0

Additional changes to this permit revision are as follows:

1. The due dates for reports per S3.E, S3.G, S3.J, and S3.K have been updated in accordance with an extension approved by KCIW on September 30, 2021. The new due dates will be contingent upon Waste Management receiving approval to discharge wastewater to the sanitary sewer through the Markey Machinery private sewer line on South Garden Street.
2. Emergency Contacts for King County (S.1) have been updated to remove Patricia Magnuson and add Ryan Salem.

**Plan of Operation
Duwamish Reload Facility
7400 8th Avenue South
Seattle, Washington**

November, 2020

Prepared for

Waste Management National Services, Inc.
Seattle, Washington

 **LANDAU
ASSOCIATES**
130 2nd Avenue South
Edmonds, WA 98020
(425) 778-0907

This Plan of Operation has been prepared under the supervision and direction of the following key staff.

LANDAU ASSOCIATES, INC.

Kent W. Wiken, PE
Senior Associate Engineer

KWW/KMS/JAK/tam

P:\1517\006.020\R\Plan of Operations\Final Plan of Operations - Revised 041818\8th Ave Plan of Operations - Rev 040318 WM revisions.docx

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1-1
2.0	PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES	2-1
2.1	Site Description	2-1
2.2	Features.....	2-1
2.3	Hours of Operation.....	2-1
2.4	Site Access	2-2
2.5	Signs.....	2-2
2.6	On-Site Traffic Flow	2-2
2.7	Personnel.....	2-2
2.8	Equipment	2-3
2.9	Maintenance Schedule	2-4
3.0	MATERIALS HANDLING OPERATIONS	3-1
3.1	Accepted Waste Types	3-1
3.2	Regulated Solid Waste Materials	3-2
3.2.1	Materials Handling Capacity	3-2
3.2.2	Operations Containment Area	3-2
3.2.3	Best Management Practices	3-2
3.2.4	Truck Unloading – Solid Waste Operations	3-4
3.2.5	Barge Offloading – Solid Waste Operations	3-4
3.2.5.1	Slip No. 1 and No. 3 Operations.....	3-4
3.2.5.2	Slip No. 2 Operations	3-4
3.2.6	Sediment Processing Area	3-5
3.2.7	Dredge Material Processing.....	3-6
3.2.8	Materials Transfer to Rail Cars or Trucks	3-7
3.2.9	Railcar Management and Shipment Offsite	3-7
3.2.9.1	Final Disposal Facilities	3-8
3.3	Overview - Non-Solid Waste Permit Activities.....	3-8
3.3.1	Non-Hazardous Bulk Liquids Transloading and Storage	3-9
3.3.1.1	Bulk Barge Liquids Transfer Best Management Practices	3-9
3.3.1.2	Non-Categorical Liquids Treatment	3-10
3.3.1.3	Materials Acceptance and Final Disposal Facilities	3-10
3.3.2	Marine Cargo/Equipment Transloading and Storage	3-11
3.3.2.1	Marine Cargo Transfer Best Management Practices	3-11
3.3.3	Rigid Containerized Materials – Intermodal Operations	3-11
3.3.3.1	Rigid Containerized Materials Transfer BMPs.....	3-11
3.3.3.2	Materials Acceptance and Final Disposal Facilities	3-11
3.3.4	Non-Rigid Containerized Materials - Intermodal Operations	3-11
3.3.4.1	Non-Rigid Containerized Materials Transfer BMPs	3-12

3.3.5	Empty Waste Handling Container Storage.....	3-12
3.3.6	Over-the-road Container Handling Equipment Storage	3-12
3.3.7	Bulk Clean Soils and Gravel Materials Storage and Transloading	3-12
3.3.8	Bulk Clean Soils and Gravel Materials Handling Capacity	3-13
3.3.9	Bulk Clean Soils Stormwater Management Area.....	3-13
3.3.9.1	Bulk Clean Soils BMPs	3-13
4.0	FACILITY MAINTENANCE/HOUSEKEEPING	4-1
4.1	General Spill Cleanup and Containment Procedures	4-1
4.1.1	Spills into the OCA	4-1
4.1.2	Spills Outside the OCA	4-1
4.1.3	Spills Directly into the LDW	4-1
4.2	Equipment Fueling, Maintenance and Cleaning	4-1
4.3	Equipment Leaks and Spills	4-2
4.4	Odor Control.....	4-2
4.5	Litter Control	4-3
4.6	Noise Control.....	4-3
4.7	Pest Control.....	4-3
4.8	Dust Control	4-3
4.9	Wastewater and Stormwater Management	4-4
4.9.1	Decant Water	4-4
4.9.2	Wheel Wash Water	4-4
4.9.3	Stormwater	4-5
4.9.4	Water Pre-Treatment System	4-5
5.0	RECORDS AND REPORTS	5-1
5.1	Comments, Suggestions, Complaints	5-1
5.2	Inspections	5-1
5.2.1	Self-Inspection.....	5-1
5.2.2	Regulatory Inspection	5-2
6.0	TRAINING AND WORKER SAFETY	6-1
7.0	FACILITY PERMANENT CLOSURE	7-1
8.0	BACKUP OPERATIONS	8-1

APPENDICES

<u>Appendix</u>	<u>Title</u>
A	Vicinity Map and Facility Layout
B	Permits
C	Special Waste Acceptance & Hazardous Waste Exclusion Plan
D	Materials Flow Schematic and Wastewater Flow Schematic
E	Emergency Management Plan
F	Forms & Reports
G	Storage and Throughput Capacity Calculations

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BMP.....	Best Management Practice
CESF	Chitosan-enhanced Sand Filtration
City	City of Seattle
cy.....	cubic yard
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
GAC	Granular Activate Carbon
gpd	gallons per day
gpm	gallons per minute
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
KCIW	King County Industrial Waste
LDW.....	Lower Duwamish Waterway
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M.....	Operations and Maintenance
OCA	Operations Containment Area
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PCB.....	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
Public Health	King County Public Health Department
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TPD.....	Tons per Day
UPRR	Union Pacific Railroad
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WM	Waste Management National Services, Inc.

This page intentionally left blank.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Waste Management National Services, Inc. (WM) operates the Duwamish Reload Facility, also called the 8th Avenue South Reload Facility or 8ASR (Facility). The Facility is a reload facility for contaminated dredge sediment, industrial wastes, and contaminated upland soil from the Duwamish River and other sites in the Pacific Northwest, including Alaska and Canada. Accepted materials arrive at the Facility from commercially operated barges, as well as trucks, and is transferred to rail or trucks for transport offsite. WM has operated the Facility since August 2014.

This Plan of Operation (Plan) establishes the practices and guidelines for the operation, use, and maintenance of the Facility in accordance with applicable requirements of the King County Board of Health Solid Waste Regulations; and standards of Chapter 173-350 of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC), *Solid Waste Handling Standards*.

The Facility operates under several permits and authorizations including, but not limited to, a “Piles Used for Storage or Treatment” Permit (Solid Waste Permit) issued by King County Public Health Department (Public Health); a Waste Discharge Permit issued by King County Industrial Waste (KCIW); and an Industrial Stormwater General Permit issued by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology). This Plan applies to those current and planned Facility activities that are regulated under the Solid Waste Permit, including:

- Offloading, transloading, loading, and storage of bulk non-hazardous contaminated dredge sediments from/to over-the-road vehicles, barges, and rail cars.
- Processing of bulk dredge sediments by screening, stabilization, dewatering, and/or mechanical means.
- Unloading, storage, and transloading of contaminated upland soil from/to over-the-road vehicles, barges, and rail cars.
- Offloading, loading, transloading, and storage of bulk and containerized non-putrescible, solid and semi-solid waste generated from marine debris and piling removal, manufacturing operations or industrial processes from/to over-the-road vehicles, barges, and rail cars.

The following current and planned Facility activities are regulated by other governing agencies or are not subject to the solid waste handling standards, but are also included in this Plan:

- Offloading, loading, transloading, and storage of marine cargo and equipment from/to over-the-road vehicles, barges, and rail cars.
- Offloading, loading, transfer, and storage of containerized non-hazardous contaminated materials in closed rigid containers (intermodal operations) from/to over-the-road vehicles, barges, and rail cars. Should any rigid container fail in structural integrity, the uncontained waste is regulated under the solid waste handling permit.
- Offloading, loading, transfer, and storage of containerized non-hazardous contaminated materials in closed non-rigid containers (intermodal operations) from/to over-the-road vehicles, barges, and rail cars. Should any non-rigid container fail in structural integrity, the uncontained waste is regulated under the solid waste handling permit.

- Storage of trucks, vehicles, rail cars and equipment.
- Mooring of marine vessels.
- Offloading, loading, transloading, and storage of clean bulk soil, sand, and gravel from/to over-the-road vehicles, barges, and rail cars.
- Offloading, loading, transloading, and storage of bulk non-hazardous liquids from/to over-the-road vehicles, barges, and rail cars.
- Processing and treatment of contaminated stormwater for discharge to sanitary sewer.
- Offloading, loading, transloading, storage, processing and treatment of bulk and containerized wastewater from non-categorical industrial sources.

This Plan has been revised from the August 21, 2017 revision previously submitted for regulatory review.

A copy of this Plan is maintained at the Facility and located in the Operations Supervisor's office. This Plan will be reviewed at least annually and will be updated, as necessary, based on any significant changes to Facility operations. Major revisions are submitted to Public Health for review and approval prior to implementation. A formal cover letter must be submitted to document the requested changes and page locations of the proposed pages to revise. Once the changes are approved by Public Health, a printed and digital copy of the revised document with a new date will be submitted to Public Health.

This Plan incorporates the following documents that may be amended in the future:

- Vicinity Map and Facility Layout (Appendix A)
- Permits, including Solid Waste Permit, Industrial Stormwater General Permit, and KCIW Waste Discharge Permit (Appendix B)
- Special Waste Acceptance & Hazardous Waste Exclusion Plan (Appendix C)
- Material Flow Schematic and Wastewater Flow Schematic (Appendix D)
- Emergency Action Plan (Appendix E)
- Forms and Reports (Appendix F)
- Storage and Throughput Capacity Calculations (Appendix G).

2.0 PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES

This section describes the Facility site, its general layout, and the roles of Facility personnel.

2.1 Site Description

The Facility is located at 7400 8th Avenue South within the city of Seattle (City) in King County, Washington (see Figure 1 of Appendix A). The property is leased to WM. The Facility is bordered on the southwest by the Lower Duwamish Waterway (LDW), to the southeast by Slip No. 4 of the LDW, to the west by 8th Avenue South, to the north by South Garden Street, and to the northeast by East Marginal Way South. The Facility covers approximately 16 acres and consists of one parcel (No. 213620-0641), which is zoned as Industrial General 1 Unlimited 85 (IG1 U/85) within the Greater Duwamish Manufacturing Industrial Urban Village Overlay, as designated by the City (City of Seattle 2014). Figure 1 of Appendix A presents the land use within a one-mile radius of the Facility, which includes King County International Airport, Interstate 5 freeway, Washington State Routes 99 and 509, and other industrial zoned property, as well as commercial and residential zoned property.

2.2 Features

The Facility layout, including the following key features, is shown on Figure 2 in Appendix A:

- Office trailers
- Barge berthing areas
- Truck scale
- Rail siding
- Water pre-treatment facility and treated water storage system
- Non-categorical liquids offload and decant system connected to the water pretreatment system
- Upland soil/Industrial/Manufacturing waste containment area
- Sediment processing area/Equipment
- Maneuvering areas, including entrance and exit
- Spill containment zone and Operations Containment Area (OCA)
- Rigid containerized media units' storage area (e.g., drums, dumpsters, intermodal and other containers designed to contain materials for transport)
- Non-hazardous bulk liquids offloading area
- Active and inactive stormwater outfalls.

2.3 Hours of Operation

The Facility's regular office hours are Monday through Friday, 7am to 5pm. Depending on operating conditions, the Facility may be open outside of regular hours by appointment and has the ability to operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. The Facility is closed on New Year's Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

2.4 Site Access

Access to the Facility is shown on Figure 2 in Appendix A. The Facility is accessed three ways: by truck, rail, and barge. Truck access is via 8th Avenue South or South Othello Street. The Facility perimeter is completely fenced (land-side) to prevent unauthorized vehicle access. Two entrance and exit gates located on 8th Avenue South, and one gate located at the East end of South Othello Street, control access to the Facility. Gates are locked during non-business hours to prevent unauthorized access.

Rail access is via the existing Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) rail line that runs adjacent to East Marginal Way South, and the rail spur extending from the East Marginal Way South rail line along the east side of the site, adjacent to the LDW Slip No. 4. As shown on Figure 2 in Appendix A, two additional temporary railroad tracks were installed in 2015 from the East Marginal rail line to allow for a more efficient operation and to minimize the risk of any spillage into Slip No. 4. A third temporary railroad track was installed in 2018 from the adjacent to the two existing temporary railroad lines to increase efficiency and material throughput. These tracks are located outside the 200-foot (ft) shoreline buffer.

Barge access is via berthing areas (piers) located on the south and southeast portion of the Facility on the LDW and Slip No. 4, respectively. These berthing areas are shown on Figure 2 in Appendix A.

2.5 Signs

A sign posted at the 8th Avenue South and South Othello Street entrances indicates the Facility name and normal business hours of operation.

2.6 On-Site Traffic Flow

Traffic patterns are designed to optimize traffic flow and maximize safety. All-weather driving surfaces are provided throughout the Facility, which is primarily paved with asphalt.

2.7 Personnel

This section describes staff functions involved in managing the Facility.

District Manager

The District Manager is directly responsible for operations and financial performance at the Facility, including compliance with environmental permits and regulations. The District Manager is the primary contact person for the Facility. The District Manager or his/her designee maintains information to be reported to local and state agencies, and manages reporting tasks. This individual may be located offsite.

Operations Supervisor

The Operations Supervisor is responsible for personnel, equipment, and operations. He/she is responsible for ensuring that proper operational practices are maintained and that the Facility is operating in conformance with the design plans and applicable regulatory requirements. He/she or his/her designee conducts various Facility inspections to ensure safe and compliant operations.

The Operations Supervisor or his/her designee maintains information to be reported to local and state agencies, and manages reporting tasks.

Equipment Operators

The Equipment Operators' activities include screening waste, operating equipment, directing traffic, managing the operations area, conducting housekeeping and regular Facility maintenance, and ensuring that materials are handled properly and efficiently.

Equipment Maintenance Personnel

Equipment Maintenance Personnel are responsible for maintaining the safe and effective operation of equipment used at the Facility. Maintenance for portable equipment occurs both onsite and offsite. Maintenance activities for rolling stock and large, fixed, and heavy equipment occur where the equipment is stationed, and may be performed either by company personnel or vendors.

Environmental Protection Manager

The Environmental Protection Manager is responsible for assessing environmental compliance at the Facility and working with the District Manager and other personnel to ensure that applicable regulatory requirements are met. This individual may be located offsite.

The above-listed job descriptions may be combined. The number of Facility personnel and specific job descriptions are subject to change.

Safety Manager

The Safety Manager is responsible for assessing OSHA compliance at the Facility and working with the District Manager and other personnel to ensure that applicable regulatory requirements are met. This individual may be located offsite.

2.8 Equipment

This section describes the types of equipment used for operations at the Facility. The Facility is equipped with four major types of equipment: 1) specialized barge offloading equipment; 2) powered industrial trucks (loaders, excavators, forklifts, etc.); 3) water pre-treatment system equipment; and 4) sediment processing equipment.

This equipment may be modified to meet inbound tonnage demands and to increase or improve processing capabilities over time. Over the period of Facility operation, equipment deletions, substitutions, or additions may occur. The Facility will maintain sufficient equipment to manage accepted materials in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and permits.

Table 1 lists the types of mobile equipment typically available for daily operations.

Table 1 Mobile Equipment

Mobile Equipment ¹	Number
Loader	2
Excavators	1
Barge Offloader	1
Water Truck/Sweeper	1
Forklifts	1
Top Lift (intermodal container lift)	1
Trackmobile (railcar mover)	1
Skid-Steer	1

¹The Facility may rent and/or hire third-party equipment, if necessary.

The Facility also uses task-specific equipment for the processing and treatment of contaminated stormwater for discharge to sanitary sewer, and for sediment dewatering and stabilization.

WMNS utilizes a third party contractor for implementation and operation of a mechanical sediment dewatering system on an as-needed basis. This system may use some of the following equipment: centrifuges, belt presses, shaker screens, conveyors, mix tanks, dissolved air flotation unit, and other equipment as required by each specific project. This system is discussed further in Section 3.2.7.

2.9 Maintenance Schedule

Routine maintenance and cleaning is performed, as necessary, to keep the on-site equipment in good working order. Preventive maintenance is performed per manufacturer's recommendations and company standards for each type of equipment. Scheduled maintenance is tracked, and maintenance records are maintained electronically. Powered industrial trucks and handling equipment are inspected before and after each use to identify and correct potential safety and maintenance issues.

3.0 MATERIALS HANDLING OPERATIONS

The Facility operates as a processing, intermodal, and transload facility for several types and classes of materials. With respect to this operations plan, the Facility handles two major categories of materials: Solid Waste Permit regulated and Non-Solid Waste Permit regulated materials. This section describes how these materials are managed by the Facility, how reporting information is obtained and tracked, and how materials generally move throughout the Facility.

3.1 Accepted Waste Types

All sediment and contaminated soil handled at the Facility must be approved into the Facility through the WM approvals process. Materials shipped offsite for disposal or transfer must also be approved through the WM approval process for the destination facility.

The types of regulated solid waste accepted at the Facility are classified as non-hazardous, non-dangerous waste (per WAC 173-303 and 40 CFR Parts 261 & 761) and include:

- Bulk contaminated dredge sediments.
- Bulk contaminated upland soils.
- Bulk and containerized non-hazardous industrial wastes and sludges.
- Non-putrescible, solid and semi-solid waste generated from marine debris and piling removal, manufacturing operations or industrial processes.
- Automotive Shredder Residue (auto fluff) and other soil-like materials that have been approved for use as alternate daily cover, other beneficial uses, or disposal at Subtitle D landfills.

Other materials transloaded at the Facility not requiring a solid waste permit include:

- Bulk liquids transloading and storage
- Bulk and containerized wastewater from non-categorical industrial sources
- Marine cargo/equipment transloading and storage
- Rigid containerized materials – Intermodal Operations
- Non-rigid containerized materials - Intermodal Operations
- Empty waste handling container storage
- Over-the-road chassis storage
- Bulk clean soil and gravel materials storage and transloading.

The Facility employs waste screening procedures to prevent the receipt of unacceptable waste types. These screening procedures are described in Appendix C, Special Waste Acceptance & Hazardous Waste Exclusion Plan. As listed in the Facility's Waste Discharge Permit, issued by KCIW, there is a requirement that waste solids processed at the Facility will not exceed the general pollutant concentrations listed in the permit (see Appendix B). As noted in the permit, WM will not accept waste materials that exceed the acceptance criteria without first obtaining written approval (email is sufficient) from KCIW.

3.2 Regulated Solid Waste Materials

The Facility receives contaminated dredge sediments via barge. Contaminated upland soils, bulk and containerized non-hazardous industrial wastes and sludges, auto fluff, non-putrescible, solid and semi-solid waste generated from manufacturing operations or industrial processes; and other soil-like materials that have been approved for use as alternate daily cover, other beneficial uses, or disposal at Subtitle D landfills arrive via trucks. These materials are offloaded from the barge or truck, and then may be further dewatered, amended, contained and/or stored onsite before being transloaded into trucks or rail cars for disposal at WM's Columbia Ridge Landfill or another approved landfill facility. Water that is removed from the dredge sediments (decant water) is conveyed to an on-site water pre-treatment system for processing, prior to being discharged to a City sanitary sewer pipe, which discharges to a King County wastewater treatment facility.

3.2.1 Materials Handling Capacity

The capacity of any facility is based upon throughput. This, in turn, is influenced by several factors, notably the amount of materials delivered to the facility, capacity of designated materials handling areas, the availability of rail cars to transport, and the amount of time devoted to accepting and transloading materials.

The maximum Facility design throughput is based on a monthly average of 6,000 tons per day. The maximum amount of materials storage at the Facility is approximately 47,000 tons including the dredge soils and the upland soils storage area. The capacity calculations for designated materials handling areas are provided in Appendix G.

The Facility's standard operating procedure for loading is generally "first-in/first-out." This provides for continual materials throughput and eliminates older materials storage. This procedure may change occasionally, when necessary, as a result of materials conditions. Materials will generally be loaded in a timely manner to minimize stockpiling and optimize incoming materials capacity.

3.2.2 Operations Containment Area

The area where contaminated sediments and upland materials are handled has been established as the (OCA). In addition to these materials streams, all non-rigid containerized (i.e. super sack) materials having the potential for stormwater contamination if spilled will be stored within the OCA. The boundary of this area is shown on Figure 2 in Appendix A. Stormwater runoff from the OCA is contained and treated as wastewater because it potentially may have contacted contaminated materials.

3.2.3 Best Management Practices

The Facility will use the following Best Management Practices (BMPs) to contain stormwater and contaminated materials within the OCA:

- 1) A minimum 6-inch-height curb is installed around the OCA to contain decant water and contaminated stormwater.

- 2) A sediment processing area, used to contain and/or process sediment, is constructed over the asphalt pavement.
- 3) A wheel wash located inside the OCA is used for trucks leaving the OCA.
- 4) A spill containment zone is located between the barge berthing area and the sediment processing area, where the barge offloading bucket moves back and forth when offloading barges. This area is asphalt-lined with an asphalt berm that is sloped away from the water to a small basin to allow accumulated water to be pumped to the wastewater treatment system. This provides containment for liquids and minimizes the potential for spillage into the LDW. During active unloading operations, the barge unloading containment area will be cleaned daily, at a minimum, or more frequently as site conditions warrant.
- 5) All asphalt paving in the OCA and the spill containment zone is sealed to prevent potential leakage of contaminated water. OCA integrity is inspected monthly during the Facility inspection. In the event that issues are identified, corrective actions are taken (i.e. resealing or replacing asphalt, etc.).
- 6) Bulk material barge unloading activities requiring dewatering or solidification will occur on Slip No. 2 in a fashion to minimize splash of material from the environmental bucket. A sloped spill plate is placed in the spill containment zone between the barges and the barge offloader so that any material spillage will go back into the barges (see Appendix A for spill plate photo). During these activities, the barge offloader is fitted with an environmental bucket that is constructed to minimize leakage during materials handling. Additionally, a permanently fixed spill apron will be placed at the edge of the dock. This spill apron is fitted with a poly tarp type bib that will extend into the barge prior to beginning the unloading process. Therefore, any drippings or spillage of material landing on the apron will be conveyed by the bib back into the barge.
- 7) Bulk material barges not requiring dewatering will occur on Slip No. 1 and/or Slip No. 3 by loading bulk materials into containers, or over the dump type vehicles on the barge prior to movement of the materials off the barge to the OCA or offsite.
- 8) Containerized material barges may be unloaded on Slip No. 1 and/or Slip No. 3 into larger intermodal containers or over-the-road dump type vehicles on the barge prior to movement of the materials off the barge to the OCA or offsite.
- 9) Barges with Intermodal containers may be unloaded using Slips No. 1 and No. 3 with intermodal containers loaded directly onto on-shore or on-barge intermodal chassis using top lift, crane, or forklift for over-the-road transfer offsite or transfer to the on-site container storage areas.
- 10) Dockside sediment control (e.g., sweeper truck, shoveling, sweeping, wash down) is performed weekly, at a minimum, or more frequently as site conditions warrant, to avoid the tracking of sediment by vehicles and personnel and to generally maintain a clean site. This includes the dock, transload area, and the haul routes.

The Operations Supervisor is responsible to ensure that all BMPs are maintained during Facility operations.

3.2.4 Truck Unloading – Solid Waste Operations

Contaminated upland soil non-hazardous industrial wastes and sludges, auto fluff, and other soil-like materials are delivered to the Facility in trucks, which dump the materials directly into the upland storage bunker. The trucks may be weighed on a certified scale when they arrive depending on Customer requirements.

The upland storage containment area is part of the OCA, which is surrounded by a 6-inch-minimum height curb (see Figure 2 in Appendix A). Free liquids collected from within the OCA area, including contact and *in situ* liquids, will be conveyed to the water pre-treatment system for discharge to the sanitary sewer. Upland soils and industrial/manufacturing wastes may arrive at the Facility in a dry state or have *in situ* water content. Dewatering is not typically required for upland materials, but, should dewatering be required, upland materials may be transferred to the Sediment Processing Area for processing or dewatering.

3.2.5 Barge Offloading – Solid Waste Operations

Barges are received and moored in one of three Slips on the LDW. The following is a general description of barge offloading practices for each slip at the Facility;

3.2.5.1 Slip No. 1 and No. 3 Operations

Barges moored at both Slip No. 1 and No. 3 are typically loaded with low-moisture bulk soils, rigid and non-rigid containerized materials, equipment, intermodal containers, or bulk liquids. Upon spotting of the barge at the dock, WM crews will coordinate with the pilots to have the barge spotted at a location where a dock ramp can be lowered onto the barge. Depending on how the individual barge is loaded, bulk soils and non-rigid containerized materials will be offloaded using equipment on-shore or on the barge into on- or off-road dump-type transport vehicles. It is anticipated that Slip One and Three can offload a monthly average of 5,000 tons per day (TPD). The transport vehicle will be positioned initially on the Slip ramp or on the barge. Materials being offloaded will be swung over the barge onto the transport vehicle, eliminating the probability of spills to the LDW or on shore. Bulk and non-rigid containerized materials offloaded from the barge will be placed in either the upland soils or the Dredge Storage and Containment Area. Intermodal containers and equipment will be stored either in the various storage areas across the site or moved offsite.

3.2.5.2 Slip No. 2 Operations

Barges moored at Slip No. 2 are typically loaded with high moisture dredge or bulk soil-like materials. The barge is moored to the dock, which positions it close enough to the concrete dock so that the spill plate will reach to the barge under normal tidal conditions on the LDW. If there is an extreme tidal fluctuation, such that the spill plate cannot divert the excess sediment water back to the barge, the barge offloading operation will be ceased until the tide changes to allow proper function of the spill plate. The barges are towed by independent operators under contract to others, and all barge movement on the LDW will be conducted in accordance with Federal Navigation Regulations.

The track-mounted barge offloader and/or slurry pumping system is anticipated to offload a monthly average of 5,000 TPD. The track-mounted barge offloader is controlled by an operator located within a climate-controlled cabin on the machine. Electricity is supplied via insulated cables from a generator or electric panels at the Facility. The barge offloader has the capability to traverse along the pier during barge offloading operations; however, unloading will always occur over the spill plate. Efforts will be made to minimize the potential for spills. In the unlikely event of accidental spillage of contaminated dredge materials into the LDW during offloading operations, immediate cleanup of the spilled materials will be conducted, and the spill will immediately be reported to both King County Public Health and Ecology. See the Facility Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP most current version on site) for spill prevention and control procedures.

Based on sediment characteristics, the material may be unloaded differently. Each of these methods are described in the sections below.

3.2.5.2.1 Non-Free Draining Sediments

Non-free draining sediments are offloaded from barges using a slurry pumping system that adds process water to the sediments at the pump. The slurried sediments are pumped to mixing tanks in the sediment processing area inside the OCA. Slurried sediments are pumped from the mixing tanks to the dewatering equipment. Once the sediment has been sufficiently dewatered, the sediment will be transferred to a storage pile on the asphalt within the OCA. From there, it will be transferred to truck or rail for off-site disposal.

3.2.5.2.2 Free Draining Sediments

Prior to offloading free-draining sediments, accumulated water in the barge is removed via a portable pump and transferred into the water pre-treatment system with discharge of pre-treated water to the sanitary sewer. Free draining sediments and debris are moved from the barge using the track-mounted barge offloader. The barge offloader transfers sediments to the sediment processing area over the spill apron. The sediment processing area is located adjacent to the barge berthing area. During track-mounted offloader operations, a spotter is positioned on the dock to monitor for spillage from the environmental bucket before transferring materials from the barge over the apron. The barge offloader swing radius allows the environmental bucket to empty into the sediment processing area grizzly screen.

3.2.6 Sediment Processing Area

Sediments are processed in the sediment processing area. This area is constructed with Conex container walls on two sides, as shown in the details provided in Appendix A. This area is within the OCA and is designed to process all sediments offloaded from the barge. Within the processing area, a mechanical separator and other associated equipment is used to dewater dredge material. This equipment is portable, expandable, and may be disassembled during site remediation or closure activities. After the completion of each transload project or at the end of the dredging season, the

surrounding work area will be cleaned and any accumulated wash water will be processed through the on-site water pre-treatment system for discharge to the sanitary sewer.

The sediment processing area facilitates the dewatering of sediments using either heavy equipment or other mechanical means. Captured decant water is pumped to the water pre-treatment system via a portable pump and overland hoses. After the material is sufficiently dewatered, the sediment will either be staged on the ground inside the OCA, transferred by mechanical means directly to a rail car, or, depending on conditions, transferred to the upland soil bunker.

3.2.7 Dredge Material Processing

The dredged material will be processed as follows:

- Decanting of water from barges, if material is free draining material. Sediment will then be transferred to the system using an excavator.
- If sediment conditions are favorable, water will be added to the barge and sediment mixed into a slurry then pumped into the process.
- Initial size classification and scalping operation to manually remove large debris.
- Mechanical Dewatering Facility may include, but is not limited to:
 - centrifuges
 - belt presses
 - shaker screens
 - conveyors
 - mix tanks
 - dissolved air flotation units.
- Water Treatment:
 - granular-activated carbon (GAC) filtration to remove contaminants
 - recovery of solids from clarification and filtration backwash at weir tank.

At the discretion of the Operations Manager, dredge materials may be amended to reduce free liquid content for the purpose of improving materials handling.

The materials used for amending wet sediments are fly ash, Portland cement, diatomaceous earth, cement kiln dust, or other acceptable effective absorbent materials depending on availability. Amendment materials will be stored under cover to reduce contact with precipitation and to minimize emissions to the air. Environmental management practices for storing and handling the amendments include: avoiding placement of the materials where there is potential for it to come into direct contact with groundwater or with surface water bodies; storing materials in an area that is dry and where contact with stormwater, surface water, or groundwater can be avoided; and using dry cleanup methods that do not create dust in the case of a spill.

The use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), such as a dust mask, safety glasses with side shields, a hard hat, and gloves will be required when workers are potentially exposed to direct contact with amendment materials (outside of equipment and vehicle cabs).

3.2.8 Materials Transfer to Rail Cars or Trucks

All sediment, contaminated soils, and containers handled at the Facility have been approved into the Facility by the WM approvals process, see Appendix C “SPECIAL WASTE ACCEPTANCE & HAZARDOUS WASTE EXCLUSION PLAN.” Materials shipped for disposal or transfer must also be approved through the WM approval process for the destination facility. Once approved, shipments will be transported via over-the-road trucks, intermodal containers, or gondola rail cars. All transloading operations occur within the OCA.

The gondola railcars are steel containers that have no doors, and are only open on the top for loading and unloading. Gondola cars are inspected on arrival for damage (e.g., holes, gaps, or openings in the side or bottom of the rail container) that could compromise their containment capability and cause potential spillage. Should defects be found in a gondola railcar, a plastic liner will be placed in the gondola rail car prior to it being loaded. If a liner is installed, this will be done in a safe manner adhering to OSHA safety standards. Each liner will be visually inspected after installation to ensure liner integrity. Materials loading BMP’s will be employed to maximize liner effectiveness and to prevent spillage. Railcars found to have free liquids prior to transport offsite will be amended with dry soils or other amendments to absorb any free liquids.

Certain dredge and contaminated soils may be directly loaded into transport trucks with dump beds for transport to WM’s Alaska St. facility for loading into gondola railcars. All materials must be approved through the WM waste approval framework prior to shipment to the Alaska Street facility. Vehicle dump beds used to transport these materials will be inspected prior to loading to ensure that there is no damage that would compromise their integrity. Should defects be found in a dump bed, a plastic liner will be placed in the dump bed prior to it being loaded. Materials loading BMP’s will be employed to maximize liner effectiveness and to prevent spillage. Truck Loads found to have free liquids prior to transport offsite will be amended with dry soils or other amendments to absorb any free liquids.

3.2.9 Railcar Management and Shipment Offsite

The Facility will generally have the capacity to transload a monthly average of 6,000 TPD. Loaded railcars will generally be picked-up once loaded by UPRR for transport at an approved landfill. At the time of pick-up, empty cars will be dropped off and spotted to continue the loading process.

Empty and loaded railcars will be moved, as needed, to facilitate UPRR transportation to the approved landfill for disposal. All railcar coordination will be conducted by Facility personnel to keep a steady flow of materials transloaded.

The rail spur includes two parallel sidings to provide capacity and operational flexibility during railcar loading and spotting activities. Front-end loaders will alternate between the eastern and western sidings during loading. Once the inside siding has reached capacity, the loaded cars on the inside siding will be moved so the empty railcars spotted on the outside siding can be loaded. Loading of the railcars will progress from north to south so that loaded railcars are in a position where they can be easily connected to an outgoing train. All loaded cars will be taken offsite by UPRR staff at the time of the scheduled pick-up.

Additional empty cars are available for continuous materials offloading from the incoming barges in order to maintain uninterrupted materials movement. The existing rail spur located along the northwestern side of Slip No. 4 may be used to store cars. Additional empty or loaded railcars may be temporarily spotted adjacent to the Facility along the East Marginal Way South mainline, which is operated by UPRR.

Prior to leaving the railcar loading area, all railcars will be visually inspected to ensure that no railcars are leaking or have dredge materials on the outside. Any materials (water or dredge sediment) that are washed off the railcar exterior surfaces will be collected and transferred to the on-site water pre-treatment system.

3.2.9.1 Final Disposal Facilities

Contaminated upland materials and dredge materials loaded into gondola railcars onsite are transported by rail to WM's Columbia Ridge Landfill located in Arlington, Oregon, or another WMs Chem Waste Management located in Arlington, Oregon. Disposal of materials in this manner meets the requirements of Seattle Municipal Code Section 21.36.112(A), and King County Code Section 10.30.20(A).

3.3 Overview - Non-Solid Waste Permit Activities

The Facility receives the following non-solid waste permit materials via Barge, Rail, and Overland Trucks:

- Bulk liquids transloading and storage
- bulk wastewater from non-categorical industrial sources
- Marine cargo/equipment - transloading and storage
- Rigid containerized materials – Intermodal Operations
- Non-rigid containerized materials - Intermodal Operations
- Empty waste handling container storage
- Over-the-road chassis storage
- Bulk clean soils and gravel materials storage and transloading.

These materials are offloaded and either temporarily stored onsite or transloaded to another conveyance offsite.

3.3.1 Non-Hazardous Bulk Liquids Transloading and Storage

The Facility receives non-hazardous bulk liquids via barge, over-the-road trucks, and rail cars. These materials are offloaded from the original conveyance and may be stored onsite in temporary tanks; treated for discharge to the sanitary sewer; or transloaded into barges, trucks, or rail cars.

Transloaded liquids will be sent for disposal to an approved disposal or treatment facility. Treated non-categorical liquids will be managed in compliance with the facilities KCIW industrial discharge permit and sent to the sanitary sewer. Solids that may be settled in these processes may be removed and comingled with other materials in the sediment processing area or OCA. Stabilized soils will be managed in accordance with Section 3.2.8 of this plan.

3.3.1.1 Bulk Barge Liquids Transfer Best Management Practices

Prior to initiating bulk barge liquid transfer operations, the transfer operator shall inspect and confirm:

- 1) The transfer system and valve alignment are ready for liquid transfer.
- 2) All parts of the transfer system not to be used during the transfer are securely closed.
- 3) Hoses and loading arms are long enough to allow movement to their limits without placing strain on the hose, loading arm, or transfer piping system.
- 4) Each hose is supported to prevent kinking or other damage to the hose and strain on its coupling.
- 5) Each hose end and loading arm that is not connected for the transfer of materials is closed off using appropriate closure devices.
- 6) All transfer hoses are free of defects that would permit the discharge of materials through the hose material or cause the hose to fail under normal operating conditions.
- 7) All connections in the transfer system are leak free.
- 8) Discharge containment equipment is readily accessible or deployed, as applicable, and is in place and drained to provide the required capacity.
- 9) The transfer operator is maintaining visual contact with connection and overflow devices during the entire transfer operation, and the emergency means of shutdown is in position and operable.
- 10) Adequate lighting is provided for transfer operations between vessels, trucks, or rail cars from sunset to sunrise.

For transfers from/to moored marine vessels, the transfer operator shall check the mooring of the vessel to ensure proper alignment of transfer connections with minimum surge of the vessel.

For transfers from/to a truck or rail car, the transfer operator shall ensure the brakes are set and wheel chocks are placed, as appropriate, to ensure proper alignment of transfer connections.

The transfer operator shall have a pre-transfer conference with other individuals involved to ensure each person assisting with the transfer understands the details of the transfer operation. Suggested topics for discussion as are follows;

- 1) The type materials being transferred.
- 2) The sequence of transfer operations.
- 3) The expected transfer rate.
- 4) The name and location of each person participating in the transfer operation.
- 5) Details of the transferring and receiving systems including procedures to ensure that the transfer pressure does not exceed the maximum allowable working pressure (MAWP) for each hose assembly, loading arm, and/or transfer pipe system.
- 6) Emergency procedures.
- 7) Discharge containment procedures.
- 8) Discharge reporting procedures.
- 9) Transfer shutdown procedures.
- 10) If the transfer operations personnel use radios, a predetermined frequency for communications during the transfer, agreed upon by both.

Site personnel shall review and inspect the liquids storage areas and conveyances for leaks and spills as outlined in Section 5.2.1.

3.3.1.2 Non-Categorical Liquids Treatment

Volumes of non-categorical liquids will arrive at the Facility via, barge, rail, or over-the-road vehicles. Bulk non-categorical liquids arriving on barges or by rail tanker will be offloaded using the procedures in 3.3.1.1 and sent to the water pretreatment system. Volumes arriving in over-the-road tankers and vacuum-type vehicles will tip directly into either the OCA or into a receiving system piped directly to the process water pre-treatment system. The materials accepted in this process will be in compliance with the facilities KCIW industrial discharge permit. Liquids that decant from the solids tipped directly in the OCA will be transferred to the treatment system using the same return pipeline that leads from the treated water storage tanks to the wastewater pretreatment system. Liquids that decant from the receiving system will be sent directly to the process water pre-treatment system.

3.3.1.3 Materials Acceptance and Final Disposal Facilities

All non-hazardous liquids handled at the Facility have been approved into the Facility by the WM approvals process (Appendix C); liquids shipped for disposal or transfer must also be approved through the WM approval process for the destination facility. Once approved, shipments offsite will be transported via over-the-road trucks, intermodal containers, or rail cars.

3.3.2 Marine Cargo/Equipment Transloading and Storage

The Facility receives general marine cargo via barge, over-the-road trucks, and rail cars. These materials are offloaded from the original conveyance and may be stored onsite or transloaded onto barges, trucks, or rail cars for shipment offsite. Marine cargo generally includes containerized and un-containerized products and equipment used in the marine industry.

3.3.2.1 Marine Cargo Transfer Best Management Practices

Upon arrival at the Facility, and prior to unloading and transfer, the exterior surfaces of the marine cargo shall be visually inspected for the presence of stormwater contaminants. Should the visual inspection indicate the presence of possible contaminants, the cargo will be securely tarped or stored undercover.

Site personnel shall review and inspect the marine cargo storage areas for leaks, spills, and tarp integrity as outlined in Section 5.2.1.

3.3.3 Rigid Containerized Materials – Intermodal Operations

The Facility receives non-hazardous materials and media destined for disposal in rigid sealed containers via barge, over-the-road trucks, and rail cars. These materials are offloaded from the original conveyance and may be stored onsite in temporary storage areas or transloaded into barges, trucks, or rail cars. Transloaded rigid containerized materials destined for disposal will be sent to an approved disposal or treatment facility.

3.3.3.1 Rigid Containerized Materials Transfer BMPs

Upon arrival at the Facility and prior to unloading and transfer the exterior surfaces of the rigid sealed containers shall be visually inspected for the presence of stormwater contaminants and leaking seals. Should the visual inspection indicate the presence of possible contaminants or defects, the cargo will be securely tarped and/or transferred to the upland soil containment area. Should any rigid container fail in structural integrity, the uncontained waste is regulated under the solid waste handling permit.

Site personnel shall review and inspect the Rigid Container storage areas for leaks, spills, and tarp integrity as outlined in Section 5.2.

3.3.3.2 Materials Acceptance and Final Disposal Facilities

All ridged containerized materials handled at the Facility have been approved into the Facility by the WM approvals process, materials shipped for disposal or transfer must also be approved through the WM approval process for the destination facility. Once approved, shipments will be transported via over-the-road trucks, intermodal containers, or gondola rail cars.

3.3.4 Non-Rigid Containerized Materials - Intermodal Operations

The Facility receives non-hazardous materials and media destined for disposal in non-rigid sealed containers (i.e. Supersacks) via barge, over-the-road trucks, and rail cars. These materials are offloaded from the original conveyance and may be stored onsite in the upland soils storage areas or

transloaded directly onto barges, trucks, or rail cars. Transloaded non-rigid containerized materials destined for disposal will be sent to an approved disposal or treatment facility.

3.3.4.1 Non-Rigid Containerized Materials Transfer BMPs

Upon arrival at the Facility, and prior to unloading and transfer, the exterior surfaces of the non-rigid sealed containers shall be visually inspected for the presence of defects (rips, tears); stormwater contaminants; and leaking media. Should the visual inspection indicate the presence of possible contaminants or defects, the cargo will be securely tarped and/or transferred to the upland soil containment area. Non-Rigid containers with damage significantly affecting the structural integrity of the container shall be reloaded in new containers prior to shipment offsite. Should any non-rigid container fail in structural integrity, the uncontained waste is regulated under the solid waste handling permit.

Site personnel shall review and inspect the non-rigid containers in the upload soils storage area for leaks, spills, container integrity, and tarp integrity as outlined in Section 5.2.

3.3.5 Empty Waste Handling Container Storage

The Facility receives empty waste handling containers via barge, over-the-road trucks, and rail cars. These containers are offloaded from the original conveyance and may be stored onsite in the container storage areas or transloaded directly onto barges, trucks, or rail cars.

Site personnel shall review and inspect the containers in the storage area for leaks, spills, container integrity, and tarp integrity as outlined in Section 5.2.

3.3.6 Over-the-road Container Handling Equipment Storage

The Facility receives over-the-road container handling equipment (intermodal container chassis, rolloff container trailers) via barge, over-the-road trucks, and rail cars. The equipment is offloaded or disconnected from the original conveyance and may be stored onsite in the storage areas or transloaded directly onto barges, trucks, or rail cars.

Tarps, spill pans, and a spill containment device will be placed at container handling equipment with observable leaks.

Site personnel shall review and inspect the container handling equipment in the storage area, as appropriate, for leaks, spills, and containment integrity as outlined in Section 5.2.

3.3.7 Bulk Clean Soils and Gravel Materials Storage and Transloading

Once the materials storage area is constructed, the Facility will receive un-contaminated soils and gravels via barge, over-the-road trucks, and rail cars. These materials are offloaded from the conveyance, and then stored onsite in dedicated storage areas before being transloaded into barges, trucks, or rail cars.

3.3.8 Bulk Clean Soils and Gravel Materials Handling Capacity

The capacity of any facility is based upon throughput. This, in turn, is influenced by several factors, notably the amount of materials delivered to the facility, capacity of designated materials handling areas, and the amount of time devoted to accepting and transloading materials.

The maximum Facility design acceptance for bulk soil and gravel is 2,000 TPD. The maximum amount of bulk soil and gravel storage at the Facility is approximately 20,000 tons within several future storage areas to be located throughout the site.

The Facility's standard operating procedure for loading is generally "first-in/first-out." This provides for continual materials throughput. This procedure may change occasionally, when necessary, as a result of materials conditions.

3.3.9 Bulk Clean Soils Stormwater Management Area

No contaminated soils will be stored in the bulk clean soils area. The areas where the uncontaminated soils and gravels will be handled and stored will have stormwater structural controls. Figure 2 in Appendix A will be updated to show the storage areas once constructed. Stormwater runoff from these areas is managed with structural controls and BMP's prior to being discharged to the LDW in compliance with the Facility's NPDES permit.

3.3.9.1 Bulk Clean Soils BMPs

The Facility will use the following BMPs to contain stormwater and contaminants:

- 1) Tarps, silt fences, hay bales, and straw waddles will be employed to reduce the stormwater contaminant loading to the catch basins in the area.
- 2) A wheel wash will be used for trucks leaving the site from the storage areas.
- 3) Sediment control (e.g., sweeper truck, shoveling, sweeping, wash down) is performed weekly, at a minimum, or more frequently as site conditions warrant, to avoid the tracking of sediment by vehicles and personnel and to generally maintain a clean site. This includes the storage and transload areas, and the haul routes.

The Operations Supervisor is responsible to ensure that all BMPs are maintained and effective during Facility operations.

4.0 FACILITY MAINTENANCE/HOUSEKEEPING

This section describes Facility maintenance and housekeeping procedures. The Facility is inspected in compliance with Section 5.2 of the plan, and any noted issues requiring attention are addressed promptly to assure that appropriate standards of cleanliness and environmental protection are maintained. The sections below describe items that are critical in maintaining these standards.

4.1 General Spill Cleanup and Containment Procedures

Procedures and engineering controls are in place to eliminate the potential for spills. There are three categories of potential spills at the Facility: those inside the OCA; those outside the OCA, but on asphalt; and those draining directly to the LDW.

4.1.1 Spills into the OCA

Site personnel will perform cleanup operations to maintain general housekeeping within the OCA at a minimum daily, or more frequently as site conditions warrant.

4.1.2 Spills Outside the OCA

For spills outside the OCA, but on the asphalt areas, site personnel will immediately contain and clean up spilled materials. Spilled materials will be returned to the OCA.

4.1.3 Spills Directly into the LDW

In the unlikely event of accidental spillage of uncontained contaminated dredge materials into the LDW during offloading operations, unloading operations will be ceased and the appropriate regulatory agencies will be notified. Spill response and cleanup shall follow the Spill Plan within the Facility SWPPP (a copy of the most current version SWPPP is located in the Facility office). Cleanup of the spilled materials will be completed once a cleanup plan is approved. For contained materials, an immediate effort will be undertaken to remove the spilled material from the LDW; concurrently, both King County Public Health and Ecology will be notified.

4.2 Equipment Fueling, Maintenance and Cleaning

Facility equipment is fueled by a third-party vendor. There are no fuel storage tanks at the Facility. Fueling frequency depends on operational activity and will be generally performed on the areas shown on Figure 2 in Appendix A. All fueling is done via wet-line transfer (direct from fuel truck to equipment). The driver is required to report any spills or observed leaks from equipment prior to leaving the site.

All vehicle/equipment washing will occur within the OCA and any wash water will be collected and pumped to the on-site water pretreatment system and then discharged to the municipal sewer system. Trucks entering the OCA will exit through a wheel wash. The water used in the wheel wash system is recycled. Particulates and floatable oils will be separated by the system. Accumulations will be removed on a routine basis and properly disposed of. Should the system need to be emptied for

maintenance or repairs, the water in the system will be removed and either transferred to the on-site water pretreatment system or hauled off-site to an authorized treatment facility. Any drip-off or drag out past the wheel wash will be collected in a nearby plugged catch basin and piped to the on-site water pretreatment system.

4.3 Equipment Leaks and Spills

Leaks or spills at the Facility are most likely to be caused by defective or broken equipment. The substances most likely to be released include hydraulic fluid, diesel fuel, motor oil, or radiator fluid. Spill kits are placed at various locations around the Facility (as shown on Figure E-1 in Appendix E). In addition, spill kits are located on each fueling truck. Inside each spill kit is a catch basin cover to prevent any spills from entering a catch basin, which will be deployed to cover the nearest catch basin(s) should a spill occur. WM employees receive spill prevention and response training during new hire training and refresher training on a regular basis.

Should a spill or leak occur, priority is given to safety for employees and to preventing the released substance from entering any sanitary or stormwater collection point. Per the Facility SWPPP (Sound Earth Strategies 2015 or most current version), the spill should be immediately contained to prevent entry into the stormwater system. Once contained, all impacted areas/equipment should be immediately (or as soon as possible) cleaned and decontaminated. Should a reportable quantity of spilled material enter the storm or sanitary system, or any water body, the spill will immediately (or as soon as possible) be contained and removed. Regulatory agencies, including City of Seattle Public Utilities, Public Health, KCIW, Ecology, and the National Response Center, will be notified of the incident according to applicable regulatory requirements. All spills will be investigated and documented pursuant to regulatory requirements with the intent of preventing future recurrences.

For all reportable events, written notice will be submitted to the appropriate regulatory agencies describing the incident and providing specifics on the material released, possible causes, and actions taken.

4.4 Odor Control

The following methods are used to minimize the likelihood of odors drifting offsite:

- The materials move continually throughout the Facility, which minimizes potential for odors.
- Materials processing equipment is cleaned monthly, or more frequently if necessary, to minimize potential for odors.
- Full railcars are covered with plastic sheets if odors become problematic.
- Standard operating procedure for loading is “first-in/first-out.”

Should off-site odors be identified, the Operations Supervisor investigates, determines the source of the problem, and institutes corrective actions, as appropriate. Corrective actions would typically

include: 1) spraying a mist with an organic odor-neutralizing agent over the odiferous material, or 2) covering any materials in storage bins that are not active.

4.5 Litter Control

Although litter is not expected to be an issue since the material being handled is sediment and soil, the following BMPs will be used to minimize off-site litter:

- The Facility and surrounding area is inspected for the presence of litter related to Facility activities on a daily basis.
- Litter is removed from roadways used to access the Facility on a weekly basis, at a minimum, or more frequently as conditions warrant.

4.6 Noise Control

Noise could be a potential concern at material handling facilities. WM operates a noise management and hearing conservation program to minimize the potential for employee exposure to excessive noise. WM also takes measures to ensure that the Facility operates in accordance with local noise ordinances. Measures include use of engineering controls such as enclosing engines, generators, and noisy machinery, as needed; ongoing equipment maintenance; operational controls; training; and availability of PPE. An example of this is the use of an electric barge offloader, which is much quieter than conventional diesel-powered equipment.

4.7 Pest Control

Since wastes are continually transloaded and consist of sediment and soil, there should be little attraction for pests. However, the following methods are used to minimize pest occurrence:

- Monthly inspection of the Facility focuses attention on areas or practices where pests may be encountered so that their occurrence can be prevented or minimized.
- Operational areas at the Facility are paved or graveled and free of vegetation that could harbor pests.
- Materials are handled and processed as quickly as possible to minimize potential for pest harborage.
- A pest control program, including rodent, insect, and bird control, will be contracted to a qualified pest control company should the inspections indicate a need for this service.

4.8 Dust Control

The primary material handled is dredge soil, which is sufficiently wet to not create dust. Should an issue arise, fugitive dust is controlled during dry weather periods by Facility personnel using a hose or water truck to spray water intermittently over the material unloading and the railcar loading areas. A misting system, either portable or stationary, may be used as well, if necessary. Facility personnel are given training on dust control BMPs and proper use of PPE (such as dust masks). Facility personnel will

monitor on-site dust conditions continuously during active operations to ensure adequate control measures are being employed to control fugitive dust.

Facility access ways and traffic areas are watered and swept, daily, at a minimum, or more frequently as site conditions warrant, to control dust. In addition, on-site fire hydrants are used to spray down roadways, when necessary, during dry weather periods. This keeps the potential for fugitive dust low while mechanical sweeping is performed. Suction sweeping with water sprayers is also performed.

4.9 Wastewater and Stormwater Management

Stormwater runoff and discharge is managed through a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit administered by Ecology. Wastewater discharge from solid waste handling activities is managed through a Waste Discharge Permit administered by KCIW. Wastewater sources include contaminated sediment decant water and OCA stormwater that has contacted contaminated sediments or contaminated upland materials. A pre-treatment system is in place to treat Facility wastewater prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer.

4.9.1 Decant Water

Decant water will generally be collected from the OCA, spill containment zone, non-categorical liquids receiving station, and incoming barges. Decant water will be transferred via a portable pump and overland piping/hoses to the water pre-treatment system.

Collection and removal of carriage (decant) water from the dredge barges will be dependent upon the amount of free water in the barge as a result of the dredging operation. A submersible pump within a larger diameter perforated pipe will be placed in a low section of the barge that has the largest observed volume of free water and/or saturated sediments. The water will then be pumped via hose to the water pre-treatment system.

Once the dredge sediment is off-loaded, the remaining water within the barge will be pumped to the water pre-treatment system.

Wet non-free draining dredge sediments will be processed in the sediment processing area. Within the sediment processing area, the free water will be pumped, as needed, to the water pre-treatment system or reused in the process by a pump and overland piping/hoses.

The amount of water in each barge varies, so the time for the dewatering process will vary depending on conditions.

4.9.2 Wheel Wash Water

The wheel wash at the exit from the OCA has a closed-loop wash-water recirculation system. During normal operations, no volume of truck wash-water is expected to drain to the pre-treatment system. The system uses flocculant to remove solids on an ongoing basis from the recirculated water. The

wheel wash will be inspected daily to ensure proper system function and verify recirculated wash-water remains suitable to prevent sediment track out from the site. If wheel wash water becomes unsuitable for use, the wheel wash water will be processed through the pre-treatment system prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer.

4.9.3 Stormwater

As required by the Facility's NPDES Permit(**No. WAR302034**), a SWPPP has been prepared for the Facility. The SWPPP is updated, as needed, to reflect changes to the adaptive management stormwater controls at the Facility, including changes in industrial activities or associated pollution prevention BMPs. If the SWPPP changes, this section of the Plan must be updated accordingly.

All stormwater runoff collected outside the OCA is treated via an advanced stormwater treatment system (ATS) prior to discharge to the LDW. The stormwater collection and drainage system convey stormwater from the five drainage areas outside of the OCA to the ATS via a single force main. Treated stormwater is discharged through a single outfall, Outfall A, in accordance with the NPDES permit.

The stormwater ATS has been designed to manage in excess of the 2-year recurrence interval, 24-hour duration storm event. The design calculations are provided in the Phase II engineering report (Landau Associates 2016).

All stormwater runoff collected within the OCA is treated as wastewater and directed to the water pre-treatment system prior to being discharged to the sanitary sewer. Most of the stormwater within the OCA flows into storm drain catch basins associated with Outfall 3, although a portion is collected in catch basins that drain to Outfalls 1 and 2. To contain the contact stormwater collected in the OCA, Outfall 3 is plugged prior to the discharge point to the LDW, to prevent stormwater runoff from the operation area from discharging to surface water. Stormwater runoff is pumped to the water pre-treatment system from a stormwater catch basin located just upstream of Outfall 3. In addition, the existing catch basins in Outfall 1 and 2 that are located within the OCA are closed with conventional mechanical plugs typically used for this purpose, as well as being covered with solid steel plates in place of grates.

4.9.4 Water Pre-Treatment System

The water pre-treatment system is required by the KCIW Waste Discharge Permit and treats all Facility wastewater and non-categorical liquids prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer. The pre-treatment system is located to the southwest of the sediment processing area (see Figure 2 in Appendix A). An engineering report (*Engineering Report, 8th Avenue South Reload Facility, 7400 8th Avenue South, Seattle, Washington*) for the water pre-treatment system was prepared by Landau Associates and approved by KCIW. Figures 3 and 3A of the engineering report show schematic diagrams of the water pre-treatment system, and are also provided in Appendix D.

The water pre-treatment system is a chitosan-enhanced sand filtration (CESF) system with granular activated carbon (GAC) vessels for a polishing treatment step, designed to remove suspended solids and associated pollutants such as hydrocarbons, metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). In general, the pre-treatment process includes an inlet weir/settling tank, storage/treatment tanks, a sand filter system consisting of individual sand filter vessels, and a control system housed within a trailer. Two GAC vessels are used for the final polishing treatment step prior to discharge. Treated water may either be temporarily stored in the storage tanks or discharged directly to the sanitary sewer.

The water pre-treatment system has been designed to manage in excess of the 2-year recurrence interval, 24-hour duration storm event. The design calculations are provided in the wastewater pre-treatment engineering report (Landau Associates 2015).

The pre-treatment system is designed with pre-treatment and post-treatment storage to support 24-hour dredge operations during the design storm event. An operations and maintenance (O&M) manual has been prepared by the pre-treatment system vendor prior to the system being installed and operational, and is available for reference onsite. The pre-treatment system is operated only by appropriately trained and qualified personnel.

5.0 RECORDS AND REPORTS

This section describes the records maintained by the Facility and the reports that are submitted by the Facility. Daily, weekly, monthly, and annual records are maintained for the purpose of meeting applicable regulatory requirements. The information recorded is sufficient to generate the data needed to meet regulatory reporting obligations.

These reports include an annual report that is submitted to Public Health and/or Ecology by April 1 of each year. The annual report describes the Facility's activities during the previous calendar year and includes a report of the annual quantity and type of solid waste handled by the Facility, including amounts received, amounts removed, and the amount of waste remaining at the Facility at year's end, in tons.

Records required by Public Health and/or Ecology, which include inspection documentation, tonnage reports, etc., are maintained for a minimum of 5 years. Other records are maintained according to pertinent regulatory requirements, contractual obligations, and company policies.

5.1 Comments, Suggestions, Complaints

Comments, suggestions, and complaints are accepted in writing or by telephone at the Facility mailing address shown on the cover. The telephone is staffed during normal working hours. An automated messaging system records calls during busy periods and after hours. The Operations Supervisor assures that calls are returned promptly and that all valid complaints are entered on our complaint log and addressed in a reasonable manner. A copy of the complaint log is included in Appendix F.

5.2 Inspections

There are two categories of inspections at the Facility: self-inspection and regulatory inspection, as described below.

5.2.1 Self-Inspection

The Operations Supervisor or his/her designee conducts a visual review covering significant aspects of Facility operations, including stockpile areas, weekly, at a minimum, or more frequently as site conditions warrant. If deficiencies are noted, a corrective action plan will be initiated within 24 hours. Additional inspections are performed during and following high precipitation events.

Documented inspections by the Operations Supervisor or his/her designee occur at a minimum weekly. A Weekly Inspection Form (Appendix F) is used to assure all pertinent areas of the Facility are inspected. The date and time of the inspection, the inspector's printed and written name, observations, and the date and nature of corrective actions are included on the inspection log. Documented monthly stormwater inspections are completed to comply with the Industrial Stormwater General Permit.

The completed inspection forms constitute the Inspection Log and are kept at the Facility for 5 years. Environmental, safety, or compliance issues noted on self-inspections are corrected as soon as is feasible and the date of corrective action is noted.

5.2.2 Regulatory Inspection

Agency personnel, including Public Health, Ecology, Washington Department of Labor & Industries, and others, may inspect the Facility at any reasonable time. Agency inspections may be announced or unannounced.

Necessary corrective actions are monitored through an internal tracking system to ensure timely resolution. The internal tracking system used is WM's electronic CYCLE task management program. CYCLE is used to track timely corrective action completion incorporating the issue, corrective action, preventative action, and deadline for task completion.

6.0 TRAINING AND WORKER SAFETY

Safety is a key part of operating a material handling facility. WM implements and constantly inspects, trains, and adjusts programs and policies for the purpose of protecting public health and worker safety. Worker safety is regulated under WAC Chapter 296-62, 296-65, and 296-24, administered by the Washington Department of Labor & Industries. In general, materials handled onsite are not classified as hazardous substances and, therefore, HAZWOPER training is not required for Facility employees. Other certifications are maintained as required by other regulatory agencies.

A site-specific health and safety plan is maintained at the Facility. Key topics are summarized below. The site-specific health and safety plan is available for review.

Employees are trained on topics relevant to their job description at the time of initial hiring or transfer, and training is refreshed on an annual basis, thereafter. The list of training topics is extensive and includes, but is not limited to: unacceptable waste recognition and exclusion; Facility housekeeping and maintenance; equipment operation and inspection; employee right to know; PPE; safe work practices; hazard recognition and avoidance; control of hazardous energy; blood borne pathogen awareness; slips, trips, and falls; walking and working surfaces; fire extinguishers; spill prevention and management; solid waste permit requirements; industrial waste discharge permit requirements; stormwater permit requirements; and emergency management procedures.

An Emergency Management Plan describing the type and location of potential hazards, as well as the location and type of emergency response equipment, is maintained onsite and is reviewed with employees annually, at a minimum. The current Emergency Management Plan is attached as Appendix E.

First aid kits and fire extinguishers are located onsite in buildings and near and/or on equipment as specified by the Uniform Fire Code, the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act, and environmental regulations and permits, and are maintained as appropriate. A shower and eyewash station is located in the office. Spill response kits are located throughout the Facility. Appendix E, Figure E-1, Emergency Site Plan, shows the location of these items.

7.0 FACILITY PERMANENT CLOSURE

Public Health will be notified 60 days in advance of closure. At the time the Facility is permanently closed, as described in WAC 173-304-100, the following tasks will be performed:

- All materials shall be removed and managed at a disposal facility authorized to accept the materials. WM will develop, keep, and abide by a closure plan approved by the jurisdictional health department as part of the permitting process. At a minimum, the closure plan shall include the methods of removing waste.
- The OCA will be thoroughly swept and cleaned.
- Debris will be removed from stormwater drains, sumps, and catch basins.
- Litter around the Facility will be removed.
- The fence and gate will be left intact, and unauthorized persons will be prevented from entering by means of a gate and signs.
- Regulatory agencies will be notified as required by applicable laws, regulations, and permits.

The Facility may be converted to other uses in accordance with applicable leases, contracts, permits, and regulations.

At some future date, the Facility will undergo planned cleanup and remediation activities. While these activities are occurring, certain operations may be temporarily discontinued, modified, or relocated.

8.0 BACKUP OPERATIONS

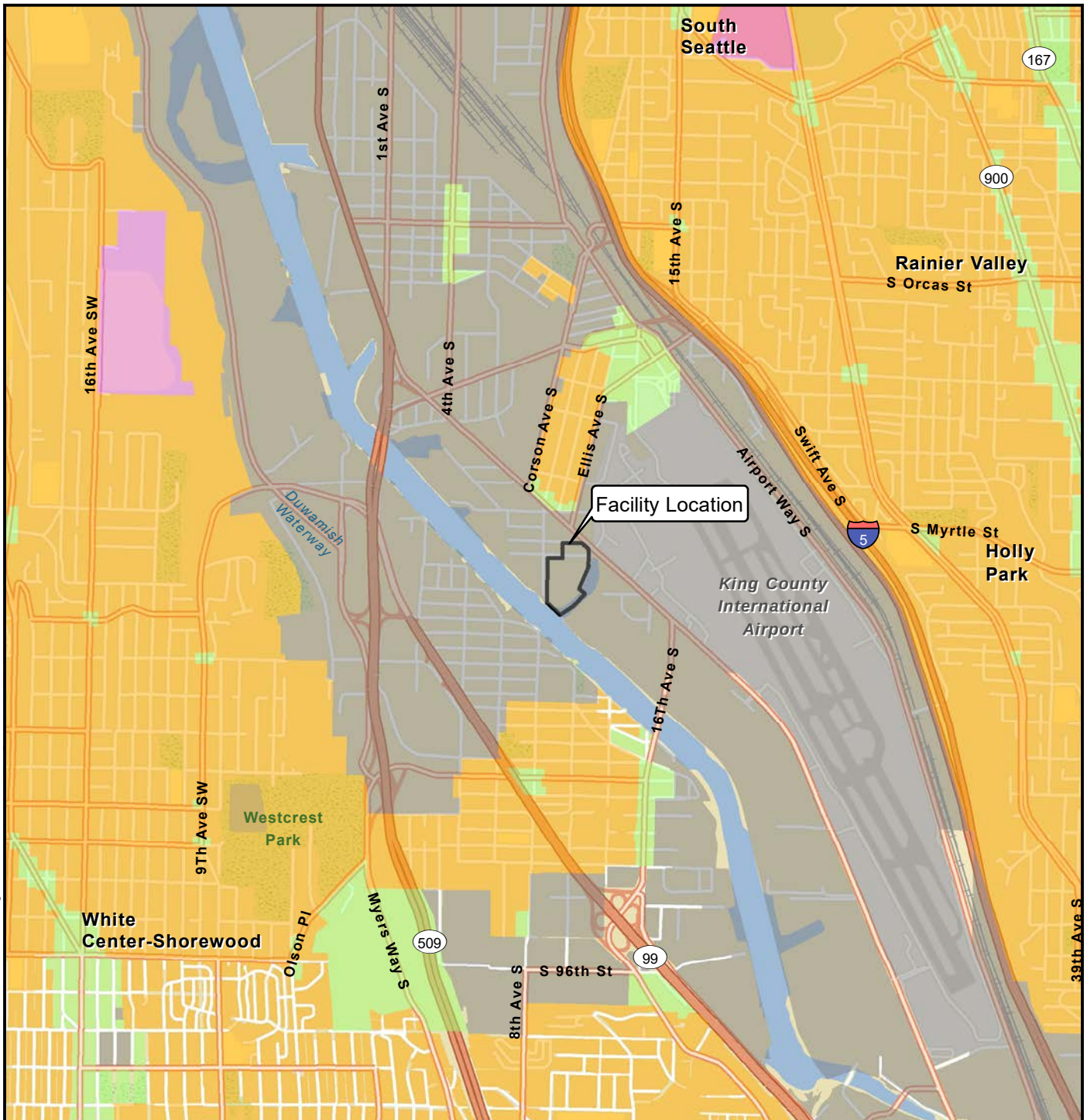
In the event the Facility is unable to process materials due to unexpected or unforeseen circumstances, the following alternative facilities/methods may be implemented:

- Diversion of incoming materials to other contracted and authorized handling facilities:
 - WM will contract with WM approved facilities, such as LaFarge Seattle, as backup facilities on a per project basis for diverted dredge materials.
 - WM will use the WM Alaska Street facility for all diverted upland materials
- Shipping via truck.

Examples of instances in which the above actions may be taken include, but are not limited to, a natural disaster such as an earthquake, a fire/explosion related to Facility equipment or machinery, or other severe conditions that limit the Facility's operational capabilities.

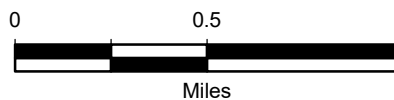
Vicinity Map and Facility Layout

G:\Projects\1517006\020\021\F01\VicinityMap.mxd 12/2/2015 NAD 1983 StatePlane Washington North FIPS 4601 Feet



Zoning

- Commercial
- Industrial
- Major Institution
- Residential



Data Sources: King County GIS; Esri 2012.



Waste Management
Duwamish Reload Facility
7400 8th Avenue South
Seattle, Washington

Vicinity Map

Figure
1

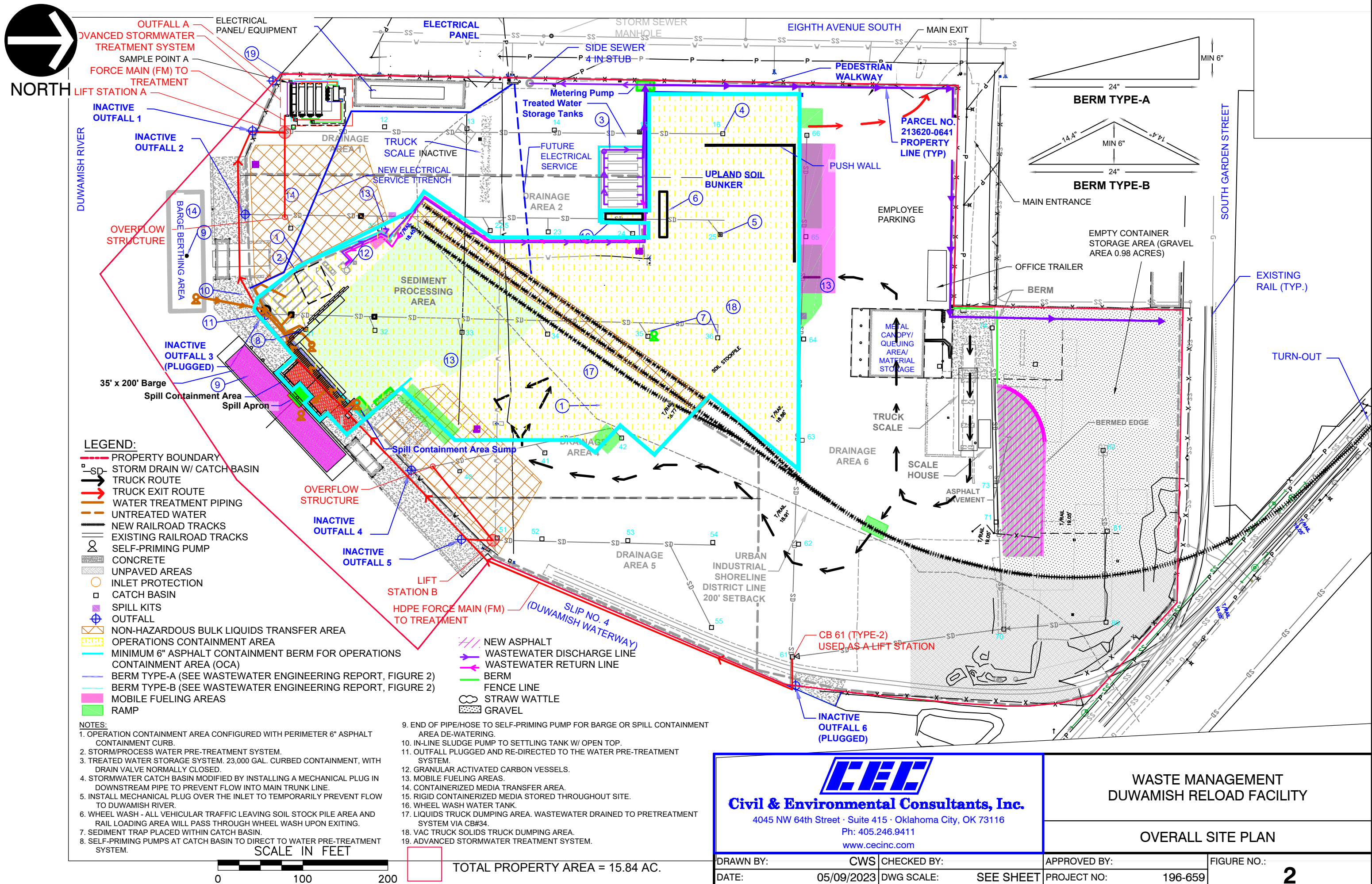




FIGURE 3 - Spill Plate Used During Barge Offloading

Permits



King County

Wastewater Treatment Division

Industrial Waste Program

Department of Natural Resources and Parks

201 South Jackson Street, Suite 5513

Seattle, WA 98104-3855

206-477-5300 Fax 206-263-3001

TTY Relay: 711

March 18, 2022

SENT VIA EMAIL ONLY

ELECTRONIC READ RECEIPT REQUESTED

Zachary Jenkins
Waste Management Inc.
7400 8th Avenue S.
Seattle, WA 98108
zjenkins@wm.com

Issuance of Revised Wastewater Discharge Permit No. 7928-05 to Waste Management National Services - Duwamish Reload Facility by King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

The enclosed revised Permit No. 7928-05 covers the wastewater discharge from the Waste Management National Services - Duwamish Reload Facility operation located at 7400 8th Avenue South, Seattle, Washington. All discharges from this facility, and actions and reports relating thereto, shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

The enclosed Permit No. 7928-05 supersedes and cancels Permit No. 7928-04 effective April 7, 2022. There will be no issuance fee assessed for this revision as it was initiated by the King County Industrial Waste Program.

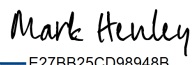
The main changes to this revised permit are corrections to acceptance criteria values for gasoline range organics, benzene, tetrachloroethylene, and trichloroethylene in Table 1 (S3.C.4). Due dates for reports required per S3.E, S3.G, S3.J, and S3.K have been updated to reflect an approved extension.

If you have any questions about this permit or your wastewater discharge, please call Ryan Salem at 206-477-5476 or email him at ryan.salem@kingcounty.gov. You may also wish to visit our program's Internet pages at: www.kingcounty.gov/industrialwaste.

Zachary Jenkins
March 18, 2022
Page 2

Thank you for helping support our mission to protect public health and enhance the environment.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

E27BB25CD98948B...

Mark Henley
Program Manager

Enclosures

e-cc: Maia Hoffman, Washington State Department of Ecology, mhof461@ecy.wa.gov
Julie Howell, Seattle Public Utilities, julie.howell@seattle.gov

Permit No.: 7928-05

Issuance Date: August 4, 2021

Effective Date: August 15, 2021

Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022

Expiration Date: August 14, 2026



King County

REVISED WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT

Department of Natural Resources and Parks

Industrial Waste Program

201 S. Jackson Street, Suite 5513

Seattle, WA 98104-3855

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 90.48 RCW as amended,
Public Law 92-500, and King County Code 28.84.060,
a Waste Discharge Permit is issued to:

Waste Management National Services - Duwamish Reload Facility

Facility location: 7400 8th Avenue S.
Seattle, WA 98108

Business hours phone: 206-496-7480

Emergency (24-hour) phone: 206-305-6022

Mailing address: 7400 8th Avenue S.
Seattle, WA 98108

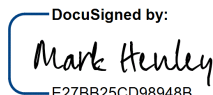
Permission is hereby granted to discharge industrial wastewater from the above-identified facility into the King County sewerage system in accordance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements set forth in this permit.

This permit is based on information provided in the permit application, which together with the following conditions and requirements are considered part of the permit. All requirements and ordinances of King County pertaining to the discharge of wastes into the King County sewerage system are hereby made a condition of this permit. All discharges and activities authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

This permit is not transferable without authorization from the King County Industrial Waste Program (KCIW). Failure to provide advance notice of a transfer renders this waste discharge permit voidable on the date of facility transfer.

DocuSigned by:

By


F27BR25CD98948B

Mark Henley, Industrial Waste Program Manager

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

S1	Emergency Contacts
S2	Permit Summary and Company Identification
S3	Special Conditions or Compliance Schedule
S4	Effluent Limitations and Self-Monitoring Requirements
S5	Sample Site Access and Identification
S6	Notification Requirements
S7	Monitoring and Record Keeping
S8	Operations and Maintenance
S9	General Conditions
S10	Washington State Department of Ecology Conditions
	Company Fact Sheet
	King County Code – Title 28

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S1. EMERGENCY CONTACTS

KING COUNTY

Industrial Waste Program (8 a.m. – 5 p.m., weekdays): 206-477-5300

Ryan Salem, Industrial Waste Compliance Investigator: 206-477-5476

Mark Henley, Industrial Waste Program Manager: 206-263-6994

Your emergency contact after 5 p.m. weekdays and on weekends is:

West Point Treatment Plant: 206-263-3801

If unable to reach anyone at this number call:

South Treatment Plant: 206-263-1760

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

24-Hour emergency spill phone number: 206-594-0000

Permit No.: 7928-05
 Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
 Effective Date: August 15, 2021
 Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
 Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S2. PERMIT SUMMARY AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

A. Summary Information

The following industrial waste discharge sites have been identified for this facility:

<i>Sample Site No.</i>	<i>Limit Type</i>	<i>Daily Maximum Discharge Volume (gpd)</i>	<i>Description</i>
IW1215A	King County Local Limits	144,000 or 846,000*	Sample tap on treatment system discharge pipe
		<i>Maximum Flow Rate (gpm)</i>	
IW1215B	Flow Rate	100	Flow meter on discharge pipe to SPU sewer on 8 th Ave. South
IW1215C	Flow Rate	572	Flow meter on discharge pipe to Markey Machinery private sewer line

*Maximum daily discharge volume is 144,000 gpd until discharge to Markey Machinery private side sewer on S. Garden Street is approved. Once KCIW approves the discharge to the S. Garden Street side sewer, the maximum daily discharge volume will be 846,000 gpd (see S3.A and S4.A of this permit)

Effluent limitations and self-monitoring requirements for this sample site are detailed in S4.A of this permit.

B. Reports

<i>Report Name</i>	<i>Section(s)</i>	<i>Due Date</i>
Determination of authorized 24-hour composite sample collection methods	S3.E	Within 90 days of approval by KCIW that discharges may begin per S3.A.
Updated Slug/Spill Control Plan	S3.G S6.A	Within 30 days of approval by KCIW that discharges may begin per S3.A and as requested by KCIW
Updated Wastewater Treatment System Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual	S3.J	Within 30 days of approval by KCIW that discharges may begin per S3.A.
Contingency Sample Site Evaluation and Sample Site Relocation Assessment	S3.K	Within 90 days of approval by KCIW that discharges may begin per S3.A.
Monthly self-monitoring reports	S4.A	15th day of each month
14-Day Report: Discharge or permit violation	S4.D	Within 14 days after a discharge or permit violation becomes known

Permit No.: 7928-05
 Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
 Effective Date: August 15, 2021
 Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
 Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

<i>Report Name</i>	<i>Section(s)</i>	<i>Due Date</i>
5-Day Report: Slug discharge or spill	S6.A	Within 5 days after a slug discharge or spill
Installation/Modification of Pretreatment System Report	S6.C	Prior to installation or modification
Hazardous waste discharge notification	S6.D	Within 90 days after waste is identified through RCRA.
Washington State Department of Ecology Dangerous Waste Reports	S6.D	As requested by KCIW

C. Major Changes in the Revised Permit

This revised permit contains the following major changes since last issuance:

1. Values for gasoline range organics, benzene, tetrachloroethylene, and trichloroethylene have been revised in Table 1 (S3.C.4).
2. The due dates for reports per S3.E, S3.G, S3.J, and S3.K have been updated in accordance with an extension approved by KCIW on September 30, 2021.
3. Emergency contacts for King County (S.1) have been updated to remove Patricia Magnuson and add Ryan Salem.

D. Company Identification

SIC Code No.: 4212

Hazardous Waste Generator No.: NA

Industry Type: Waste Material Transfer Facility

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S3. SPECIAL CONDITIONS OR COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE

A. Pre-Operative Inspection

Discharge to the sanitary sewer through the Markey Machinery private sewer line on South Garden Street shall not begin until KCIW has conducted a preoperative inspection of the pretreatment facilities and has sent written notification (email is sufficient) to the permittee that discharges may begin. Prerequisites for scheduling the site inspection include finalizing curb modification to increase OCA boundary expansion, upgrades to the wastewater pretreatment system, sample site configuration and plumbing revisions.

B. Approved Waste Streams

This authorization grants the discharge of limited amounts of industrial wastewater and contaminated stormwater from the following waste streams:

1. Wastewater generated on-site during the transloading (transferring) of contaminated dredged sediments and contaminated upland soils, including:
 - a. Contaminated stormwater from operational areas within the bermed area
 - b. Pressure washing of equipment for decontamination
 - c. Truck wash water
 - d. Incidental dewatering of dredged material and soils during transloading activities
2. Wastewater generated by the processing of the following off-site non-hazardous wastes provided that these wastes do not meet categorical standards as outlined in S3.C.1 of this permit:
 - a. Stormwater catch basins and systems clean-out
 - b. Groundwater well drilling and development slurries and liquids
 - c. Construction related slurries (i.e. jet grout)
 - d. Construction site wastewater and stormwater
 - e. Pond clean-outs and maintenance
 - f. Boiler maintenance
 - g. Others, with prior approval from KCIW

Wastes or contaminants from sources other than permitted herein shall not be discharged to the sanitary sewer without prior approval from KCIW.

Permit No.: 7928-05
 Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
 Effective Date: August 15, 2021
 Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
 Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

C. Waste Material Acceptance Conditions, Prohibitions, and Records Retention

1. The Waste Management National Services – Duwamish Reload Facility (Waste Management) shall not accept off site metal, oily and organic wastes, as defined in 40 CFR Part 437, for the primary purpose of treatment or recovery and disposal to the sanitary sewer.
2. Waste Management shall not accept off site wastes that designate as dangerous (hazardous) waste as per WAC 173-303, radioactive wastes and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) wastes regulated under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).
3. Waste Management shall develop, implement, and maintain a waste profiling and evaluation program that requires waste generators to submit a signed Waste Profile form for each dredged sediment and upland contaminated soil stream brought on site. Waste profiling records required by the permit shall be retained on site for a period of three years and shall be available for review at reasonable times by authorized representatives of KCIW.
4. Waste Management is authorized to accept contaminated dredged sediments and upland contaminated soils without prior notification to KCIW provided that the waste material profile does not exceed the Acceptance Criteria specified in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Contaminated Dredged Material and Upland Soil Acceptance Criteria

Parameter	CAS-RN	Sediment or Soil (mg/kg)
Metals		
Arsenic	7440-38-2	2,100
Cadmium	7440-43-9	42
Chromium, Total	7440-47-3	810
Copper	7440-50-8	3,900
Lead	7439-92-1	3,600
Mercury (inorganic)	7439-97-6	10
Nickel	7440-02-0	330
Silver	7440-22-4	25
Zinc	7440-66-6	11,400
Organometallics		
Tributyltin (oxide)	56-35-9	0.25
PAH		
Total LPAH		
Napthalene	91-20-3	7.2
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	3.9

Permit No.: 7928-05
 Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
 Effective Date: August 15, 2021
 Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
 Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

Parameter	CAS-RN	Sediment or Soil (mg/kg)
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	6.0
Fluorene	86-73-7	11
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	63
Anthracene	120-12-7	39
2-Methylnaphthalene	91-57-6	5.7
Total HPAH		
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	90
Pyrene	129-00-0	48
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	9.6
cPAH		
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	33
Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	53
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	15
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	18
Chrysene	208-01-9	63
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	6.6
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	19
Benzo(a)pyrene (as TEQ)	50-32-8	44
Phthalates		
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	25
Butylbenzyl phthalate	85-68-7	7.5
Diethyl phthalate	84-66-2	3.6
Dimethyl phthalate	131-11-3	4.2
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84-74-2	15
Di-n-octyl phthalate	117-84-0	19
Pesticides / PCBs		
Chlordane	57-74-9	0.60
Dieldrin	60-57-1	5.1
DDT	50-29-3	0.21
Endrin	72-20-8	0.40
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.81
Total PCBs	-	49
Petroleum Hydrocarbons		
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)		
Gasoline Range Organics (GRO)	-	2,000
Diesel Range Organics (DRO)	-	15,500
Oil Range Organics (ORO)	-	29,000
Phenols		
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	0.63
2-Methylphenol (o-Cresol)	95-48-7	0.23
4-Methylphenol (p-Cresol)	106-44-5	11

Permit No.: 7928-05
 Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
 Effective Date: August 15, 2021
 Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
 Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

Parameter	CAS-RN	Sediment or Soil (mg/kg)
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	2.1
Phenol	108-95-2	3.6
Dioxins / Furans		
Total TEQ (Dioxins/Furans)	-	0.000170
Other Organics		
Benzene	71-43-2	10.0
Benzoic Acid	65-85-0	4.5
Benzyl Alcohol	100-51-6	2.6
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	5.1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.50
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	1.4
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	8.3
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)	106-93-4	0.005
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.69
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.81
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	0.020
MTBE	1634-04-4	0.10
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6	0.39
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	14.0
Toluene	108-88-3	7.2
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	0.19
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	2.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	10.0
Total Xylenes	1330-20-7	32

5. Prior to accepting, for transloading purposes, contaminated dredged sediments and upland soils that exceed the Acceptance Criteria outlined in Table 1 in S3.C.4 of this permit, Waste Management must first obtain written approval (email is sufficient) from KCIW. For each proposed waste stream that exceeds the acceptance criteria, Waste Management shall submit for KCIW review and approval the following information at least 30 days before accepting the waste onto the site:
 - a. Generator/source
 - b. Waste profile form signed by the generator or authorized agent
 - c. Analytical results summarized in table form
 - d. Volume of material to be processed
 - e. Projected dates material will be processed
 - f. Disposal destination

Upon receipt and review of the waste profile information KCIW reserves the authority to revise the conditions of this permit.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

D. Granulated Activated Carbon (GAC) Vessels Breakthrough Monitoring Requirements

1. Waste Management shall collect weekly samples between the lead and lag GAC vessels (mid GAC) to check for breakthrough and have samples run on a 48-hour turn around or shorter. Samples must be analyzed for PCBs with a method detection limit not to exceed 0.1 µg/L.
2. The mid GAC sample results required by the permit shall be retained on site for a period of three years and shall be available for review at reasonable times by authorized representatives of KCIW
3. If PCBs (per aroclor, see S4.A.1 footnote) are detected in the effluent of the lead GAC unit at concentrations exceeding the established discharge limit (see S4.A.1), the permittee shall cease treatment and discharge to the sanitary sewer system until GAC change out of the lead unit is performed.

E. 24-Hour Composite Sampling Collection Method Plan

By no later than 90 days after receiving KCIW approval to discharge wastewater to the sanitary sewer through the Markey Machinery private sewer line on South Garden Street, the permittee shall submit a plan for KCIW review and approval to implement flow-proportional composite sampling or a justification to continue to collect time-proportional samples.

1. For flow proportional samples this plan shall include the following elements:
 - a. Description of equipment to be used, such as flow meter(s) and sampling equipment types, manufacturers, and models, including specifications
 - b. Schematic flow diagram indicating location of sample site and proposed metering and sampling equipment
 - c. Sampling equipment settings
 - d. Coordination with KCIW that the proposed sampling equipment and associated devices of the permittee will be compatible with the KCIW discharge compliance monitoring equipment
2. To continue to collect time proportional samples, the justification must describe the methods that will be used to collect time proportional samples and demonstrate that collection of time proportional composite samples is representative of the discharge. At a minimum, the justification must consider:
 - a. Flow volumes from various processes and batch discharges
 - b. The variability of these flows and the pollutant levels anticipated in each waste stream

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

- c. The treatment systems employed
 - d. Discharge mode (continuous vs. batch, gravity vs. pumped)
 - e. The variability observed in wastewater quality to date
 - f. Any available comparisons between time and flow-proportional samples from this or similar sites
3. Until KCIW approves a composite sampling collection method (time vs. flow based), the permittee may collect time-proportional composite samples.
 4. If it is determined that flow-proportional composite sampling must be implemented, the permittee must begin collecting flow-proportional composite sampling in accordance with the KCIW approved method within 90 days from KCIW's approval.

F. Flow Meter Calibration and Calibration Verification

The following are requirements for the calibration and calibration verification of flow meters.

1. The permittee must use calibrated flow meters to measure discharge volume and flow rate and follow the manufacturer's specification for calibration.
2. At least annually, the permittee shall verify the calibration of all flow meters used to calculate the discharge volume and flow rate from the industrial wastewater treatment systems.
 - a. The verification must be performed by qualified staff. This could be either permittee's employee or third party.
 - b. The verification may be performed on site or at a vendor site.
 - c. At a minimum flow meter verification must be conducted, either a) by discharge to or from a vessel of known volume, b) by use of another flow meter that is calibrated by an independent third party, or c) by recalibration by the original manufacturer or another vendor.
 - d. The acceptance limit for calibration verification is 90-110 percent of the reference measurement. The permittee must re-calibrate the flow meter(s) per manufacturer's specifications if the verification fails. All self-monitoring data taken with flow meters that fail verification must be noted on self-monitoring reports until the subject flow meter is back within acceptance limits.
3. Flow meter calibration and verification must be documented, and records must be obtained and be maintained on site for a minimum of three years.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

G. Slug Discharge Control Plan

By no later than 30 days after receiving KCIW approval to discharge wastewater to the sanitary sewer through the Markey Machinery private sewer line on South Garden Street, Waste Management National Services - Duwamish Reload Facility shall submit an updated Slug Discharge Control Plan that includes all new areas. The purpose of the Slug Discharge Control Plan is to minimize the potential for slug discharges into the sanitary sewer system. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines a slug discharge as “any discharge of a nonroutine, episodic nature, including but not limited to, an accidental spill or a noncustomary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any way violate the POTW’s [publicly owned treatment works] regulations, local limits, or permit conditions.” At a minimum, your plan must include the following elements:

1. General company information:
 - a. Company name
 - b. Address
 - c. Contact person(s)
 - d. Phone number(s)
 - e. Emergency 24-hour phone number(s)
 - f. Operating schedule (days of week, hours)
 - g. Describe nature of business
2. Facility layout flow diagrams (The information submitted with your KCIW permit application can be attached to this plan.)
3. Inventory of process tanks and new and waste chemicals stored on site (include location, chemicals and concentration, container type, average stored volume, total container volume, and special provisions taken to prevent slug discharges)
4. Description of discharge practices, including nonroutine batch discharges
5. Procedures for immediately notifying KCIW of spills or slug discharges and for follow-up written notification within 5 days
6. Inventory of spill and leak prevention equipment
7. Operation and preventative maintenance measures used to prevent a spill or slug discharge

Permit No.: 7928-05
 Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
 Effective Date: August 15, 2021
 Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
 Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

8. Employee Safety and Training Program content and schedule. The program must include procedures for ensuring that all employees who work in production areas, that have wastewater which drains to a King County regulated sample site, are familiarized with the requirements of this permit prior to their working in those areas. Also, that employees specifically involved with wastewater treatment, sampling, or reporting are trained in the permitted discharge limits, reporting requirements, violation criteria, and how to appropriately respond in the event they become aware of a discharge, permit, or King County Code violation.
9. Description of previous slug or spill discharges that have occurred at your facility and corrective actions implemented to prevent recurrence

H. Sedimentation Tanks Maintenance

The permittee shall properly operate and maintain all wastewater treatment units to ensure compliance with established discharge limits. Solids accumulation in tanks used for solids settling shall not exceed 25 percent of the tank's working hydraulic capacity. Each tank's working hydraulic capacity is based on the water column height as measured from the bottom of the tank to either the invert elevation of the tank's outlet pipe (gravity discharges) or discharge pump intake (pumped discharges).

I. Organic Compound Screening Levels and Reporting Requirements

1. Discharges that exceed the following screening levels have the potential to cause health hazards in the sewage collection system or indicate that treatment has not been sufficient enough to remove hazardous waste characteristics.

Compound	CAS Number	Wastewater Screening Level (µg/L)
Benzene	71-43-2	70
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	1,700
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	127-18-4	240
Toluene	108-88-3	1,400
Total Xylenes	1330-20-7	2,200
1,1,2 Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6	500

2. For each exceedance of the screening levels, the permittee shall:
 - a. Notify KCIW within 24 hours of learning of the exceedance
 - b. Collect a sample and submit new data to KCIW within 14 days of becoming aware of the exceedance (or the next time discharge occurs if greater than 14 days)

Permit No.: 7928-05

Issuance Date: August 4, 2021

Effective Date: August 15, 2021

Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022

Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

- c. Submit a written report within 14 days of learning of the exceedance (*14-Day Report*)
 - d. The report should explain the cause of the exceedance and corrective actions taken to respond to the exceedance and ensure ongoing compliance
3. Whenever KCIW's monitoring or the permittee's self-monitoring results exceed the screening level for three out of four consecutive sampling events, the permittee shall submit a plan indicating the steps that will be taken to ensure that organic compound discharges do not exceed screening levels. The report:
 - a. Shall be submitted within 30 days of the third self-monitoring result that shows organic compound discharges that exceed screening levels
 - b. Shall indicate the steps that will be taken to reduce organic chemical concentrations so that they remain consistently below screening levels within 60 days
 - c. May be used by the permittee or KCIW to evaluate the adequacy of your pretreatment system and other best management practices in order to identify whether additional waste characterization needs to be performed; or additional operational and structural upgrades are needed that will enable you to consistently meet King County organic compound screening levels

J. Wastewater Treatment System Operations and Maintenance Manual

By no later than 30 days after receiving KCIW approval to discharge wastewater to the sanitary sewer through the Markey Machinery private sewer line on South Garden Street, Waste Management shall submit a Wastewater Treatment System O&M Manual. The purpose of the manual is to present technical guidance and regulatory requirements to the operator(s) to enhance operation under both normal and emergency conditions. The operation and maintenance manual shall include the following topics:

1. The names and phone numbers of the responsible individuals
2. A description of plant type, flow pattern, operation, and efficiency expected
3. The principal design criteria
4. A process description of each plant unit, that includes function, relationship to other plant units, and schematic diagrams
5. An explanation of the operational objectives for the various wastewater parameters

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

6. A discussion of the detailed operation of each unit and a description of various controls, recommended settings, fail-safe features, etc.
7. A discussion of how the facilities are to be operated during anticipated startups and shutdowns, maintenance procedures, and less than design loading conditions, so as to maintain efficient treatment
8. A section on laboratory procedures that includes sampling techniques, monitoring requirements, and sample analysis
9. Recordkeeping procedures and sample forms to be used
10. A maintenance schedule that incorporates manufacturer's recommendations, preventative maintenance and housekeeping schedules, and special tools and equipment usage
11. A section on safety
12. A section that contains the spare parts inventory, address of local suppliers, equipment warranties, and appropriate equipment catalogues
13. Emergency plans and procedures

K. Contingency Sample Site Evaluation and Sample Site Relocation Assessment

By no later than 90 days after receiving KCIW approval to discharge wastewater to the sanitary sewer through the Markey Machinery private sewer line on South Garden Street, Waste Management shall submit an evaluation of autosampler performance under discharge conditions at the contingency sampling location prior to the split for the 8th Avenue and Garden Street discharges and report on the feasibility of relocating the official effluent sampling spigots for sample site A1215A to this location. The process flow diagram entitled Operations Containment Area Water Pretreatment System (Figure 3) provided with the December 6, 2019 (and subsequent updates) engineering report identifies the location of the WM and KCIW sampling ports on the effluent discharge pipe to the Markey Machinery private sewer line (Garden Street discharge). Unless there are demonstrated reasons that it is not feasible to collect representative samples, KCIW's preferred location is identified as "Contingency auto-sampler ports" on Figure 3. This preferred location is on the effluent discharge pipe, but before it splits into the two discharge pipes to the SPU sewer line on 8th Avenue South and the effluent discharge pipe to the Markey Machinery private sewer line.

Permit No.: 7928-05
 Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
 Effective Date: August 15, 2021
 Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
 Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S4. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & SELF-MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Effluent Limitations and Self-Monitoring Requirements:

1. **Until discharge to the Markey Machinery private sewer line begins**, the permittee shall comply with the following discharge limits and monitor its discharges to the King County sewerage system as specified for IW1215A below.

<i>Sample Site No.</i>	<i>Limit Type</i>		<i>Sample Site Description</i>		
IW1215A	King County Local Limits		Sample tap on treatment system discharge pipe		
<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Daily Average (mg/L)</i>	<i>Instantaneous Maximum (mg/L)</i>	<i>Maximum Loading¹ (lbs/day)</i>	<i>Sampling Frequency</i>	<i>Sample Type</i>
Arsenic, Total ²	1.0	4.0	0.39	Weekly	Composite
Cadmium, Total	0.5	0.6	0.16	Weekly	Composite
Chromium, Total	2.75	5.0	2.74	Weekly	Composite
Copper, Total	3.0	8.0	3.60	Weekly	Composite
Lead, Total	2.0	4.0	0.57	Weekly	Composite
Mercury, Total	0.1	0.2	0.06	Weekly	Composite
Nickel, Total	2.5	5.0	2.60	Weekly	Composite
Silver, Total	1.0	3.0	0.27	Weekly	Composite
Zinc, Total	5.0	10.0	6.00	Weekly	Composite
Cyanide, Amenable	2.0	3.0	NA	NA	NA
Nonpolar FOG	100	NA	NA	Weekly	Composite
Settleable Solids, Volumetric	NA	7 ml/L	NA	Daily	Grab
PCBs per Aroclor ³	0.17 µg/L	NA	NA	Weekly	Composite
BNAs					
Benzo(a)pyrene	6.9 µg/L	NA	NA	Weekly	Composite
Pentachlorophenol	6.9 µg/L	NA	NA	Weekly	Composite
VOAs					
Benzene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
Ethylbenzene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
Tetrachloroethylene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite

¹ Applicable poundage limit for copper and zinc equals the daily average concentration in mg/L, multiplied by the flow in million gallons per day, multiplied by 8.34. Applicable poundage limit for arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, nickel and silver have been adjusted to prevent significant increase of pollutants at King County's West Point Treatment Plant influent.

² For the determination of total metals (which are equivalent to total recoverable metals) the sample is not filtered before processing.

³ Discharge limit is for each Aroclor (Aroclor 1016, Aroclor 1221, Aroclor 1232, Aroclor 1242, Aroclor 1248, Aroclor 1254, and Aroclor 1260)

Permit No.: 7928-05

Issuance Date: August 4, 2021

Effective Date: August 15, 2021

Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022

Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

Sample Site No.	Limit Type		Sample Site Description		
IW1215A	King County Local Limits		Sample tap on treatment system discharge pipe		
Parameter	Daily Average (mg/L)	Instantaneous Maximum (mg/L)	Maximum Loading ¹ (lbs/day)	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Toluene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
Total Xylenes	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
Trichloroethylene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
pH (s.u.)	Daily Minimum	Minimum	Maximum	Daily	Grab
	5.5	5.0	12.0		
Daily Maximum Discharge Volume (gpd)		144,000	Continuous (In-line meter)		Meter Reading
Maximum Flow Rate (gpm)		100	Daily (In-line meter)		Meter Reading

Permit No.: 7928-05
 Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
 Effective Date: August 15, 2021
 Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
 Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

A. Effluent Limitations and Self-Monitoring Requirements (continued):

2. **Once discharge to the Markey Machinery private sewer line is approved by KCIW**, the permittee shall comply with the following discharge limits and monitor its discharges to the King County sewerage system as specified for sample site numbers IW1251A, B, and C below.

<i>Sample Site No.</i>	<i>Limit Type</i>		<i>Sample Site Description</i>		
IW1215A	King County Local Limits		Sample tap on treatment system discharge pipe		
<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Daily Average (mg/L)</i>	<i>Instantaneous Maximum (mg/L)</i>	<i>Maximum Loading¹ (lbs/day)</i>	<i>Sampling Frequency</i>	<i>Sample Type</i>
Arsenic, Total ²	1.0	4.0	0.39	Weekly	Composite
Cadmium, Total	0.5	0.6	0.16	Weekly	Composite
Chromium, Total	2.75	5.0	2.74	Weekly	Composite
Copper, Total	3.0	8.0	5.08	Weekly	Composite
Lead, Total	2.0	4.0	0.57	Weekly	Composite
Mercury, Total	0.1	0.2	0.06	Weekly	Composite
Nickel, Total	2.5	5.0	2.60	Weekly	Composite
Silver, Total	1.0	3.0	0.27	Weekly	Composite
Zinc, Total	5.0	10.0	9.11	Weekly	Composite
Cyanide, Amenable	2.0	3.0	NA	NA	NA
Nonpolar FOG	100	NA	NA	Weekly	Composite
Settleable Solids, Volumetric	NA	7 ml/L	NA	Daily	Grab
PCBs per Aroclor ³	0.1 µg/L	NA	0.000408	Weekly	Composite
BNAs					
Benzo(a)pyrene	2.4 µg/L	NA	NA	Weekly	Composite
Pentachlorophenol	2.4 µg/L	NA	NA	Weekly	Composite
VOAs					
Benzene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
Ethylbenzene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
Tetrachloroethylene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
Toluene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
Total Xylenes	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite
Trichloroethylene	See S3.I. for screening levels and reporting requirements			Weekly	Composite

¹ Applicable poundage limit for arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, silver, and zinc have been adjusted to prevent significant increase of pollutants at King County's West Point Treatment Plant influent.

² For the determination of total metals (which are equivalent to total recoverable metals) the sample is not filtered before processing.

³ Discharge limit is for each Aroclor (Aroclor 1016, Aroclor 1221, Aroclor 1232, Aroclor 1242, Aroclor 1248, Aroclor 1254, and Aroclor 1260)

Permit No.: 7928-05

Issuance Date: August 4, 2021

Effective Date: August 15, 2021

Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022

Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

Sample Site No.	Limit Type		Sample Site Description		
IW1215A	King County Local Limits		Sample tap on treatment system discharge pipe		
pH (s.u.)	Daily Minimum	Minimum	Maximum	Daily	Grab
	5.5	5.0	12.0		
Daily Maximum Discharge Volume (gpd)		846,000	Continuous (In-line meter)		Meter Reading

Sample Site No.	Limit Type		Sample Site Description		
IW1215B	King County Local Limits		Flow meter on discharge pipe to SPU Sewer on 8th Avenue South		
Daily Maximum Discharge Rate Gallons per minute		100	Daily (In-line meter)		Meter Reading

Sample Site No.	Limit Type		Sample Site Description		
IW1215C	King County Local Limits		Flow meter on discharge pipe to Markey Machinery private sewer line		
Daily Maximum Discharge Rate Gallons per minute		572	Daily (In-line meter)		Meter Reading

3. A self-monitoring report of all required and nonrequired sampling must be filed no later than the 15th day of the time period following the reporting period (i.e., the 15th day of the following month for monthly reports; January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15 for quarterly reports; January 15 and July 15 for semiannual reports; and January 15 for annual reports). The permittee shall use the KCIW self-monitoring form to submit results unless an alternate form is approved by KCIW. If no discharge has occurred during the sampling period, the report shall be submitted notifying KCIW that no discharge has occurred.
4. The total volume discharged for any processing day shall be calculated by reading the volume passing through a KCIW approved meter with numbers to be determined or shall be estimated using another KCIW approved method. The total volume for each processing day on which metal samples are collected shall be reported on self-monitoring reports. The total monthly discharge volume shall be reported on self-monitoring reports.
5. Volume and waste type from all batch discharges shall be recorded on the self-monitoring form.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

6. For self-monitoring, the permittee shall collect composite samples in accordance with the following methods:
 - a. Heavy metals and organics parameters (other than volatile organics):
 - i. If time-proportioned composite sampling is authorized, a composite sample shall consist of four or more grab samples of equal volume collected at least 15 minutes apart and no more than two hours apart throughout the processing day from a well-mixed effluent chamber.
 - ii. A flow-proportioned composite sample shall mean a sample composed of grab samples collected continuously or discretely, by hand or machine, in proportion to the flow at the time of collection or to the total flow since collection of the previous grab sample. The grab sample volume or frequency of grab collection may be varied in proportion to flow.
 - b. A cyanide composite sample shall consist of four grab samples of equal volume collected at least 15 minutes apart and no more than two hours apart from a well-mixed effluent chamber. Each aliquot shall be collected, treated, and preserved in the field in accordance with 40 CFR 136 and 403 appendix E. Treated aliquots may be collected into a single container and analyzed as one sample.
 - c. For volatile organic analysis (VOA), a composite sample shall consist of four grab samples of equal volume collected at least 15 minutes apart and no more than two hours apart from a well-mixed effluent chamber. Each aliquot shall be collected and preserved in the field in accordance with 40 CFR 136. The individual grab samples may be composited (at the laboratory) prior to analysis.
7. Discharges of caustic solutions greater than pH 12.0 are prohibited unless King County provides prior written authorization (email is sufficient). The authorized discharge of caustic solutions greater than pH 12.0 shall be subject to special conditions to protect worker safety and the POTW.
8. Should an automatic pH recording system fail (if required by permit or compliance order), the permittee shall manually check the pH at least four times per hour. Any discharge without a pH record shall be considered a violation of this permit.

B. Non-Required Self-Monitoring

All sampling data collected by the permittee, at the point of compliance, and analyzed using procedures approved by 40 CFR 136 or approved alternatives

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

shall be submitted to KCIW whether required as part of this permit or done voluntarily by the permittee.

C. Violation Criteria

1. Wastewater from regulated processes shall comply with the effluent limitations prior to dilution with other wastewaters unless a fixed alternative discharge limit is approved by KCIW. (See Section S8.C.4 for further information about dilution.)
2. A review of any violation will include consideration of testing accuracy prior to enforcement action.
3. The more restrictive limitation (concentration or mass) shall prevail for determining violations.
4. Daily average and maximum monthly average limits apply to composite samples and to grab samples from short-term batch discharges.
5. Instantaneous maximum limits apply to grab samples, with the exception of grab samples from short-term batch discharges.
6. The instantaneous minimum pH limit is violated whenever any single grab sample or any instantaneous recording is less than pH 5.0. The daily minimum pH limit is violated whenever any continuous recording of 15 minutes or longer remains below pH 5.5 or when each pH value of four consecutive grab samples collected at 15-minute intervals or longer within a 24-hour period remains below pH 5.5.
7. Non-polar FOG (mineral/petroleum origin) limit: 100 mg/L

The limit for non-polar FOG is violated when either:

- The arithmetic mean of the concentration from the individual analyses of three grab samples, taken no more frequently than 5-minute intervals, exceeds the limitation, or
- The concentration of a single composite sample of three grab samples, taken no more frequently than 5-minute intervals, exceeds the limitation.

Industrial users that violate the non-polar FOG limit may be required to complete, for King County review and approval, a FOG control plan.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

D. Response when Violations Are Detected

1. When monitoring data shows a violation, the permittee shall:
 - a. Take immediate action to stop the violation and notify KCIW within 24 hours of learning of the violation.
 - b. Collect a sample and submit new data to KCIW within 14 days of becoming aware of the violation.
 - c. Submit a written report within 14 days of learning of the violation (*14-Day Report*). The report should explain the cause of the violation and corrective actions taken to respond to the violation and ensure ongoing compliance.
2. In the event the permittee is unable to comply with any of the conditions of this permit because of a breakdown of equipment or facilities, an accident caused by human error, negligence, or any other cause, such as an act of nature, the permittee shall:
 - a. Take immediate action to stop, contain, and clean up the unauthorized discharges and correct the problem.
 - b. Immediately notify KCIW and, if after 5 p.m. weekdays and on weekends, call the emergency King County treatment plant phone number in Section S1 so steps can be taken to prevent damage to the sewerage system.
 - c. Submit a written report within 14 days of the event (*14-Day Report*) describing the breakdown, the actual quantity and quality of resulting waste discharged, corrective action taken, and the steps taken to prevent a recurrence.
3. Whenever an effluent check shows a pH violation, as defined in King County Code 28.84.060.N "Violations," the permittee shall take immediate steps to bring the discharge back into compliance. If this is not possible, the permittee shall cease discharge.
4. Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

E. Limitations Applicable to All Sites

1. General

The permittee's discharge shall not interfere with the operation of the King County sewerage system, cause King County to exceed its NPDES permit limits, or endanger local utility or King County sewer workers.

The permittee's discharge shall not violate any discharge standard, limitation, or specific prohibition of King County Code 28.84.060 or local discharge limits applicable on the date of discharge. (See Section 28.84.060.D-F of King County Code.)

Prohibitions previously referenced include, but are not limited to, substances causing fire or explosion hazard, flow obstruction, excess oxygen demand, and toxic vapors.

Limitations listed in Section S4 include, but are not limited to, restrictions on settleable solids, organic compounds, hydrogen sulfide, and polar FOG.

2. Organic compounds

No person shall discharge any organic pollutants that result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within a public or private sewer or treatment works in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems. Organic pollutants subject to this restriction include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Any organic compound listed in the "Total Toxic Organics (TTO)" definition provided in 40 CFR Section 433.11(e) and 40 CFR Section 413.02(i)
- Acetone, 2-butanone (MEK), 4-methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK), xylenes

Industrial users are required to implement source control strategies and best management practices to minimize the concentration of any of the aforementioned organic pollutants.

3. Lower explosive limit (LEL)

At no time shall two successive readings on an explosive hazard meter at the point of discharge into the King County sewerage system (or at any point in the system) be more than 5 percent of the LEL. No single reading shall exceed 10 percent of the LEL.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

4. Closed cup flashpoint

Discharges shall not have a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140° Fahrenheit or 60° Centigrade using test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.

5. Settleable Solids

Discharge shall not have a settleable solids volume greater than 7 ml/L.

F. Responsibility for Compliance

It is the responsibility of the permittee to ensure that all effluent limitations of this permit are met whether or not self-monitoring for the parameter is required.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S5. SAMPLE SITE ACCESS AND IDENTIFICATION

- A.** Unobstructed access to sample sites shall be available to authorized KCIW personnel during normal operating hours. The permittee shall be responsible for providing alternate sample sites in the event of obstruction of access or upon evidence of tampering with the monitoring equipment.
- B.** The permittee shall allow KCIW to permanently label the sample sites used to collect wastewater samples.
- C.** The permittee shall, at all reasonable times, allow authorized representatives of KCIW to enter, inspect, and sample as specified in King County Code 28.84.060.L, "Inspection and Sampling of Industrial Users."

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S6. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Spills and Slug Discharges

1. The permittee shall notify KCIW immediately in the event of a spill or slug discharge to the sanitary sewer. A written report regarding the cause of the spill and/or slug discharge shall be submitted to KCIW within 5 days of the date of occurrence. The report should explain the cause of the violation and corrective actions taken to respond to the violation and ensure ongoing compliance. (See Section S8.B for spill and slug discharge control procedures.)
2. Following a spill and/or slug discharge, KCIW may require the submission or modification of a spill/slug control plan.

B. Changes in Discharge Characteristics

The permittee shall inform KCIW prior to any facility or manufacturing changes that will result in:

1. Introduction of new wastewater pollutants
2. Significant alteration in the volume (greater than 20% increase from permit application) or character of the pollutants discharged to the King County sewerage system
3. Discharge of waste streams not listed in the permit application
4. Addition of a new point of discharge or a new chemical, process, product, manufacturing line, or waste processing activity
5. Elimination or replacement of a process, manufacturing line, or activity that produces wastewater
6. A modification to the sample site or sample collection method
7. Changes in the potential for spill or slug discharges

No change shall be made until plans have been approved and either written permission or a new or modified permit has been received. In no case are any changes permitted that will cause violation of the effluent limitations specified herein.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

C. Installation/Modification of Pretreatment System

The permittee must provide engineering submittal(s) for KCIW review and approval prior to installing or modifying a pretreatment system. KCIW retains the authority to determine if the engineering submittal(s) must be developed under the supervision of a Washington state professional engineer and pursuant to Chapter 173-240 WAC.

D. Hazardous Wastes

1. Within 180 days following commencement of discharge or permit issuance, whichever is later, the permittee must notify KCIW, the U.S. EPA, and the Washington State Department of Ecology of any discharge of a listed or characteristic RCRA hazardous waste. Identifying the listed or characteristic RCRA hazardous wastes on the permittee's wastewater discharge permit application serves as notice to KCIW. This is a one-time notification requirement. The contents of the notification may vary according to the quantity of waste discharged. (See "Notification of the Discharge of Hazardous Wastes" in King County Code 28.84.060.)
2. Whenever the U.S. EPA publishes new RCRA rules identifying additional hazardous wastes or new characteristics of hazardous wastes, the permittee must notify KCIW, the U.S. EPA, and the Washington State Department of Ecology if any of these wastes are discharged to the King County sewerage system. Notification must occur within 90 days of the effective date of the published regulation.

E. Continuing Discharge after Permit Expiration Date

This permit does not authorize discharge after its expiration date. If the permittee wishes to continue discharge after the expiration date, an application must be filed for reissuance of this permit at least 180 days prior to the expiration date. If the permittee submits its re-application in the time specified herein, the permittee shall be deemed to have an effective waste discharge permit or authorization until KCIW issues or denies the new waste discharge permit. If the permittee fails to file its re-application in the time period specified herein, the permittee will be deemed to be discharging without a discharge permit after the current permit's expiration date.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S7. MONITORING AND RECORD KEEPING

A. Record Keeping and Retention

1. The permittee shall maintain records relating to all permitted discharges to the King County sewerage system including routine maintenance, waste disposal dates, manifests, self-monitoring reports, analytical lab results, pH monitoring records, and flow records.
2. All records required by the permit shall be available for review at reasonable times by authorized representatives of KCIW.
3. Records of all such testing shall be retained for a period of 3 years unless litigation or the direction of KCIW requires an extension of that time.

B. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken to comply with this permit, the permittee shall record the following information:

1. Date, exact place, and time of sampling
2. Dates the analyses were performed
3. Person who performed the analyses
4. Analytical techniques or methods used
5. Results of all analyses

C. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this condition shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.

D. Test Procedures

All analyses shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the administrator of the U.S. EPA pursuant to Section 304(g) of the federal Clean Water Act and contained in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto or with any other test procedure approved in writing by the U.S. EPA administrator, and/or KCIW. In all cases, except total dissolved sulfide, the detection limit shall be well below the discharge limit. Where 40 CFR Part 136 does not include a sampling or analytical technique for the pollutant in question, sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the procedures set forth in the U.S. EPA publication entitled *Sampling and Analysis Procedures for Screening of Industrial Effluents or Priority Pollutants*, April 1977 or *Standard Methods*, latest edition

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

and amendments thereto, or with any other sampling and analytical procedures approved by the U.S. EPA.

E. Lab Accreditation

All self-monitoring data submitted to KCIW that required a laboratory analysis must have been performed by a laboratory accredited by the Washington State Department of Ecology for each parameter tested. This does not apply to field measurements performed by the permittee such as pH, temperature, flow, atmospheric hydrogen sulfide, total dissolved sulfides, settleable solids by Imhoff cone, or process control information.

F. Falsifying Information

The act of knowingly falsifying, tampering with, or knowingly rendering inaccurate any monitoring device, report, or method required pursuant to the federal pretreatment standards, King County Code 28.84.060, or special conditions of this permit shall constitute a violation of this permit, and shall be subject to the legal remedies available under “Revocation of Permit or Authorization” and “Penalties and Enforcements” in King County Code 28.84.060.

G. Toxicity Testing

If KCIW is required by the Washington State Department of Ecology to determine the source of a pattern of acute toxicity pursuant to its treatment plant NPDES permit, the permittee may be required to test its effluent for toxicity according to procedures to be determined by KCIW.

H. Signatory Requirements for Industrial User Reports

Any report required by this permit shall meet the signatory and certification requirements listed in King County Code 28.84.060 and King County Code 28.82.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S8. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The permittee shall use waste preventative practices to reduce or eliminate contaminant loading to the King County sewerage system. These practices shall include proper chemical storage, spill prevention and notification, and maintenance and operation of any required pretreatment equipment.

A. Chemical Storage

Chemical solutions, solid chemicals, waste materials, oils, and solvents shall be stored in a manner that will prevent the entry of these materials into the King County sewerage system.

1. Non-compatible chemicals shall be segregated and securely stored in separate containment areas that prevent mixing of incompatible or reactive materials.
2. The permittee shall install shut-off devices to all drains in any hazardous waste storage areas.
3. Chemicals shall be dispensed only in roofed and bermed areas that eliminate potential spills to the King County sewerage system.
4. All empty barrels that have not been cleaned (steam-cleaned or triple-rinsed) shall be adequately stoppered and stored in an upright position.
5. Process tanks shall be located in a bermed, roofed, secured area capable of containing 110% of the volume of the largest tank. The permittee shall ensure that process solutions are used and stored in such a manner as to minimize spills of concentrated solutions to the sanitary sewer.

B. Spill or Slug Discharge Control Procedures (See Section S6.A)

1. In the event of a concentrated solution spill such as a tank failure, the permittee shall not discharge any spilled solution to the metropolitan sewer system unless laboratory test results indicate that the substance meets the conditions of this permit and the permittee receives approval from KCIW.
2. Concentrated waste or spilled chemicals that do not meet, or are not treated to meet, the discharge conditions of this permit shall be transported off site for disposal at a facility approved by the Washington State Department of Ecology or appropriate county health department.
3. The permittee shall maintain and inspect all process solution tanks on a regular basis. Any leaks shall be repaired promptly.

Permit No.: 7928-05

Issuance Date: August 4, 2021

Effective Date: August 15, 2021

Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022

Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

4. The permittee shall use spill prevention practices to preclude the discharge of liquids, solids, or gases which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause fire or explosion.
5. All process tanks and chemical storage containers shall be accurately labeled. Emergency phone numbers of King County, the fire department, the permittee's 24-hour corporate contact, and Washington State Department of Ecology shall be posted at all sites that KCIW requires.
6. The permittee shall ensure that concentrated waste from process tank filters and other equipment is prevented from entering the sanitary sewer unless it is treated to meet the discharge conditions of this permit.
7. The permittee shall maintain and use product recovery options such as drag-out rinses for each plating bath or process as required to meet the discharge conditions of this permit. Recovered materials shall not be discharged to the sanitary sewer unless they are treated to meet the discharge conditions of this permit.

C. Pretreatment Equipment Maintenance and Operations

1. All pretreatment systems used to bring the permittee's discharge into compliance with King County's discharge limitations and all compliance monitoring equipment shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operations by the permittee at the permittee's expense, and shall be subject to periodic inspections by authorized KCIW personnel. These systems shall be attended at all times during discharge to the King County sewerage system. In the event that such equipment fails, the permittee must notify KCIW immediately and take spill prevention precautions.
2. The permittee shall not initiate construction or modification of a pretreatment system prior to receiving KCIW approval of plans and specifications per WAC 173-240. In addition, KCIW may require an engineering report and an operations and maintenance manual.
3. KCIW shall be contacted before the beginning of any limited experimental modifications or new equipment testing that could reasonably be expected to affect effluent quality or quantity. This experimental work shall proceed only after securing written approval from KCIW and following the permittee's adherence to any applicable special conditions.
4. The effluent limitations specified in this permit are to be met by treatment of the wastes for pollutant removal. The use of municipal water, groundwater,

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

seawater, stormwater, or other materials, including waste products, for the purpose of diluting a waste to achieve those limitations is prohibited.

5. The permittee shall adequately maintain and efficiently operate all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

D. Water/Sewer Meter Requirements

The permittee shall obtain or maintain access to a water or sewer meter that can provide accurate information regarding industrial process wastewater and cooling water discharge to the sewer. Another method of volume determination may be used only upon approval by KCIW.

E. Solid Waste

1. The permittee shall handle and dispose of all solid waste material (as defined in WAC 173-304-100) not otherwise authorized by this permit in such a manner as to prevent its entry into the King County sewerage system.
2. All covers, screening devices, sumps, hoppers, conveyors, and other facilities provided for the recovery and handling of solid wastes are to be maintained in an efficient operating condition.

F. Stormwater

Stormwater, surface water, groundwater, and roof runoff shall be excluded, except where specifically authorized by this permit or King County Code 28.84.060, from the King County sewerage system.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S9. GENERAL CONDITIONS

- A.** The discharge of any pollutant more frequently than, or at a level in excess of, that identified and authorized by this permit shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit. Whenever the permittee refuses to take corrective action or continues the violating condition, the imposition of civil penalties including fines up to \$10,000 for each violation per day and/or termination of this permit may result. Termination of this permit may require disposal of the industrial waste in some manner other than into the public sewer, private sewer, or side sewer tributary to the King County sewerage system at the expense of the person holding the permit. Any person causing damage to a public sewer or treatment facility by discharges in violation of the terms and conditions of this permit shall be liable for any such damage incurred by King County as a result of such damage or discharge. Where criminal enforcement action is considered in a particular case, that case may be referred to state or federal authorities.
- B.** The diversion or bypass of any discharge from any pretreatment facility utilized by the permittee to maintain compliance with the terms of this permit is prohibited except where unavoidable to prevent loss of life or severe property damage. The procedure outlined in Section S4.D shall be followed in case of such a diversion or bypass.
- C.** After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its terms for those causes cited in King County Code 28.84.060.
- D.** If a toxic standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the federal Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant, which is present in the discharge authorized herein, and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutant in this permit, this permit will be revised or modified in accordance with the toxic effluent standard or prohibition and the permittee shall be so notified. Section 307(a) requires that the administrator of the U.S. EPA shall promulgate effluent standards (or prohibitions) for toxic pollutants that he or she has listed as such.
- E.** Nothing in this permit shall be construed as excusing the permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.
- F.** All requirements and ordinances of the U.S. EPA and the Washington State Department of Ecology pertaining to hazardous and toxic wastes, disposal facilities, and discharge of wastes into the King County sewerage system, are hereby made a condition of this permit.

Permit No.: 7928-05
Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective Date: August 15, 2021
Revision Effective Date: April 7, 2022
Expiration Date: August 14, 2026

S10. WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY CONDITIONS

This permit does not constitute authority for discharge into waters of the state. Any such discharge is subject to enforcement action by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

Upon issuance of this permit, the permittee assumes the responsibility to abide by the following environmental requirements and any other appropriate regulations stipulated by the Department of Ecology. **The Department of Ecology retains authority to enforce these permit conditions (RCW 70.105 and RCW 90.48).**

A. Conditions to Protect Ground and Surface Waters

1. Contaminated waters or wastes shall not be discharged to state waters.
2. Boiler blow down and water shall not be discharged to state waters.
3. Solid chemicals, chemical solutions, waste materials, oils, and solvents shall be stored in a manner that will prevent the entry of these materials into state, ground, or surface waters, and in a manner that will prevent spillage by overfilling, tipping, or rupture.
4. The permittee shall handle and dispose of all solid waste material in such a manner as to not cause any adverse effect on ground or surface water quality.
5. Filtered solids or sludge shall be stored in such a manner that drainage from this material is prevented from either draining across public rights-of-way or entering the local storm drain system or the groundwater.
6. No emulsifiers or dispersants are to be used on waters of the state without approval from the Department of Ecology.
7. If corrosive processing solutions are used, the processing/plating floor shall be sealed with corrosion resistant material that prevents leakage. This coating shall be repaired or replaced as needed.

Questions regarding the implementation of conditions outlined in Section S10 should be directed to the regulatory authority, the Washington State Department of Ecology, at 206-594-0000 (Northwest Regional Office, 15700 Dayton Ave. N., Shoreline WA 98133).



Industrial Waste Program Company Fact Sheet – For Revision Within Permit Cycle

March 18, 2022

COMPANY INFORMATION

Company/Agency name: Waste Management National Services - Duwamish Reload Facility
Facility address: 7400 8th Avenue S.
 Seattle, WA 98108
Mailing address: 7400 8th Avenue S.
 Seattle, WA 98108
Treatment plant: West Point
Corp. contact & phone: Zachary Jenkins, 206-496-7480
Site contact & phone: Zachary Jenkins, 206-694-0586
Company/Agency type: Solid Waste - Transfer Facility
Days operating: 365
SIC number: 4212 / 4953
EPA ID number: NA
Compliance investigator: Ryan Salem

PERMIT INFORMATION

Permit number: 7928-05

Original permit information

Issuance Date: August 4, 2021
Effective date: August 15, 2021
Expiration date: August 14, 2026

Permit revision information

Issuance Date: March 18, 2022
Effective Date: April 7, 2022

Description of sample sites, limit types, and discharge volumes:

Sample Site No.	Description	Limit Type	Maximum Discharge Volume (gallons per DAY)
IW1215A	Sample tap on treatment system discharge pipe	King County Local Limits	144,000 initially then 846,000 ¹

¹ Maximum daily discharge volume is 144,000 gpd and discharge rate is 100 gpm until discharge to Markey Machinery private side sewer on South Garden Street is approved. Once KCIW approves discharge to the South Garden Street side sewer, the maximum daily discharge volume will be 846,000 gpd and discharge rate will be recorded under IW1215B & C.

Sample Site No.	Description	Limit Type	Maximum Discharge Volume (gallons per MINUTE)
IW1215B	Flow meter on discharge pipe to SPU sewer on 8th Avenue S.	Flow Rate	100
1W1215C	Flow meter on discharge pipe to South Garden Street via Markey Machinery private sewer line	Flow Rate	572

MONITORING FEE PARAMETER

Compliance Monitoring & Administration (CM&A) Fee

Category: NON-CATEGORICAL

Tier: 4/5*

*Waste Management Duwamish Reload facility will remain at the Tier 4 level of the Non-Categorical category (existing maximum daily discharge volume of 144,000 gallons per day [gpd]) until the facility is authorized to discharge to the South Garden Street Markey Machinery private sewer. Once the Waste Management Duwamish Reload facility is authorized to discharge to the South Garden Street Markey Machinery private sewer at the maximum daily discharge volume of 846,000 gpd, the facility will then be subject to Tier 5 CM&A fees associated with the Non-Categorical category.

Waste Management Duwamish Reload facility is a significant industrial user (SIU) with one regulated sample site. King County Industrial Waste Program (KCIW) collects composite effluent samples for field parameters, trace organics (VOAs, BNAs & PCBs); fats, oil, and grease (HEM); and trace metals. KCIW has determined that once the facility is authorized to discharge 846,000 gpd, KCIW will increase oversight and collect, at a minimum, quarterly effluent compliance samples. The basis for this determination is the extremely large permitted daily discharge volume coupled with other site specific considerations, such as the complexity and variability with the pollutants of concern that can be expected to be present at the site, based on the nature of the operation. Based on these factors, and in accordance with KCIW's CM&A fees criteria, Waste Management Duwamish Reload facility will be assigned to the CM&A fees Non-Categorical category, Tier 5 once the permitted daily discharge volume is set at 846,000 gpd.

PERMIT REVISION PROCESSING

Permit number: 7928-05

Action	Date
Final publication date	July 5, 2019
Published volume	846,000 gallons per day
Draft revision issued	NA
Final revision issued	March 18, 2022

PERMIT REVISION COMMENTS

This permit fact sheet primarily discusses the revisions made to the original permit. The fact sheet accompanying the original permit No. 7928-04 issued on August 4, 2021, includes detailed information about the company's nature of business, sources of wastewater, treatment systems, compliance history, trends in pollutants concentrations, self-monitoring requirements, KCIW monitoring, special conditions, applicable limitations, and other site information.

This permit is being revised by KCIW to address errors discovered in Table 1: Contaminated Dredged Material and Upland Soil Acceptance Criteria, located within Section S3.C.4 of Permit No. 7928-04.

The changes to Table 1 in this permit revision are as follows:

Parameter	CAS-RN	[Original] Sediment or Soil (mg/kg)	[Revised] Sediment or Soil (mg/kg)
Petroleum Hydrocarbons			
<i>Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)</i>			
Gasoline Range Organics (GRO)	-	830	2,000
Other Organics			
Benzene	71-43-2	0.30	10.0
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.09	14.0
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.15	10.0

Additional changes to this permit revision are as follows:

1. The due dates for reports per S3.E, S3.G, S3.J, and S3.K have been updated in accordance with an extension approved by KCIW on September 30, 2021. The new due dates will be contingent upon Waste Management receiving approval to discharge wastewater to the sanitary sewer through the Markey Machinery private sewer line on South Garden Street.
2. Emergency Contacts for King County (S.1) have been updated to remove Patricia Magnuson and add Ryan Salem.

1. Updated slug/spill control plan
2. Updated O&M Manual
3. Contingency sample site evaluation

Waste Management explained that “upgrades to the treatment system will likely not be fully completed by May 1, 2020 and therefore discharge to the new Garden Street sewer connection is likely not set to occur before this date”. Waste Management rationalized that it will take some time after modification to the treatment system and discharge practices are implemented before some of the required submittals can be submitted to KCIW. Waste Management requested that KCIW extend the required submittals due date to “120 days after the upgraded system begins discharging to the new sewer connection”. KCIW evaluated Waste Management’s request and determined that it was appropriate to extend the due date for all subject submittals from May 1, 2020 to September 1, 2020.

In its e-mail dated March 3, 2020, Waste Management did not request an extension for submittal of the Updated Determination of authorized 24-hour composite sample collection methods (S3.E.). While Waste Management did not specifically request an extension for submittal of this report, KCIW has extended the due date for this report to September 1, 2020, like other reports. KCIW made this decision since the reasoning for granting an extension for the other three reports also applies to this submittal.

If needed, Waste Management can request additional extensions for report(s) submittal, provided that the request is made in writing and submitted to KCIW at least one calendar week before each report due date.



King County

Industrial Waste Program Monthly Self-Monitoring Report

Send to: King County Industrial Waste Program
201 S. Jackson Street, Suite 513
Seattle, WA 98104-3855
Phone 206-477-5300 / FAX 206-263-3001
Email: info.KCIW@kingcounty.gov

Company Name: Waste Management National Services - Duwamish Reload Facility

Sample Site No. IW1215A

Permit No.: 7928-03

Please Specify Month & Year: Month: 20

This form is available at www.kingcounty.gov/industrialwaste.

All units are mg/l unless otherwise noted.

Note: For cyanide, circle test performed - amenable or total ▼

Sample Date (circle)	Sample Type C (Composite) G (grab) BC (batch)	pH (su)		Arsenic, As	Cadmium, Cd	Chromium, Cr	Copper, Cu	Lead, Pb	Mercury, Hg	Nickel, Ni	Silver, Ag	Zinc, Zn	Settleable Solids (m/L)	NP Fats, Oils, and Grease	Daily Discharge Volume (GPD)	Flow Rate (gpm) Circle maximum	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 gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. I further certify that all data requiring a laboratory analysis were analyzed by a Washington State Department of Ecology accredited laboratory for each parameter tested. Signature of Principal Executive or Authorized Agent _____ Date _____	
		Min	Max															
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
9																		
10																		
11																		
12																		
13																		
14																		
15																		
16																		
17																		
18																		
19																		
20																		
21																		
22																		
23																		
24																		
25																		
26																		
27																		
28																		
29																		
30																		
31																		
Monthly Min pH				& Date													Total Monthly Flow (gallons)	
Monthly Max pH				& Date													Maximum Daily Flow	

PLEASE CIRCLE ALL PERMIT VIOLATIONS

Due Date: Monthly report is due by the 15th each month.

& Date



King County

Industrial Waste Program Monthly Self-Monitoring Report

Send to: King County Industrial Waste Program
201 S. Jackson Street, Suite 513
Seattle, WA 98104-3855
Phone 206-477-5300 / FAX 206-263-3001
Email: info.KCIW@kingcounty.gov

Company Name: Waste Management National Services - Duwamish Reload Facility

Sample Site No. IW1215A Permit No.: 7928-03

Please Specify Month & Year: Month: 20

This form is available at www.kingcounty.gov/industrialwaste.

All units are µg/l unless otherwise noted.

Sample Date (circle)	Sample Type C (Composite) G (grab)	Aroclor 1016	Aroclor 1221	Aroclor 1232	Aroclor 1242	Aroclor 1248	Aroclor 1254	Aroclor 1260	Benzene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Ethylbenzene	Pentachlorophenol	Tetrachloroethylene	Toluene	Total Xylenes	Trichloroethylene	Comments / Notes
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	
9																	
10																	
11																	
12																	
13																	
14																	
15																	
16																	
17																	
18																	
19																	
20																	
21																	
22																	
23																	
24																	
25																	
26																	
27																	
28																	
29																	
30																	
31																	

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 gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. I further certify that all data requiring a laboratory analysis were analyzed by a Washington State Department of Ecology accredited laboratory for each parameter tested.

Signature of Principal Executive or Authorized Agent

Date

PLEASE CIRCLE ALL PERMIT VIOLATIONS

Due Date: Monthly report is due by the 15th each month.



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

PO Box 47600 • Olympia, WA 98504-7600 • 360-407-6000

711 for Washington Relay Service • Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341

December 30, 2019

WAR302034

John Borghese
Waste Management National Services, Inc.
7400 8th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98108-3460

Alaska Logistics LLC
7400 8th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98108

RE: Reissuance of the Industrial Stormwater General Permit

Dear John Borghese:

On November 20, 2019, the Department of Ecology (Ecology) reissued the Industrial Stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and State Waste Discharge General Permit (permit). The permit becomes effective on January 1, 2020, and expires on December 31, 2024. A mobile friendly copy of the permit, permit forms, and information related to your permit can be viewed and downloaded at www.ecology.wa.gov/ISGPeCoverage-packet. **Retain this letter with your permit and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. It is the official record of permit coverage for your facility.**

Permit Overview: The new permit has a number of changes. The changes are summarized in the fact sheet. You can find more information on Ecology's website at: <https://ecology.wa.gov/industrialstormwaterpermit>. Please contact Ecology if you have any questions.

Site Specific Monitoring Requirements: Your monitoring requirements may be viewed by logging in to WebDMR and viewing your first DMR. If you believe there is a discrepancy between what the permit requires and the DMR, please contact Ecology immediately. In the case of a difference between the permit as applied to your facility and the DMR, the permit requirements take precedence.

Copies of the Permit: You may download copies of the final permit, Fact Sheet, Response to Comments, and other supporting documents online at <https://ecology.wa.gov/industrialstormwaterpermit>. You may also request copies from Dena Jaskar at (360) 407-6401 or by email at dena.jaskar@ecy.wa.gov.

Appeal of Permit Coverage

You have a right to appeal coverage under the general permit to the Pollution Control Hearings Board (PCHB). Appeals must be filed within 30 days of the date of receipt of this letter. Any appeal is limited to the general permit's applicability or non-applicability to a specific discharge. 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).

Included is a Focus Sheet describing where and how to appeal this permit coverage. The Focus Sheet may also be accessed at <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1710007.html>.

For Additional Information or Assistance

Ecology is committed to providing assistance to you. Please review our web page at <https://ecology.wa.gov/industrialstormwaterpermit>. For questions about transfers, terminations, and other administrative issues, please contact Josh Klimek at jokl461@ecy.wa.gov or (360) 407-7451.

If you have questions regarding stormwater management issues at your site, please contact Ben Billick at bbil461@ecy.wa.gov or (425) 649-7059.

Questions

If you have questions regarding the permit, please contact Travis Porter at (360) 407-6127, or Travis.Porter@ecy.wa.gov.

Sincerely,



Vincent McGowan, P.E. , Manager

Program Development Services Section
Water Quality Program

Permit Number:
3016713



CITY OF SEATTLE

Land Use Permit

Department of Planning
and Development
700 Fifth Ave., Suite 2000
P.O. Box 34019
Seattle, WA 98124-4019
(206) 684-8600

APN #:
213620-0641

Site Address: 7400 8TH AVE S, SEATTLE, WA

Building ID(s): NONE

Location:

Legal Description: PARCEL A, LBA #3005372, KCR #20071010900018

Records Filed At: 7400 8TH AVE S

OWNER

EDWARD VINSON
1302 W RANDOLPH ST
CHICAGO, IL 60607
Ph: (312) 733-9320

APPLICANT

JOSH JENSEN
720 OLIVE WAY SUITE 1900
SEATTLE, WA 98101
Ph: (206) 903-3374

Application Date: 02/20/2014

Issued Date: 06/30/2014

Expiration Date: 06/24/2017

Fees Paid: \$11,340.75

As of Print Date: 07/07/2014

Primary Applicant

Description of Project: Land Use Application to install 1,300 linear ft. rail spur at existing marine terminal to connect existing Union Pacific Rail track to support future off-loading (removal) of contaminated waterway sediment. Review includes grading of 5,900 cu. yds. of material (1,900 cu. yds. cut; 4,000 fill). Environmental documents prepared by King County Environmental Health Services.

Permit Remarks:

Use: N
TRA0 Applies: N
Land Use Conditions: N
Decision Type: II

Approved Uses	Location
Heavy Mfg	

Zoning/Overlays:

Industrial Genr11 Unlimited/85
Liquefaction Prone Soils
Shoreline Habitat Buffer
Urban Industrial
Additional Information on File

Land Use Component Information

Component Type	Component Detail	Outcome
SEPA THRESHOLD DETERMINATION	SEPA FOR CONDITIONING ONLY	GRANTED

A/P #	Related Cases/Permits	Project Contacts	Name	Phone
6406480	Construction and Development Permit	Final Reviewer	BEN PERKOWSKI	(206) 684-0347
6403798	Site Work Permit	Zoning Reviewer	SCOTT RINGGOLD	(206) 233-5132

Applicant Signature:

Date:

This Land Use Permit authorizes the use of the property and/or work described above. Permission is hereby given to develop the site address shown, according to the conditions hereon and according to the specification pertaining thereto, subject to compliance with the Ordinances of the City of Seattle.

Subsequent Demolition, Construction, Site Work, or Mechanical work may require additional permits and may not begin without the appropriate approval. Additional information may be obtained from the Department of Planning and Development at (206) 684-8169.



City of Seattle

Edward B. Murray, Mayor

Department of Planning and Development

D. M. Sugimura, Director

CITY OF SEATTLE ANALYSIS AND DECISION OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Application Number: 3016713
Applicant Name: Josh Jensen
Address of Proposal: 7400 8th Ave. S.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTION

Land Use Application to install 1,300-linear-foot rail spur at existing marine terminal to connect existing Union Pacific Rail track to support future off-loading (removal) of contaminated waterway sediment. Review includes grading of 5,900 cubic yards of material (1,900 cubic yards cut; 4,000 fill). Determination of Non-Significance has been prepared by King County. *

The following approvals are required:

SEPA – to impose conditions (Chapter 25.05, Seattle Municipal Code.)

SEPA DETERMINATION: ☐ Exempt ☒ DNS * ☐ EIS

☐ DNS with conditions

☐ DNS involving non-exempt grading or demolition or
involving another agency with jurisdiction.

BACKGROUND DATA

Site and Vicinity

The subject site is a total of 690,795 square feet and is located at 7400 8th Avenue South in Seattle. The portion of the site where the project will take place is zoned Industrial General-1 and is outside the Shoreline District. The remaining portion of the site adjacent to the project area is within the Shoreline District and is within the Urban Industrial (UI) shoreline environment, adjacent to the Duwamish Waterway. The southeastern corner of the property includes a portion of Slip 4. The northern part of the property is used by First Student, Inc., to schedule, stage and park school buses. The southern part of the property is used by Organic Fuel Processors, Inc., to receive, grind, and store wood, and by KRS Marine to load and unload cargo from barges. Approximately 97 percent of the site is impervious surface area.

* Determination of Non-Significance issued by King County (May 1, 2014).

Project Description

A property ownership transfer agreement was signed on April 22, 2014, between the former property owner, Crowley Marine Services (Crowley), and DeNovo. DeNovo is proposing rail maintenance and improvement activities at the subject site. The project includes the installation of a new rail spur to connect to the existing East Marginal Way rail line in support of sediment offloading and transfer activities. The proposed rail spurs will be constructed in an area that historically served for rail access on the property. No portion of this project involves development within the Shoreline District or structures requiring a building permit from DPD.

The proposed rail spur will extend approximately 1,300 feet along the eastern portion of the site from an existing Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) line, splitting into three individual tracks approximately 400 feet from the existing UPRR line. The foundation of the proposed rail spur will consist of continuously welded steel rails that are either set on man-made ties or embedded in reinforced concrete slabs. The rails may be set on concrete ties and then encased with reinforced concrete or installed on precast concrete sections.

Proposed grading will require approximately 1,900 cubic yards (CY) of cut generated by removing the existing pavement and underlying imported fill material (approximately 0 to 3.5 feet below existing grade) within the footprint of the proposed rail spur to install reinforced concrete slabs and aggregate bedding for the rails. Additionally, grading of approximately 175 CY of existing pavement and imported fill material will occur in the upland portion of the site to accommodate an underground concrete electrical duct bank from the existing electric panel to the proposed rail to provide power to the motor operated rail switches. The total area of disturbance will be approximately 38,500 square feet (0.9 acre), all outside Shoreline District.

The reinforced concrete slab will be installed within the excavated area. The reinforced concrete slab thickness will be approximately 2 feet (totaling approximately 2,250 CY), placed atop a 1- to 2-foot-thick clean aggregate bedding layer (totaling approximately 1,750 CY), requiring approximately 4,000 CY of total fill. The footprint of the reinforced concrete slab is estimated to be approximately 15 to 45 feet wide (assuming the slab extends 5 feet on either side of the rails).

The proposed rail spur will be installed with a finished surface approximately 6 inches above the existing grade. After the proposed rail spur construction is finished in July 2014, the dredge sediments reload operation will commence. Barges will be received and moored in the barge berthing area adjacent to the existing pier in Slip No. 4 of the Lower Duwamish Waterway. The barges will be towed by independent operators under separate contract. All barge movement on the Duwamish Waterway will be conducted in accordance with Federal Navigation Regulations. It is anticipated that approximately 300- to 500-ton-capacity barges will be received at the facility.

Sediments will be offloaded from barges using a track-mounted barge offloader, over spill plates, and into prefabricated storage containers located adjacent to the barge berthing area. Operational equipment (wheeled loaders and excavators) will be mobilized from an upland storage area, located outside of the Shoreline District to the existing pier, in order to support sediment offloading operations, and will then be returned to the upland storage area when operations have ceased. Operational equipment will include a track-mounted Sennebogen 875 or equivalent material handler for offloading sediment from barges to pre-fabricated steel boxes located adjacent to the barge berthing areas.

The pre-fabricated steel boxes will facilitate transloading and dewatering of sediments by transferring the sediment from the steel boxes either to lined gondola rail cars on the proposed rail spur, or to a secondary containment area located outside the Shoreline District. The pre-fabricated steel boxes will be temporary, watertight containers that can be transported with container moving equipment and will be mobilized from the upland to the shoreline area during sediment offloading operations. The steel boxes will be loaded with sediment and then unloaded using front-end loaders either to the new rail spur or to the secondary containment area. All sediment handled at the site (either from the steel boxes or from the upland secondary containment area) will be placed into lined gondola rail cars for transport off-site for disposal at an approved landfill facility. The site will serve as a throughput facility, so offloaded sediment will not remain on-site for extended durations of time.

Dredge sediments offloaded into the pre-fabricated storage containers may be direct loaded into lined gondola rail cars if the water content of the sediments is adequate for transport. Sediment transportation requirements require that the gondola rail cars do not contain free liquids at the time they are loaded. Sediments too wet for direct loading will be amended with environmentally benign absorbent material either in the prefabricated storage containers or the secondary containment area until the material is within a satisfactory moisture content range for rail transport. The material used for amending wet sediments is anticipated to be cement kiln dust or other acceptable absorbent material.

Collection of decant water from the operations will occur in the barge, steel boxes, and secondary containment area. Stormwater runoff will also be collected from the operational area. Collected water will be pumped to portable detention/equalization tanks, put through an on-site portable temporary water pretreatment facility located outside of the Shoreline District, and discharged to the local Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) via the existing sewer system, in compliance with a King County Wastewater Discharge Permit. The water pre-treatment facility is a typical best management practice (BMP) required by a King County Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit for permit compliance.

Public Notice and Comment Period

Notice of the application was published on February 27, 2014. The required public comment period ended on March 12, 2014. No public comments were received.

SEPA ANALYSIS

A SEPA Checklist dated Feb. 11, 2014, was submitted to King County and is part of the project file for this application. On May 1, 2014, King County made a Determination of Non-Significance for the proposal. Project specific environmental impacts of the improvements have been disclosed and analyzed in the documents provided by King County, acting as Lead Agency. The Seattle SEPA Ordinance provides substantive authority to require mitigation of adverse environmental impacts resulting from a proposed project (SMC 25.05.655 and 25.05.660). Mitigation, when required, must be related to specific environmental impacts identified in an environmental document and may only be imposed to the extent that a given impact is attributable to a proposal, and to the extent that the mitigation is reasonable and capable of being accomplished. Additionally, mitigation may be imposed only when based on policies, plans and regulations referenced in SMC 25.05.665 to SMC 25.05.675 inclusive (SEPA Overview Policy, SEPA Cumulative Impacts Policy, SEPA Specific Environmental Policies). In some instances, local, state or federal regulatory requirements will provide sufficient mitigation of an impact and additional mitigation imposed through SEPA may not be necessary.

Short-term Impacts

Grading and filling activities pose some potential danger of contamination of groundwater and surface water at and adjacent to this site. The proposed project at this site is within the boundaries of Model Toxics Control Act site regulated by Washington Department of Ecology. Pursuant to an Agreed Order, Ecology is working with the applicant to determine an appropriate sampling plan to be conducted in the area where excavation will occur for the rail line prior to conducting certain grading activities. Through coordination with Ecology under the Agreed Order, material found to be contaminated will be disposed of at an appropriate off-site disposal facility. During construction, stormwater within the active construction area will be prevented from entering nearby surface waters, per the Construction Stormwater Control Plan. In addition, A Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC) will be implemented to prevent, prepare for, and respond to any incidental spills that may occur during the project. Erosion control measures will be addressed in a Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control (TESC) Plan prepared by the contractor and adhered to during construction.

City codes and/or ordinances apply to the proposal and will provide mitigation for some of the identified impacts in the submitted environmental documents. Specifically, these are: 1) Street Use Ordinance (watering streets to suppress dust, obstruction of the pedestrian right-of-way during construction, construction along the street right-of-way, and sidewalk repair); 2) Building Code (construction measures in general, including best management practices to address potential runoff of surface water and sediment to the Duwamish during construction); and 3) the Stormwater Code and Grading Code place considerable emphasis on protecting water quality. This generally takes the form of best management practices being required on building permits.

Compliance with these applicable codes and ordinances and BMPs will be adequate to achieve sufficient mitigation and further mitigation by imposing specific conditions is not necessary for these impacts. The other short-term impacts not noted here as mitigated by codes, ordinances or conditions (e.g., increased traffic during construction, additional parking demand generated by construction personnel and equipment, increased use of energy and natural resources) are not sufficiently adverse to warrant further mitigation or discussion.

Greenhouse Gas

Construction activities including construction worker commutes, truck trips, the operation of construction equipment and machinery; and the movement of vehicles — themselves result in increases in carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions which adversely impact air quality and contribute to climate change and global warming. While these impacts are adverse, they are not expected to be significant due to the increased contribution of greenhouse gas emissions from this project.

Long-term Impacts

Long term or use-related impacts are also anticipated as a result of this proposal, including: increased bulk and scale on the site; increased traffic and railroad activity in the area and increased demand for parking; increased demand for public services and utilities; and increased noise, light and glare. While these impacts are adverse, they are not expected to be significant and do not warrant further mitigation or discussion.

The project also will result in an increased risk of contamination of soil, surface and ground water, due to the handling and storage of contaminated sediments. Stormwater generated within areas of

operation for the facility will be collected, pumped to portable detention/equalization tanks, put through an on-site portable water pre-treatment facility and then discharged to the local sewer system in compliance with a King County Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit for the project, per the Drainage Control Plan. In addition, spill prevention measures will be employed as well as other operational BMPs, described in application and the SPCC, to address the risk of contamination due to incidental spills. Prior to operation of the facility, the applicant will obtain a "Piles Used for Storage or Treatment Permit" from King County. Compliance with applicable codes and ordinances will reduce or eliminate most adverse long-term impacts to the environment.

Operational activities, primarily vehicular and railcar trips associated with the project and the projects' energy consumption, are expected to result in increases in carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions which adversely impact air quality and contribute to climate change and global warming. While these impacts are adverse, they are not expected to be significant due to the relatively minor contribution of greenhouse gas emissions from this project.

No further conditioning or mitigation is warranted pursuant to specific environmental policies or the SEPA Overview Policy (SMC 25.05.665).

DECISION - SEPA

This decision was made after review by the responsible official on behalf of the lead agency of a completed environmental checklist and other information on file with the responsible department. This constitutes the Threshold Determination and form. The intent of this declaration is to satisfy the requirement of the State Environmental Policy Act (RCW 43.21.C), including the requirement to inform the public of agency decisions pursuant to SEPA.

- [X] Determination of Non-Significance. This proposal has been determined to not have a significant adverse impact upon the environment. An EIS is not required under RCW 43.21C.030 (2)(C).

SEPA Conditions

None.

Signature: (signature on file) Date: June 9, 2014
Ben Perkowski, Land Use Planner
Department of Planning and Development

Permit Number:

6403798



CITY OF SEATTLE

Site Work Permit

Department of Planning
and Development
700 Fifth Ave., Suite 2000
P.O. Box 34019
Seattle, WA 98124-4019
(206) 684-8600

DISTRICT 7

APN #:
213620-0641

Site Address: 7400 8TH AVE S, SEATTLE, WA

Location:

Legal Description: PARCEL A, LBA #3005372, KCR #20071010900018

Records Filed At: 7400 8TH AVE S

OWNER

ALUN JONES
9487 REGENCY SQ BLVD
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32225
Ph: (904) 727-8800

CONTRACTOR

Application Date: 03/11/2014

Issue Date: 07/20/2014

Expiration Date: 01/20/2016

Fees Paid: \$905.00

As of Print Date: 07/20/2014

Description of Work: Grading for installation of rail spur for existing marine terminal, per plans.

Permit Remarks:

GRADING

DPD Valuation: \$0.00

Special Inspections: N

Land Use Conditions: N

Zoning/Overlays:

Industrial Genr1 Unlimited/85
Liquefaction Prone Soils
Shoreline Habitat Buffer
Urban Industrial
Additional Information on File

A/P #	Related Cases/Permits
3016713	Master Use Permit

Project Contacts	Name	Phone
LU Planner	BEN PERKOWSKI	(206) 684-0347
Zoning Reviewer	SCOTT RINGGOLD	(206) 233-5132
Primary Applicant	JOSH JENSEN	(206) 903-3374

Applicant Signature:

Date:

Approved work must not progress without prior inspection approval. When ready for inspection, make request with the Department of Planning and Development at (206) 684-8900, or on the internet at: www.seattle.gov/dpd/permits/inspections/. Provide the permit number, site address, and contact phone.

Permission is given to do the above work at the site address shown, according to the conditions hereon and according to the specification pertaining thereto, subject to compliance with the Ordinances of the City of Seattle. Correct information is the responsibility of the applicant. Permits with incorrect information may be subject to additional fees.

THIS PERMIT MUST BE CONSPICUOUSLY POSTED AT THE WORK SITE

PERMIT # 6403798

City of Seattle
Department of Planning and Development
700 Fifth Ave., Suite 2000

**POST THIS SIDE OUT: THIS APPROVAL MUST BE CONSPICUOUSLY POSTED AT THE WORK SITE
TO THE CONTRACTOR/OWNER,**

Additional permits may be required for work occurring under this permit. This permit does not authorize Sewer, Public Right-of-Way Shoring, Drainage and Street Use, Fire Department, Boiler, Electrical, Elevator, Furnace, Gas Piping, Plumbing, or Sign permits. If other permits are required, they must be applied for separately from this permit. The requirements for all other permits related to this Permit, must be completed prior to the Final Inspection of this permit.

This Permit's Final Inspection is required. The premises must not be occupied until the Final Inspection is provided and occupancy is authorized by the Seattle Department of Planning and Development.

ISSUED PERMIT STATUS:

You can check the status of issued permits on the internet at: www.seattle.gov/dpd

INSPECTION REQUESTS:

Please clarify which inspections your project requires before proceeding with your project.

You may request an inspection on the internet or by phone. Inspection requests received before 7:00 AM are scheduled for the same working day. Inspection requests received after 7:00 AM are scheduled for the next working day. Inspectors are available between the hours of 7:30 AM and 8:30 AM.

A) Internet: www.seattle.gov/dpd/permits/inspections/ Under **Scheduling an Inspection** click **Requesting an inspection online**.

B) 24 hour inspection request line at (206) 684-8900, cell phones are discouraged due to frequent connection problems.

C) Customer Service at (206) 684-8950 between the hours of 7:30 AM and 4:30 PM.

FIRST GROUND DISTURBANCE:

A) Before First Ground Disturbance, request an inspection of installed **Erosion Control Measures**.

B) When required, request a **Pre Construction Conference** to review project conditions and Special Inspections by calling (206) 684-8860.

C) If this permit requires a **Soil Bearing Capacity** special inspection by a Geotechnical Engineer, that approval is required before the foundation pour. The Building Inspector will accept the Geotechnical Engineer's approval signature below.

D) When **Special Inspections** are required, notify the Special Inspection Agency at least 24 hours in advance.

Waste Management Special Waste Acceptance and Hazardous Waste Exclusion Plan

**SPECIAL WASTE ACCEPTANCE & HAZARDOUS WASTE EXCLUSION
PLAN**

**8TH AVENUE RELOAD FACILITY
7400 8TH Avenue S
Seattle, WA 98108**

May 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	PROGRAM OVERVIEW	1
1.1	DEFINITIONS.....	1
1.2	SPECIAL WASTE DEFINITION.....	2
1.2.1	Wastes Covered by this Program.....	2
2	IMPLEMENTATION AND TRAINING	2
2.1	RESPONSIBILITY.....	2
2.2	TRAINING.....	3
3	PERSONNEL AND DOCUMENTS.....	3
3.1	PERSONNEL.....	3
4	PROFILING OF WASTE STREAMS.....	3
4.1	COMPLETION OF PROFILE SHEETS.....	4
4.2	MINIMUM WASTE DATA	4
4.3	USE OF PROCESS KNOWLEDGE	4
5	WASTE APPROVAL PROCESS.....	5
5.1	WASTE MANAGEMENT PROFILE APPROVAL	5
5.2	SUBMISSION FOR APPROVAL.....	5
5.3	PROFILE REVIEW AND APPROVAL	5
5.4	WASTES FOUND TO BE UNACCEPTABLE AT INTENDED FACILITY	5
5.5	POINT OF SALE SYSTEM	5
5.6	DURATION OF AUTHORIZATION	5
5.7	APPROVAL BY REGULATORY AGENCIES	5
6	MANIFESTATION	6
6.1	APPROVED MANIFESTS	6
7	ACCEPTANCE AT FACILITY.....	5
7.1	VERIFICATION UPON ARRIVAL	6
7.2	RANDOM LOAD INSPECTION PROGRAM.....	6
7.3	MANAGEMENT OF UNACCEPTABLE WASTE	6
7.4	SAMPLING OF LOAD.....	6
8	WASTE DISCREPANCIES.....	7
8.1	NON-CONFORMING CONDITIONS	7
8.2	REJECTION OF WASTE LOAD.....	7
8.3	ACTIONS TAKEN IF UNACCEPTABLE WASTES IS FOUND AT THE FACILITY	7
9	RECORDS.....	8
9.1	ON-SITE RECORDS.....	8
9.2	CORPORATE RECORDS.....	8
10	EMERGENCIES	8

ATTACHMENT A: PROFILING DOCUMENTS

ATTACHMENT B: MINIMUM REQUIRED ANALYSIS FOR NON-CATEGORICAL WASTEWATERS

1 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

This Special Waste Acceptance & Unacceptable Waste Exclusion Plan (SWAHWEP) specifies standard protocols and document forms to accomplish the following:

- (a) Prevent unacceptable wastes, such as regulated hazardous waste from entering the facility.
- (b) Detect and properly manage unacceptable wastes, when identified.
- (c) Profile special waste streams managed at the facility.
- (d) Provide an avenue for submission of special waste stream applications to a centralized unit of the Company (Region/District or Corporate) for authorization prior to acceptance.
- (e) Effect a proper review of each waste stream application by qualified personnel.
- (f) Provide a mechanism for an orderly submission of special waste applications to regulatory agencies for approval (if required).
- (g) Assign and issue a specific identifying Waste Authorization Code for tracking of paperwork.
- (h) Manifest of all authorized waste streams into each facility where required by law, regulation or market standard.
- (i) Provide on-site waste verification and record keeping for each waste stream.
- (j) Complete a regular in-house review of special waste procedures and documentation.

Wastes covered by this program shall not be accepted for transfer, storage, or disposal without first completing the WM approval process by receiving an approval from a WM Waste Approval Manager (WAM). Wastes defined as “unacceptable” under this program will not knowingly be accepted for transfer through the facility to the offsite disposal facility. A prevention, detection, and management program is in place to;

- minimize the possibility of having unacceptable wastes delivered to the facility,
- detect and reject unacceptable wastes that are being or have been delivered to the facility, and
- properly manage any unacceptable wastes that may escape prevention and detection efforts.

1.1 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply to terms referenced in this program document.

- Dangerous Waste – as defined by Chapter 173-303 Washington Administrative Code.
- RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended.
- Hazardous Waste - as defined under 40 CFR, Part 261.
- TCLP - Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure.
- Regulator – state or local agency with permitting and surveillance/enforcement authority over the site.
- Site – the WM 8th Avenue waste transfer/reload facility, and all downstream landfills or treatment facilities permitted to accept the waste.
- Generator – an entity that has generated a waste and seeks to dispose of it at a Waste Management facility.

- Transporter – an entity with responsibility for transporting the waste to the Waste Management receiving or transfer/reload site.

1.2 SPECIAL WASTE DEFINITION

1.2.1 Wastes Covered by this Program

"Special wastes" generally covered under this program are defined as any waste liquid, semi-solid, solid material and associated containers generated as a direct result of an industrial, manufacturing or processing operation. Examples of these special wastes are generally as follows;

- any chemical or petroleum contaminated media
- any sludge or residue from an industrial process or treatment unit
- any non-hazardous contaminated dredge sediment or upland soils;
- any waste classified as "special" or regulated by a State or other regulatory agency.

The 8th Ave Reload Facility (8ARF) will also process through the onsite wastewater pre-treatment unit all non-hazardous wastewaters that do not meet the categorical wastewater standards as defined in 40 CFR Part 437. These include but are not limited to;

- Stormwater catch basin, conveyance and systems clean-out
- Groundwater well drilling and development slurries and liquids
- Construction related slurries (i.e. jet grout)
- Construction related non-hazardous wastewater and stormwater
- Pond clean-outs and maintenance
- Boiler Maintenance
- Others, with prior regulatory approval

"Unacceptable wastes" are bulk and containerized wastes that are not acceptable for treatment or disposal at the final destination facility, based on restrictions in local, state, or federal regulation, permit condition, or by management discretion. Such wastes include;

- Unapproved special wastes,
- Burning or hot wastes,
- Radioactive wastes,
- Regulated polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA),
- Non-containerized categorical liquid wastes as defined in 40 CFR Part 437,
- Non-containerized MSW, C&D, yard and landscaping waste, food waste,
- Non-containerized regulated state or federal dangerous or hazardous wastes,
- Non-containerized tires and white goods.

2 IMPLEMENTATION AND TRAINING

2.1 Responsibility

- The District Manager is responsible for the program and is the ultimate authority for any modifications to the program not specifically defined by the SWAHWEP.
- The Area Environmental Manager (EM) and Waste Approval Manager working with the various Sales Consultants and Site Managers are responsible for the conduct of the program at the Area level.
- The Site Manager and Sales staff implement the SWAHWEP at each individual operating site.

2.2 Training

- The District Manager (DM) will monitor the general program and the training of program personnel using various tools including program audits, regular visits and review with the EM and staff, participation in Managers' Workshops, or similar events, and management discretion. Feedback on the program from Area and site personnel will serve as the basis for any directives concerning training of personnel or modifications in the program.
- The EM may directly provide the training of the Region/District staff or staff will be trained electronically using the WM proprietary training delivery system.
- Staff and managers will also employ training from outside the Company or professional courses as necessary. WM managers and EM will review the knowledge and capabilities of training personnel at the Area level and will coordinate such outside training activities with the DM.
- The Site Manager will provide training of site personnel involved either directly or indirectly in acceptance and handling of wastes covered by this plan. Such training will be done at least annually using scheduled sessions, such as site safety meetings. Training content and personnel attending will be documented using WM standard forms. Training is tailored to the site and the specific personnel present, and may cover such topics as a program overview, responsibilities of specific personnel, how to identify acceptable and unacceptable wastes, hazards associated with waste streams and protective measures to ensure environmental health and safety, how to conduct and document random load checks, what to do if an unacceptable waste, including hazardous waste or regulated PCB waste is found, and any specific directives concerning individual special waste streams.

3 PERSONNEL AND DOCUMENTS

3.1 Personnel

- District Manager - individual responsible for site operation and the one who will ultimately manage the special waste stream.
- Operator - employee at the site who is charged with performing duties at the transfer facility.
- Sales Staff - individuals from Waste Management who is working with the special waste generator to develop an agreement to bring the special waste to a Waste Management site.
- Waste Approval Manager – (WAM) technical person at the WM Corporate office who reviews and approves all generator profiles.
- Technical Service Center – (TSC) experienced technical personnel who assist the generator in completing the profile package and the service contracts.

4 PROFILING OF WASTE STREAMS

In order to prevent unacceptable waste from entering the facility, the facility requires the generator to submit a waste profile package for all special waste streams including dredged sediments, upland contaminated soil, and non-categorical wastewaters. An example of a Generator's Waste Profile form is supplied in Attachment A. All relevant information including generator profile, analytical reports, and generator signed certification statement are required for processing of the profile by the waste approval manager. The completed generator's waste profile package is reviewed to determine whether the special waste may be managed at both the transfer/reload facility and the final destination facility. WAM's will provide any specific handling conditions that may be required on the approval document.

Additional waste or industry specific profile forms, or modifications to the Generator's Waste Profile form may be developed and utilized upon Waste Management approval.

4.1 Completion of Profile Sheets

The Technical Service Center (TSC) is responsible for working with the generator or their authorized representative to assemble the complete profile package ready for review by the WAM.

4.2 Minimum Waste Data

The analyses or information required on individual waste streams varies according to the waste stream and applicable regulatory requirements. In any case, analytical reports or other information, such as MSDS/SDS/GHS Sheets or generator knowledge and certification sufficient to perform a characterization of the waste are required as part of the Generator's Waste Profile.

Typical analyses for non-wastewaters (solids, sludges, semisolids) may include laboratory analytical for:

- Metals (TCLP)
- Organics
- Corrosivity (pH)
- Flashpoint
- Reactivity
- BTEX

Typical analyses for non-categorical wastewaters may include laboratory analytical for:

- Metals (TCLP)
- Corrosivity (pH)
- Flashpoint
- Reactivity
- BTEX

Required minimum analyses for the receipt of non-categorical wastewaters at 8ARF are detailed in **Attachment B**. Required testing parameters and informational data are at the discretion of the Waste Approval Manager.

WAM's request analytical from the generator based on the suspected contaminants and/or the process generating the waste. In some cases, additional laboratory analysis of the waste may also be requested.

4.3 Use of Process Knowledge

The use of process knowledge may be utilized to modify, reduce, or eliminate the required spectrum of analytical testing for a given waste stream. Use of process knowledge is at the discretion of the Waste Approval Manager.

5 WASTE APPROVAL PROCESS

5.1 Waste Management Profile Approval

Once the WAM has reviewed the generators waste profile and found it acceptable for the facilities requested, the WAM creates a waste profile approval document which is sent to the generator by the TSC. The TSC then uploads the approved profile into the FastLane system. The Waste Profile number acts as the waste approval and tracking number for the waste throughout the approval timeframe.

5.2 Submission for Approval

The WM TSC group obtains the completed signed profile package from the Generator such that the WM WAM can begin their review and approval process. If the WAM requires additional information, the WAM and/or TSC personnel obtain it from the generator.

5.3 Profile Review and Approval

The WAM is responsible for determining if the profile package is complete and that all generator supplied data and information is consistent and reasonable. Once the package is complete the WAM reviews the waste characterization versus the transfer/reload facility and the final disposal facilities permits. If the generators profile information package submitted is complete, WAM review of the package is generally completed within three business days.

5.4 Wastes Found to be Unacceptable at Intended Facility

In most cases if the waste is not acceptable for the facility requested by the generator; the generator is requested to modify the waste profile requesting another permitted facility approved for the waste as characterized. The TSC works with the Sales Consultant and/or Generator to approve the generators waste into the proper facility.

5.5 Point of Sale System

WM operates a proprietary point of sale system known as FastLane™ in all scale houses at facilities accepting wastes. For a WM facility to be able to accept wastes an approved profile must be uploaded to the FastLane™ point of sale system by the TSC group. The profile in FastLane™ has an expiration date and all the particulars for the approved waste stream. The FastLane™ system also is used for customer billing.

5.6 Duration of Authorization

The duration of a waste authorization varies on a case-by-case basis, depending on customer needs, the type of waste, how the waste is generated, or expected variability in the waste stream. Waste authorizations become invalid after the duration of authorization ends. Waste authorizations must be renewed if continued disposal is desired. Additional analytical data may be required at the discretion of the Waste Approval Manager. Generally, profiles are approved for 2 years if the project is ongoing.

5.7 Approval by Regulatory Agencies

Once the waste stream request is reviewed and approved by WM, waste exhibiting contaminants in exceedance of the facilities King County Industrial Discharge Permit are submitted to the agency,

6 MANIFESTS

6.1 *Approved Manifests*

Shipping manifests or bills of lading may be part of the special waste documentation in locations where it is required by law, regulation or market practice. Manifests are **not** required for use by 8ARF.

7 ACCEPTANCE AT FACILITY

7.1 *Verification Upon Arrival*

Upon arrival at the facility, loads of special waste are checked for conformity with the approved Profile beginning at the scale, and again during unloading. Loads of special waste are screened for the presence of unacceptable waste via visual inspection and/or questioning the driver or barge operator about the load. Special waste loads that do not conform to the approved Profile may be rejected. Unacceptable wastes of any kind are rejected.

7.2 *Random Load Inspection Program*

Incoming loads of waste materials are subject to random load inspections. Loads are selected for inspection on a random basis. Discrete loads of special wastes that do not unload directly into the Operations Containment Area (OCA) are inspected at the final destination and are not subject to random load inspection at 8ARF. Random load inspections are conducted at least once per week. The results of random load inspections are documented, and records are maintained at facility on file for at least three years.

7.3 *Management of Unacceptable Waste*

If unacceptable waste is detected, it is rejected, and, typically returned to the generator. If return to the generator is deemed unsafe due to the nature of the material, 8ARF will coordinate safe management of the material, and reserves the right to bill the generator for such services. The event is used to educate the generator about appropriate alternatives and to detect and prevent unacceptable waste at the facility. A sign at the facility entrance describes acceptable and unacceptable wastes.

7.4 *Sampling of Load*

Waste Management does not sample loads of waste entering the site, At a minimum verbal waste screening and visual inspection will be used to ensure the acceptability of special wastes and other wastes.

8 WASTE DISCREPANCIES

The entire documentation/characterization process must be complete and error-free for a special waste load to be accepted at the site.

8.1 Non-Conforming Conditions

A waste screening process is in place to assure that wastes that are delivered to the facility are acceptable for management, and that special wastes conform to the approved Profile. The following non-conforming conditions will result in refusal of the load:

Non-Conforming Paperwork - the paperwork is incomplete, inaccurate, out of date, or does not adequately characterize the waste load. Appropriate corrections or additions must be approved by the WAM before the waste load is accepted.

Non-Conforming Special Waste Load – based on verbal questioning, visual screening, or other screening techniques, the waste load appears to be inconsistent with the approved Profile or manifest or the general appearance is different from previous experience with the particular special waste.

Unacceptable Waste Load or Partial Load – based on verbal questioning, visual screening, or other screening techniques, all or part of the load is found to be unacceptable.

8.2 Rejection of Waste Load

Nonconforming loads are rejected and the District Manager or his designee informs the Generator as to the reason for rejection. Documentation of rejected loads may include written correspondence to the Generator, and/or analytical data.

8.3 Actions Taken if Unacceptable Wastes is Found at the Facility

Despite the best efforts by the facility to prevent unacceptable wastes from entering the facility, and to reject unacceptable wastes that are detected, a situation may occur in which unacceptable wastes are found, and the generator cannot be identified. If unacceptable wastes are detected, the first response is to return the material to the Generator. If the Generator cannot be identified, or the material poses an immediate risk to human health or the environment the Site Manager is notified immediately.

The Site Manager determines whether there is a safety risk involved in moving the material to an isolated location for proper designation and management. If possible, the material is segregated from the active waste handling area. The Site Manager works with the WAM and/or the EM to determine appropriate agency notification procedures, proper storage conditions, waste designation procedures, and final management alternatives for the material. Management follows procedures outlined in the site Emergency Action Plan for guidance in managing emergencies such as spills, unsafe materials, fires, and other non-typical situations that may require additional assistance.

Generators are responsible for properly characterizing their wastes. As such, WM reserves the right to bill generators for costs and staff time associated with managing unacceptable wastes brought to the facility.

If regulated hazardous or PCB wastes are found at the facility, and the generator cannot be identified for removal of said waste from the facility, the Washington Department of Ecology and Public Health are notified via telephone, email, or fax within 24 hours of confirmation.

9 RECORDS

The creation and maintenance of complete records of special waste transactions including approvals, denials, random load inspection records, and all tests and manifests is an important component of the Special Waste Program.

The District Manager is responsible for the complete special waste records system in the facility. Distribution of application packages, approval and denial documentation, manifests and test results should be coordinated with the Site Manager, Sales Consultant and Waste Approval Manager.

9.1 On-Site Records

The facility maintains a complete record of all approved Profiles, random load check results, and records of the disposition of unacceptable waste, electronically or at the site office. In many cases, special waste records located at the facility might not include original copies of analytical records. Such records are readily available on the computer system, and paper copies can be obtained quickly and easily from the Waste Approval Manager.

9.2 Corporate Records

The Waste Approval Group maintains electronic records for each site. The Waste Approval Group's files include electronic copies of all analytical data and correspondence related to special waste review and acceptance.

10 EMERGENCIES

Any condition associated with special waste handling that may be a potential health or safety hazard should immediately be brought to the attention of the Site Manager or his designee. Until instructed to do otherwise by those persons, such situations should be regarded as an emergency and appropriate actions as set forth in the Emergency Action Plan for the site should be implemented.

ATTACHMENT A
GENERATORS WASTE PROFILE DOCUMENTS

Approved profiles are managed electronically . Complete profiling records, including analytical data, reports, and disapprovals are electronically managed by the WM Solutions internet based system, and are available upon request.



Requested Facility: _____ D Unsure Profile Number: _____
D Multiple Generator Locations (Attach Locations) D Request Certificate of Disposal D Renewal? Original Profile Number: _____

A. GENERATOR INFORMATION (MATERIAL ORIGIN)

1. Generator Name: _____
2. Site Address: _____
(City, State, ZIP) _____
3. County: _____
4. Contact Name: _____
5. Email: _____
6. Phone: _____ 7. Fax: _____
8. Generator EPA ID: _____ D N/A
9. State ID: _____ D N/A

C. MATERIAL INFORMATION

1. Common Name: _____
Describe Process Generating Material: _____ D See Attached
2. Material Composition and Contaminants: _____ D See Attached

Total comp. must be equal to or greater than 100%

3. State Waste Codes: _____ D N/A
4. Color: _____
5. Physical State at 70°F: D Solid D Liquid D Other: _____
6. Free Liquid Range Percentage: _____ to _____ D N/A
7. pH: _____ to _____ D N/A
8. Strong Odor: D Yes D No Describe: _____
9. Flash Point: D <140°F D 140°–199°F D ≥200° D N/A

E. ANALYTICAL AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVE INFORMATION

1. Analytical attached _____ D Yes
Please identify applicable samples and/or lab reports:
2. Other information attached (such as MSDS)? _____ D Yes

G. GENERATOR CERTIFICATION (PLEASE READ AND CERTIFY BY SIGNATURE)

By signing this EZ Profile™ form, I hereby certify that all information submitted in this and all attached documents contain true and accurate descriptions of this material, and that all relevant information necessary for proper material characterization and to identify known and suspected hazards has been provided. Any analytical data attached was derived from a sample that is representative as defined in 40 CFR 261 - Appendix 1 or by using an equivalent method. All changes occurring in the character of the material (i.e., changes in the process or new analytical) will be identified by the Generator and be disclosed to Waste Management prior to providing the material to Waste Management.

If I am an agent signing on behalf of the Generator, I have confirmed with the Generator that information contained in this Profile is accurate and complete.

Name (Print): _____ Date: _____
Title: _____

B. BILLING INFORMATION

D SAME AS GENERATOR

1. Billing Name: _____
2. Billing Address: _____
(City, State, ZIP) _____
3. Contact Name: _____
4. Email: _____
5. Phone: _____ 6. Fax: _____
7. WM Hauled? _____ D Yes D No
8. P.O. Number: _____
9. Payment Method: D Credit Account D Cash D Credit Card

D. REGULATORY INFORMATION

1. EPA Hazardous Waste? _____ D Yes* D No
Code: _____
2. State Hazardous Waste? _____ D Yes D No
Code: _____
3. Is this material non-hazardous due to Treatment, Delisting, or an Exclusion? _____ D Yes* D No
4. Contains Underlying Hazardous Constituents? _____ D Yes* D No
5. From an industry regulated under Benzene NESHAP? D Yes* D No
6. Facility remediation subject to 40 CFR 63 GGGGG? D Yes* D No
7. CERCLA or State-mandated clean-up? _____ D Yes* D No
8. NRC or State-regulated radioactive or NORM waste? D Yes* D No
*If Yes, see Addendum (page 2) for additional questions and space.
9. Contains PCBs? 7 If Yes, answer a, b and c. _____ D Yes D No
 - a. Regulated by 40 CFR 761? _____ D Yes D No
 - b. Remediation under 40 CFR 761.61 (a)? _____ D Yes D No
 - c. Were PCB imported into the US? _____ D Yes D No
10. Regulated and/or Untreated Medical/Infectious Waste? _____ D Yes D No
11. Contains Asbestos? _____ D Yes D No
7 If Yes: D Non-Friable D Non-Friable – Regulated D Friable

F. SHIPPING AND DOT INFORMATION

1. D One-Time Event D Repeat Event/Ongoing Business
2. Estimated Quantity/Unit of Measure: _____
D Tons D Yards D Drums D Gallons D Other: _____
3. Container Type and Size: _____
4. USDOT Proper Shipping Name: _____ D N/A

Certification Signature

ATTACHMENT B

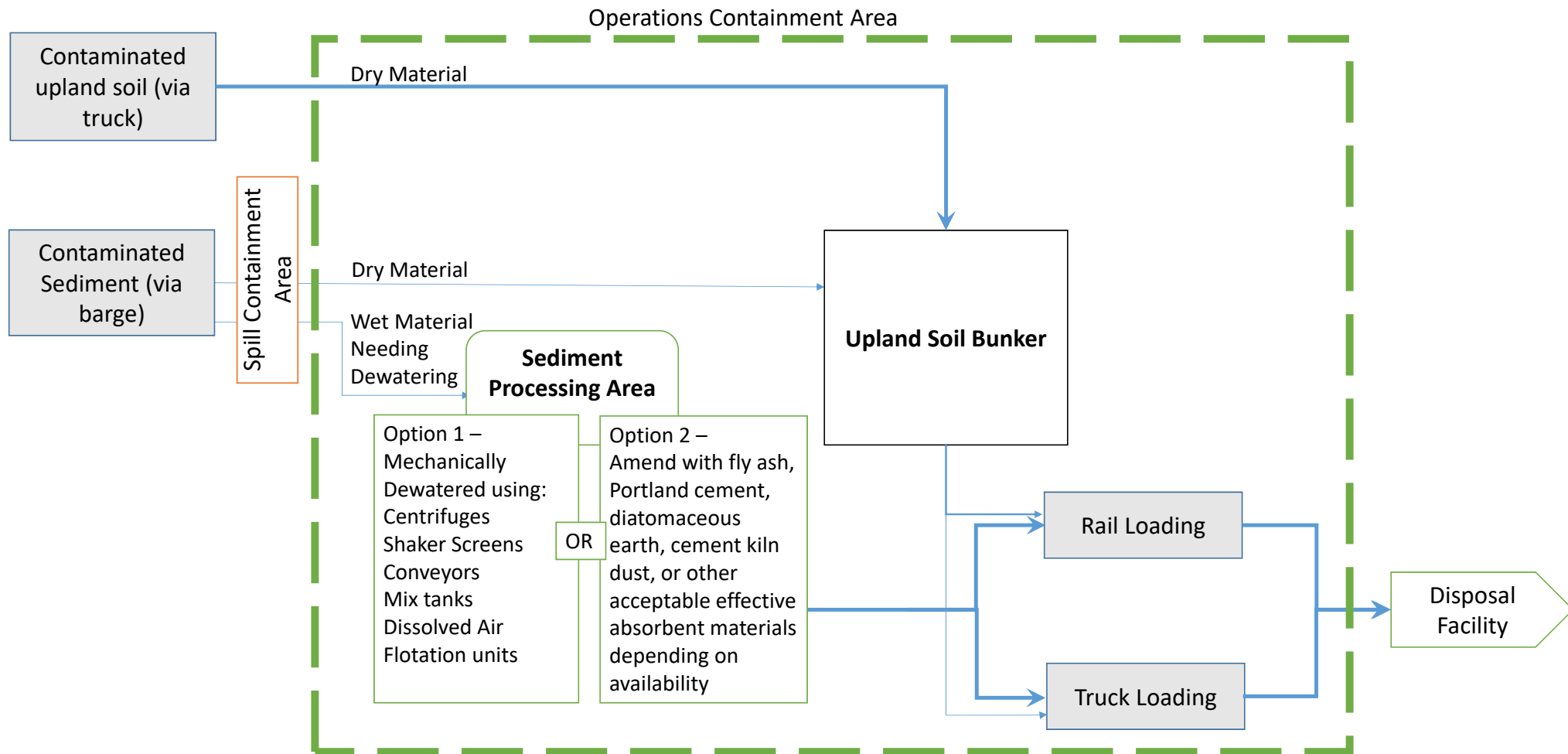
Minimum Required Analyses for non-categorical wastewaters.

Confidential & Proprietary Information.
Not for use outside of Waste Management.
© 2019 WM Intellectual Property Holdings, LLC

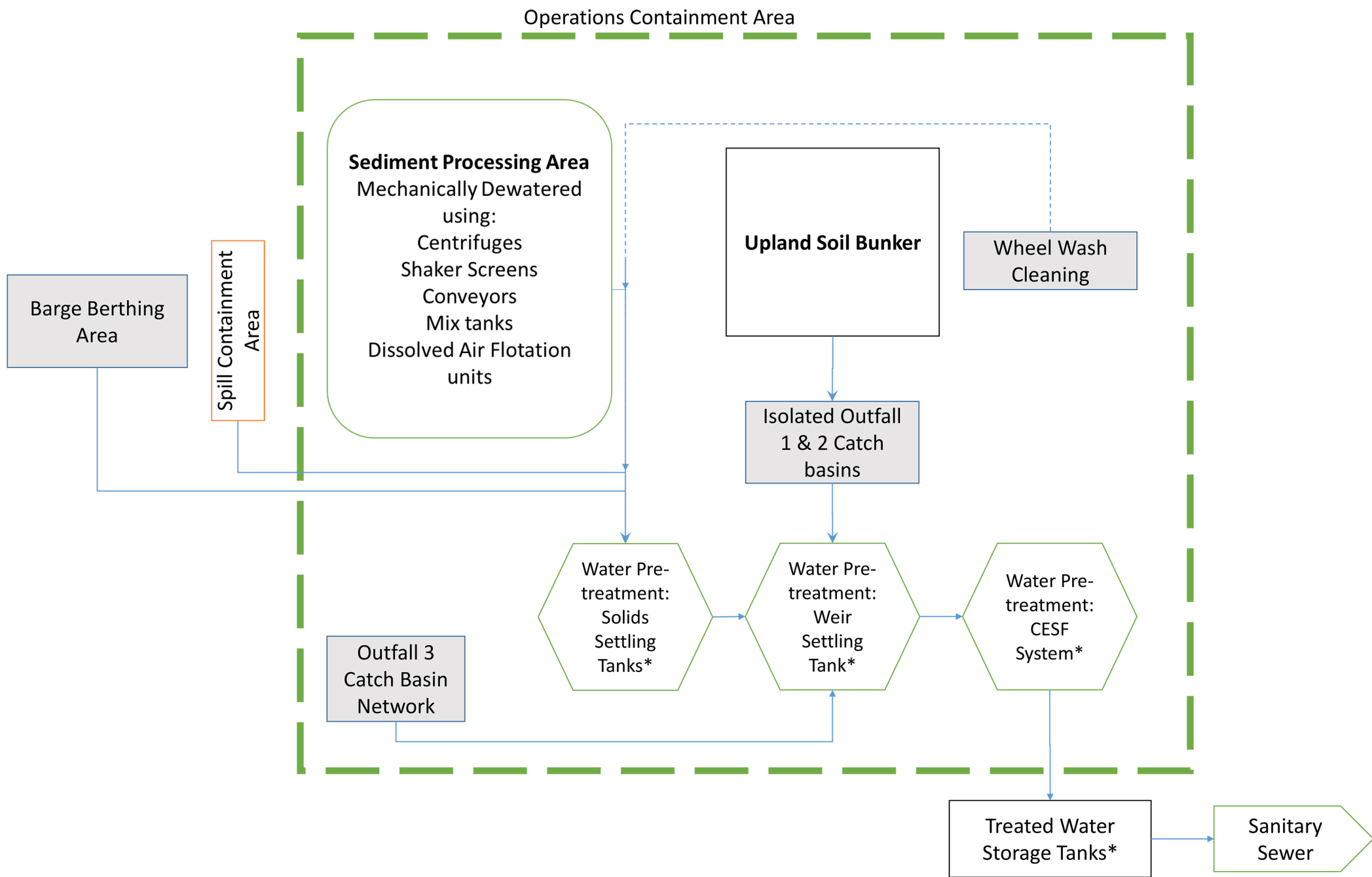
No Analysis Required

Waste Type		BTEX	TCLP Metals	pH	Flash Point / Ignitability	Reactivity: Cyanides & Sulfides	Reactivity: Ignitability (Oxidizer)	Reactivity: Water Reactive	RCI: Reactivity, Corrosivity & Ignitability
		8260C	Metals (6010/6020) Mercury (7471/7470) method 1311	9040C 9041A 9045D	1020B 1010A 1030	Sulfides: 734S Cyanides: 733C	ASTM D4981	(DOT Division 4.3 Dangerous when wet material) water reactivity test	
CATCH BASIN WASTES/SUMP WASTE:									
- Car wash sediment		X	Cd, Pb, Cr	X	X				
- Sanitary sewer grit and screenings			X	X	X				
- Storm sewer sludge and grit			X	X	X				
- Vehicle maintenance catch basin waste		X	X	X	X				
SLUDGE - GENERAL/PROCESS:									
- Car/Truck wash grit trap sediment (industrial/commercial)		X	Cd, Cr, Pb	X	X				X*
- Car/Truck wash grit trap (public)		X	Cd, Cr, Pb	X	X				
- Pond/surface Impoundment Sludge/Solid			X	X	X				X
- Oil water separator sludge (API separator sludge)		X	X	X	X				X
- Petroleum derived sludges		X	X	X	X				X
- Sump/Catch Basin sludge		X	X	X	X				X
- Truck wash sludge (tank, tanker interior)		X	X	X	X				X

Material Flow Schematic and Wastewater Flow Schematic



WM Duwamish Reload Facility
Material Flow Schematic



WM Duwamish Reload Facility
Wastewater Flow Schematic

*Refer to Figures 3 and 3A of the Water Pre-Treatment System Engineering Report for more detail on pre-treatment system components.

Emergency Action Plan



WM Duwamish Reload
Emergency Management Plan

<Waste Management Duwamish Reload>	
Sub-element Title	Emergency Management Plan
Sub-element No.	
Corporate Issue Date	

Author/Owner	Name and Title	Date
Corporate Owner	Waste Management Safety Services, LLC	10/8/2019
Site Mgmt. Owner/ Site Employee Owner	Zach Jenkins Daniel Weppler	4/7/2023
Field Co-owner(s)	Updated emergency response team	1/25/2022
	Anthony Garland	
	Removed Fly Ash and Kiln Dust Procedures(Not Applicable)	
	Updated Area Safety Manager	4/7/2023



WM Duwamish Reload
Emergency Management Plan

Program: Emergency Action Plan

Facility: 8th Avenue South Reload Facility

Facility Location: 7400 8th Avenue South, Seattle, WA 98108

Date: 4/7/2023 Reviewed By: Zach Jenkins

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

Introduction	3
Emergency Telephone Numbers	3
Emergency Procedures	4
Evacuation	4
Fire	5
Medical Emergency	6
Spill/Release/Emission Response	6
Earthquake	7
Bomb Threat	8
Bomb Threat Checklist	9
Civil Disturbance/Demonstration	11
Release of Information to the Public/Media	11
Armed Robbery	11
Anti-Terrorism	12
Shut Down Procedures	13
Site Map	13
Administrative Procedures	14
Reporting	14
Training	14
Plan Update and Distribution	15
Emergency Equipment Maintenance and Inspection	15
Documentation of Semi-Annual Drill	16



WM Duwamish Reload
Emergency Management Plan

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

Introduction

This plan contains procedures for the 8th Avenue South Reload Facility personnel to follow in the event of an emergency on-site. In addition, a Fire Prevention Plan is included in Section C. *Personnel will be trained by their site management and if there are questions regarding the procedures in these plans, they should contact their site management.*

Emergency Telephone Numbers

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AGENCIES

Ambulance	<u>911</u>
Fire Department	<u>911</u>
Police Department	<u>911</u>
Highway Patrol	<u>911</u>
Non-Emergency Police	206-684-2489
Non-Emergency Fire	<u>206-386-1400</u>

MEDICAL CLINIC:

Concentra Urgent Care
3223 1st Avenue South
Seattle, WA 98134
Phone: 206-624-3651

HOSPITAL:

Harborview Medical Center
325 9th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104
Phone: 206-744-3000

WMI KEY PERSONNEL:

Primary Emergency Coordinator – Daniel Weppler
Mobile: 206-200-6243

Alternate Emergency Coordinator – Anthony Garland
Mobile: 253-347-0118

District Manager- Zach Jenkins
Mobile- 206-496-7480

Area Safety Manager – Mark Frisco
Mobile: 503-250-2943



WM Duwamish Reload
Emergency Management Plan

OTHER AGENCIES, UTILITIES AND RESPONSE SUPPORT PROVIDERS:

Captain of the Port	206-217-6002
U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center	800-424-8802
Air Quality: Puget Sound Clean Air	206-343-8800
Electric: Seattle City Light	206-684-7400
Environmental: Spill Response Center	800-258-5990
Environmental: City of Seattle Spill Response	206-386-1800
Environmental: Wash. Dept. of Ecology	425-649-7000
Public Health: Seattle-King County Public Health	206-263-9566
Poison Control	800-222-1222

EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

Name	Work #	Cell #	CPR	First Aid	Security	Equip Operation
Anthony Garland		253-347-0118	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Daniel Weppler		206-498-8273	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Emergency Procedures

Evacuation Procedure

Notify site personnel of the evacuation via oral instructions(Also broadcasted over the radio by stating “Emergency, Emergency, Emergency, Please evacuate to primary rally point). Repeat 3 times..

Personnel and visitors should be directed to take the safest route out of the site and reassemble at the “rally point” designated for this site:

Outside the North exit and directly across the street if remaining on the property is not safe.

WM Duwamish Reload *Emergency Management Plan*

A secondary “rally point” is located outside the Othello Street gate if primary rally point cannot be reached safely.

If outside emergency support is required, call the emergency number 911 and report the emergency. Inform the operator that there is an emergency and:

- Caller’s name and location.
- Type of emergency.
- Emergency aid required.

Stay on the line and answer all questions until told to hang up.

Advise a supervisor or the Emergency Coordinator of the situation and notifications made.

The Emergency Coordinator or supervisor in charge will be responsible for:

- Coordinating evacuation of the site including notification of adjacent property owners/tenants as required.
- Coordinating with incoming emergency response personnel.
- Conducting a head count at the designated assembly area or “rally point”.
- Notifying drivers via radio to avoid the site.
- Notifying the Operations/District Manager of the emergency.
- Notifying WMI Safety personnel of the emergency if appropriate and determine if a 24 Hour Report is required.
- Determining when the “all clear” signal can be given to return to the site.

Fire Procedure

Activate the site’s notification system or orally warn personnel on-site and call the emergency number 911 to report the fire. Inform the operator that there is a fire emergency and:

- Caller’s name and location.
- Location of fire.
- If known, materials involved.
- If medical aid is required.

Stay on the line and answer all questions until told to hang up.

If the fire is small (less than 1 cubic yard), can be approached safely with an escape route, and available personnel are trained in the use of the appropriate fire extinguisher, an attempt can be made to put the fire out.

If unable to extinguish the fire, evacuate the site and proceed to the designated re-assembly area or “rally point”.

Advise a supervisor or the Emergency Coordinator of the situation and notifications made.

The Emergency Coordinator or supervisor in charge will be responsible for:

- Coordinating evacuation of the site if required.

WM Duwamish Reload

Emergency Management Plan

- Coordinating with incoming emergency response personnel.
- Conducting a head count at the designated assembly point.
- Notifying drivers to avoid the yard.
- Notifying the Operations/District Manager of the emergency.
- Notifying WMI Safety personnel of the emergency if appropriate and determine if a 24 Hour Report is required.

Medical Emergency Procedure

Get a helper. If you are qualified, begin first aid (e.g. stop bleeding, begin CPR, etc.). Do not move victim unless necessary to prevent further injury.

Call emergency number 911. Inform the operator that there is a medical emergency and:

- Caller's name and location.
- Location of victim.
- Nature and extent of injury/illness.

Stay on the line and answer all questions until you are told to hang up.

Advise a supervisor or the Emergency Coordinator of the situation and notifications made.

Continue necessary first aid and keep victim warm and quiet until help arrives.

The Emergency Coordinator or supervisor in charge will be responsible for:

- Coordinating with incoming emergency response personnel.
- Notifying the Operations/District Manager of the emergency.
- Notifying WMI Safety personnel of the emergency if appropriate and determine if a 24 Hour Report is required.
- Notifying WISHA, OSHA or other regulatory agency if required.

Spill/Release/Emission Response Procedure

Alert personnel in the immediate area. If required, secure facility and evacuate to upwind site or designated reassembly area.

Isolate affected area from incoming traffic and personnel.

If safe and trained in use of required protective equipment, contain spill or block off drains downstream.

If unable to contain or clean-up spill safely, call emergency number 911. Inform operator that there is a spill emergency and:

- Caller's name and location.
- Location of spill.
- If known, materials and volumes involved.

WM Duwamish Reload *Emergency Management Plan*

- Whether medical aid is required.
- Whether fire hazard exists.

Stay on the line and answer all questions until you are told to hang up.

Advise a supervisor or the Emergency Coordinator of the situation and notifications made.

The Emergency Coordinator or supervisor in charge will be responsible for:

- Coordinating with incoming emergency response personnel.
- Notifying the Operations/District Manager of the emergency.
- Notifying WMI Safety personnel of the emergency if appropriate and determine if a 24 Hour Report is required.
- Notifying WMI Environmental Compliance personnel of the emergency if appropriate.
- Determining if regulatory agency reporting is required and making oral and written reports as required.

Earthquake

During the quake:

- Remain calm.
- If indoors, stay there. Hazards and injuries are generally caused by objects that fall due to the shaking. Move quickly away from windows, shelves, cabinets and glass partitions. Get under a desk or table, or sit in an interior doorway or corner. Do not leave the building unless the building is unsafe.
- If outdoors, get into an open area away from structures, power lines and trees.
- If driving, pull over to the side of the road and stop. Avoid overpasses and power lines. Stay inside vehicle until shaking has stopped. Call dispatch for further instructions.
- If in a crowded public place, do not rush for the doors. Crouch and cover head with hands and arms.

After the quake:

- Unless there is an immediate life-threatening emergency, do not attempt to use the telephone.
- Check for gas and water leaks, broken electrical wiring or sewage lines. If there is damage, turn the utility off at the source. Immediately report gas leaks to the utility company. Do not re-open gas valve until the utility company has checked the system. Check for downed power lines and warn others to stay away.
- Check buildings for cracks and damage including the roof and foundation.
- Turn on portable radio for instructions and news reports. Cooperate fully with public safety officials and instructions.
- Do not use vehicles unless there is an emergency. Keep the streets clear for emergency vehicles.

WM Duwamish Reload
Emergency Management Plan

- Be prepared for after shocks.
- Remain calm and lend a hand to others.
- If the site is evacuated, leave a message telling others where personnel can be found.

Bomb Threat (Instructions for CSRs)

Listen while the caller talks and fill out the bomb threat call checklist.

Attempt to determine the location and description of the bomb and time of detonation. Obtain as much information as possible including time of call, background noise, etc.

Notify one of the following personnel:

- Operations Manager
- District Manager

Report bomb threat to local police department.

Evacuation shall be initiated immediately after receiving bomb threat. Do not touch any suspicious items. Report any suspicious items to the Operations Manager and the local police department.

Evacuate the area where any suspicious items are located.

Next Page: Bomb Threat Call Checklist

Bomb Threat Call Checklist:

Date: _____ Time: _____ A.M. / P.M.

Call Received by: _____

Exact words of caller: _____

Questions to Ask:

When will be bomb explode? _____

Where is the bomb located? _____

What does the bomb look like? _____

What kind of bomb is it? _____

Why did you place the bomb? _____

What do you hope to accomplish by this action? _____

What is your name? _____

Where are you calling from? _____

Voice Characteristics:

Male _____ Female _____ Child _____ Loud _____ Soft _____ Nasal _____

Raspy _____ High _____ Low _____ Familiar _____ Pleasant _____

Other _____

Speech Characteristics:

Fast _____ Slow _____ Stutter _____ Slurred _____ Intoxicated _____

Other _____



WM Duwamish Reload
Emergency Management Plan

Accent Characteristics:

Local ____ Region ____ Foreign ____

Other _____

Manner of Caller:

Calm ____ Angry ____ Deliberate ____ Emotional ____

Laughing ____ Incoherent ____ Other _____

Background Noises:

Office Machines ____ Street Traffic ____ Factory Machines ____ Music ____

Airplanes ____ Trains ____ Trucks ____ Animals ____

Other _____

Origin of Call:

Internal ____ External ____ Local ____ Long Distance ____

Did caller appear to be familiar with the facility? _____

Number/extension at which call was received: _____

Contacts Made:

Operations/District Manager: Date _____ @ _____ am / pm

Police Department: Date _____ @ _____ am / pm

Fire Department: Date _____ @ _____ am / pm

Other: Date _____ @ _____ am / pm

Other: Date _____ @ _____ am / pm



WM Duwamish Reload *Emergency Management Plan*

Civil Disturbance/Demonstration

Do not become a spectator. Leave the area of the disturbance to avoid injury or arrest.

Lock all doors, gates and windows. Close all drapes and avoid window areas. Do not argue with or agitate the participants.

Remain calm, be courteous and do not do anything to provoke an incident.

Contact the District/Operations Manager and local police department as soon as possible.

If required to protect employees and company property, service may have to be limited and/or access to the building may have to be restricted.

Keep telephone lines open and avoid unnecessary inquiries regarding the incident.

Release of Information to the Public/Media

In the event of an emergency, expect to handle media inquiries. The Operations/District Manager or designated spokesperson will coordinate all media relations. In the event the Operations/District Manager is not available and a spokesperson has not been designated, unauthorized personnel should **not** make any statement to the media. Contact the Waste Management Area office, advise WM Area management of situation and coordinate response to media requests.

Armed Robbery

If confronted by an armed robber, do not argue with the individual.

Give the individual what he wants. Do not block his option to escape.

Remember what you can about the incident including individual's height, weight, length of hair, color of eyes, color of hair, race, distinguishing marks or scars. If a weapon or vehicle is visible, try to remember as much detail about it as possible.

After the incident is over, call the police immediately.

Under no circumstances should any one try to intercede or stop the individuals involved in the incident.

Anti-Terrorism

In The Office:

- Close business.
- If there are customers or visitors in the building, provide for their safety by asking them to stay – not leave. When authorities provide directions to shelter-in-place*, they want everyone to take those steps immediately, where they are, and not drive or walk outdoors.
- Unless there is an imminent threat, ask employees, customers and visitors to call their emergency contact to let them know where they are and that they are safe.
- Turn on call-forwarding or alternative telephone answering systems. Change the recording on voice mail to indicate that the business is closed, and that staff and visitors are remaining in the building until authorities advise it is safe to leave.
- Close and lock all windows, exterior doors, and any other openings to the outside.
- If you are told there is danger of explosion, close window shades, blinds, or curtains.
- Have employees familiar with your building's mechanical systems to turn off all fans, heating and air conditioning systems. Some systems automatically provide for exchange of inside air with outside air – these systems in particular need to be turned off, sealed or disabled.
- Gather essential disaster supplies, such as nonperishable food, bottled water, battery-powered radios, first aid supplies, flashlights, batteries, duct tape, plastic sheeting, and plastic garbage bags.
- Select interior room(s) above the ground floor, with the fewest windows or vents. The room(s) should have adequate space for everyone to be able to sit in. Avoid overcrowding by selecting several rooms if necessary. Large storage closets, utility rooms, pantries, copy and conference rooms without exterior windows will work well. Avoid selecting a room with mechanical equipment like ventilation blowers or pipes, because this equipment may not be able to be sealed from the outdoors.
- It is ideal to have a hard-wired telephone in the room(s) you select. Call emergency contacts and have the phone available if you need to report a life-threatening condition. Cellular telephone equipment may be overwhelmed or damaged during an emergency.
- Use duct tape and plastic sheeting (heavier than food wrap) to seal all cracks around the door(s) and any vents into the room.
- Bring everyone into the room(s). Shut and lock the door(s).
- Write down the names of everyone in the room, and call your business' designated emergency contact to report who is in the room with you, and their affiliation with your business (employee, visitor, customer).
- Keep listening to the radio or television until you are told all is safe or you are told to evacuate. Local officials may call for evacuation in specific areas at greatest risk in your community.

WM Duwamish Reload *Emergency Management Plan*

Emergency Shut Down Procedures

All WM facilities use energy (e.g., electricity, natural gas), and some operate machinery (stored hazardous energy) that may pose hazards to first responders or cause excessive property damage. An appropriate shutdown procedure is vital for protecting lives and reducing property damage. For an emergency shutdown, please follow these steps:

- Ensure all equipment is parked and secured
- Have emergency response binder available for EMS to access specific locations

In A Vehicle - If you are driving a vehicle and hear advice to “shelter-in-place” on the radio, take these steps:

- If you are very close to home, your office, or a public building, go there immediately and go inside. Follow the shelter-in-place recommendations for the place you pick described above.
- If you are unable to get to a home or building quickly and safely, then pull over to the side of the road. Stop your vehicle in the safest place possible. If it is sunny outside, it is preferable to stop under a bridge or in a shady spot, to avoid being overheated.
- Turn off the engine. Close windows and vents.
- If possible, seal the heating/air conditioning vents with duct tape.
- Listen to the radio regularly for updated advice and instructions.
- Stay where you are until you are told it is safe to get back on the road. Be aware that some roads may be closed or traffic detoured. Follow the directions of law enforcement officials.

Local officials on the scene are the best source of information for your particular situation. Following their instructions during and after emergencies regarding sheltering, food, water, and clean up methods is your safest choice.

Remember that instructions to shelter-in-place are usually provided for durations of ***a few hours***, not days or weeks. There is little danger that the room in which you are taking shelter will run out of oxygen and you will suffocate.

****What shelter-in-place means:***

One of the instructions you may be given in an emergency where hazardous materials may have been released into the atmosphere is to shelter-in-place. This is a precaution aimed to keep you safe while remaining indoors. (This is not the same thing as going to a shelter in case of a storm.) Shelter-in-place means selecting a small, interior room, with no or few windows, and take refuge there. It does not mean sealing off your entire home or office building.

Site Map

A site map of the 8th Avenue South Reload Facility that details the evacuation routes and re-assembly area or “rally-point” from all points on-site is available to you from your site

WM Duwamish Reload

Emergency Management Plan

management. Location of emergency equipment and location(s) of emergency shut off(s) is also shown on map.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

Emergency Reporting

Reporting will be in compliance with federal, state, local and company requirements.

WMI reporting includes:

- Reporting of emergency incidents to the Operations/District Manager as soon as possible.
- Reporting of emergency incidents to Region management.
- Reporting of significant events (including bomb threats) to the WMI Safety/Environmental Compliance representatives.

Hazardous waste regulatory reporting requirements may include:

- If the emergency coordinator determines that the facility has had a release, fire, or explosion involving hazardous waste that could threaten human health, or the environment outside the facility, the emergency coordinator shall report the findings as follows:
- If evacuation may be advisable, the emergency coordinator shall immediately notify the appropriate local authorities and help these local officials decide whether local areas should be evacuated.
- The emergency coordinator shall in every situation, immediately notify the State Office of Emergency Services. This report shall include: name and telephone number of reporter; name and address of facility; time and type of incident; name and quantity of material(s) involved to the extent known; the extent of injuries, if any; and the possible hazards to human health, or the environment, outside the facility.

Training

Training will be in compliance with all federal, state, local and company requirements.

8ASR's training requirements include:

- A minimum of annual training of all employees in their responsibilities during an emergency.
- As required, testing of the plan by key staff.
- Semi-annual drills with all employees (see documentation form).
- Fire hazards of the materials and hazards to which employees are exposed.

WM Duwamish Reload

Emergency Management Plan

- Location and operation of fire extinguishers.
- Proper and safe handling of gasoline and other petroleum products including cleanup of minor spills.
- Location of Emergency Action Plan, Contingency Plan, and Fire Prevention Plan.
- Location of evacuation routes and re-assembly points for the site.
- All training and drills will be documented and kept on file.

Plan Update and Distribution

The Emergency Management Plan, Contingency Plan, and Fire Prevention Plan will be updated as required.

The Emergency Management Plan, Contingency Plan, and Fire Prevention Plan will also be updated in the event:

- The plan fails in an emergency.
- The list of emergency equipment changes.
- Applicable regulations are revised.
- The emergency coordinator changes.

The Emergency Management Plan, Contingency Plan, and Fire Prevention Plan will be distributed to the following personnel/locations:

- Director of Operations
- District Manager
- Operations Manager
- Shift Supervisors, if any

Emergency Equipment Maintenance and Inspection.

Emergency equipment will be inspected on a monthly basis and deficiencies in supply or operation will be noted and corrected.

Emergency equipment on-site consists of:



WM Duwamish Reload
Emergency Management Plan

- Safety Shower
- Eye Wash Station
- First-Aid Kit
- Hand-Held Radios

Personal protective equipment including:

- Hard hats
- High Visibility Vest
- Ear plugs
- Work boots
- Gloves
- Fire extinguishers
- Shovels
- Absorbent material

Documentation of Semi-Annual Drill

Date Performed _____

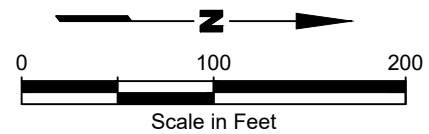
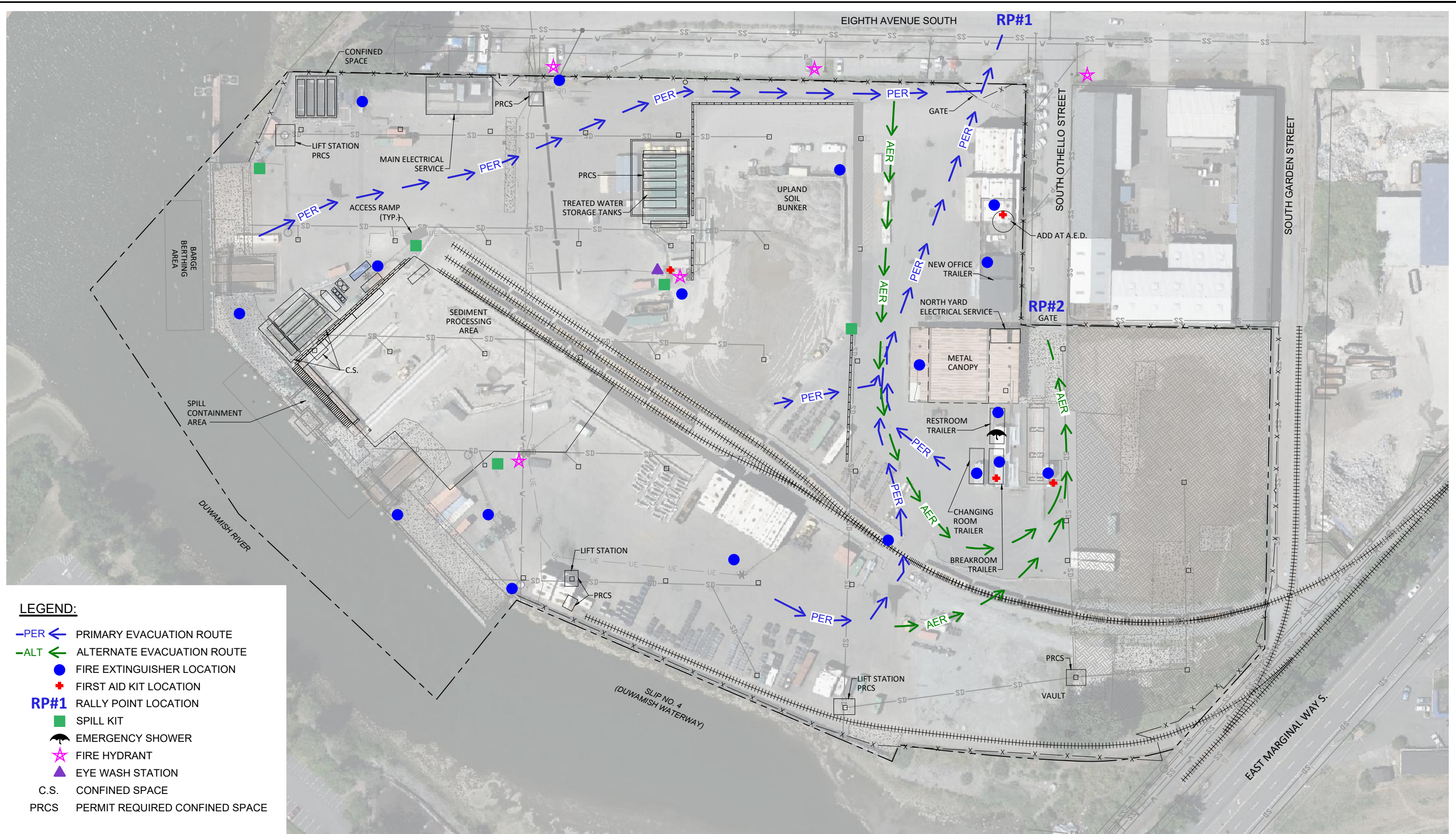
Facility Name _____

Certified By _____ Title _____

Comments _____



WM Duwamish Reload
Emergency Management Plan



Source: ©Bing Imagery, 2022

Waste Management
Duwamish Reload Facility
7400 8th Avenue South
Seattle, Washington

Emergency Site Plan

Figure
E-1

Site-specific Fire Prevention Plan

Facility Name:	8th Avenue South Reload Facility	
Facility Location:	7400 8th Ave S Seattle, WA 98108	Revision Date: 09/23/2015

Purpose

The purpose of a *Fire Prevention Plan* is to describe fire hazards, control measures, and necessary actions for emergencies. This is in addition to the location's *Emergency Action Plan*.

Fire Prevention Plan

General

(For California, this plan keeps your facility in compliance with Title 8, Section 3220 of the California Code of Regulations.)

This *Fire Prevention Plan* for <8th Avenue South Reload Facility> defines the following.

- Potential fire hazards
- Proper handling and storage procedures for combustible materials
- Potential ignition sources and their control procedures
- Type of fire protection equipment or systems available to control fire hazards

The names and job titles of personnel who are responsible for the maintenance of equipment and systems that are installed to prevent or control ignition of fires and the control of accumulation of flammable or combustible waste materials are:

Title	Name
Maintenance Manager	N/A
District/Site Manager	Nick Harbert
Operations Supervisor	Zach Jenkins

Housekeeping Procedures

Housekeeping procedures that must be followed on-site include the following.

- Avoid accumulating combustible materials.
- Keep flammable and combustible materials away from ignition sources.
- Keep all stairways, fire fighting equipment locations, and exit paths clear.
- Clean up spills/leaks promptly and store contaminated material safely.
- Report spill/leaks promptly to Site Management to ensure that a corrective action is taken.
- Remove all waste at the end of each shift and place it in appropriate waste receptacles.
- Store all oily rags in an approved receptacle for oily rags.
- Store flammables in an approved flammable cabinet that is a minimum of 25 feet from sources of ignition.
- Use correct cleaning agents and avoid the use of flammable/combustible materials for cleaning.

Potential Fire Hazards, Potential Ignition Sources, Proper Handling/Storage Procedures, and Fire Protection Equipment

Tables 1 and 2 list the potential fire hazards, potential ignition sources, proper handling/storage procedures, and fire protection equipment that can control these hazards.

Training

When portable fire extinguishers are provided at a WM facility and are intended for employee use, employees must receive education and training:

- Upon initial employment.
- At least annually thereafter.

The education and training must cover the general principles of fire extinguisher use and the hazards involved with incipient stage fire fighting.

The site's written *Fire Prevention Plan* must also be reviewed with employees. This review must be done at initial assignment and as necessary if/when conditions change.

The *Fire Prevention Plan* must be maintained in an area that is accessible to those employees.

This program is hereby approved:

Name

Signature

Date

TABLE 1

Site Locations with Potential Fire Hazards and Potential Ignition Sources

Location	Potential Fire Hazards	Potential Ignition Sources	Applicable to this location?
Administrative Offices	Combustible materials (e.g., paper, cardboard)	Open flames (e.g., smoking materials)	☒
	Electrical cords/outlets/wiring	Hot surfaces (e.g., appliances, electrical wiring)	☒
	Flammable/combustible liquids (e.g., aerosol cans, solvents)		☒
			☐
			☐
			☐

Location	Potential Fire Hazards	Potential Ignition Sources	Applicable to this location?
Storage Shed	Flammable/combustible liquids (e.g., diesel, solvents, product oils)	Open flames (e.g., welding, smoking materials)	☒
	Combustible materials (e.g., paper, cardboard)	Sparks from friction (e.g., grinding)	☒
	Electrical cords/outlets/wiring	Hot surfaces (e.g., power tools, electrical wiring)	☒
	Contaminated materials (e.g., oily rags)	Internal combustion engines (e.g., vehicles, forklifts)	☒
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐

Location	Potential Fire Hazards	Potential Ignition Sources	Applicable to this location?
Container Shop	Flammable/combustible liquids (e.g., paints, solvents)	Open flames (e.g., welding, smoking materials, etc.)	☐
	Combustible materials (e.g., paper, cardboard)	Sparks from friction (e.g., grinding)	☐
	Electrical cords/outlets/wiring	Hot surfaces (e.g., power tools, electrical wiring)	☐
	Flammable/oxidizing gases (e.g., acetylene, oxygen)	Static electricity	☐
	Open flames (e.g., welding, cutting)	Internal combustion engines (e.g., vehicles, forklifts)	☐
	Contaminated materials (e.g., oily rags)		☐
			☐
			☐
			☐

N/A

Location	Potential Fire Hazards	Potential Ignition Sources	Applicable to this location?
MRF	Flammable/combustible liquids (e.g., diesel, solvents, product oils)	Open flames (e.g., welding, smoking materials)	☐
	Combustible materials (e.g., paper, cardboard)	Sparks from friction (e.g., grinding)	☐
	Electrical cords/outlets/wiring	Hot surfaces (e.g., power tools, electrical wiring)	☐
	Flammable/oxidizing gases (e.g., acetylene, oxygen)	Static electricity	☐
	Open flames (e.g., welding, cutting)	Internal combustion engines (e.g., vehicles, forklifts)	☐
	Contaminated materials (e.g., oily rags)		☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐

N/A

Location	Potential Fire Hazards	Potential Ignition Sources	Applicable to this location?
Other Location(s):			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐
			☐

TABLE 2

Control Procedures and Fire Protection Equipment for Potential Fire Hazards and Potential Ignition Sources

Potential Fire Hazards/Ignition Sources	Control Procedure/Fire protection Equipment
Combustible Materials	Avoid accumulation of combustible materials (e.g., empty boxes, cartons, loose paper).
	Keep combustible materials away from ignition sources, including establishment/enforcement of no smoking/no open flame areas.
	Keep all stairways, firefighting equipment locations, and exit paths clear.
	Remove all waste (e.g., dust, lint, loose paper) at the end of each shift in each work area (including floors, ceilings, walls, ledges, beams, and equipment) and place in the appropriate waste receptacles.
	Maintain fire extinguishing equipment that is capable of handling Class A fires within 75 feet of combustible materials.
	Perform annual maintenance and monthly inspections on fire extinguishing equipment.
	Train personnel in the use of fire extinguishing equipment.

Potential Fire Hazards/Ignition Sources	Control Procedure/Fire protection Equipment
Electrical Cords/ Outlets/Wiring	Inspect power cords for damaged insulation and damaged plugs.
	Discontinue the use of a power cord that gets warm.
	Maintain electrical motors in good operating condition.
	Do not overload motors, cords, or other electrical equipment.
	Maintain fire extinguishing equipment that is capable of handling Class C fires near electrical equipment.
	Perform annual maintenance and monthly inspections on fire extinguishing equipment.
	Train personnel in the use of fire extinguishing equipment.
Flammable/ Combustible liquids	Keep materials in covered containers when not in use.
	Do not transport materials in open containers.
	Store flammable liquids in containers with appropriate warning labels.
	Do not store flammable/combustible liquids near sources of heat/ignition.
	Inert and verify inert atmosphere of containers, piping, and tanks that have contained flammable/combustible liquids prior to exposure to heat/flame.
	Maintain fire extinguishing equipment that is capable of handling Class B fires within 50 feet of flammable/combustible liquids.
	Perform annual maintenance and monthly inspections on fire extinguishing equipment.
	Train personnel in the use of fire extinguishing equipment.
Welding/Cutting	Establish approved areas for cutting and welding.

Potential Fire Hazards/Ignition Sources	Control Procedure/Fire protection Equipment
Operations	Establish approved procedures for a hot work program to restrict cutting/welding in all other areas and a designated individual for approving such cutting/welding.
	Utilize only approved equipment for cutting/welding.
	Train all personnel who perform cutting/welding.
	Verify the training of contractors who perform cutting/welding.
	Provide contractor orientation of potential fire hazards on-site.
	Do not perform cutting/welding within 35 feet of combustible materials.
	Maintain fire extinguishing equipment that is capable of handling Class A, B, and C fires near the welding operation.
	Perform annual maintenance and monthly inspections on fire extinguishing equipment.
	Train personnel in the use of fire extinguishing equipment.

Potential Fire Hazards/Ignition Sources	Control Procedure/Fire protection Equipment
Flammable/Oxidizing Gas Cylinders	Do not store cylinders near sources of heat/flame.
	Cylinders that are stored inside buildings will be in a well-protected, well-ventilated, dry location at least 20 feet from highly combustible materials.
	Cylinder storage will be located where passing/falling objects will not damage cylinders.
	Do not store cylinders where they could be subject to tampering by unauthorized personnel.
	Do not store cylinders near elevators, stairs, passageways, or in unventilated enclosures.
	Do not store oxygen cylinders near highly combustible materials such as oil/grease.
	Maintain fire extinguishing equipment that is capable of handling Class A, B, and C fires within 75 feet of welding areas.
Open Flames	
	Keep sources of ignition (including open flames) away from combustible materials.
	Establish and enforce no smoking/no open flame areas.
	Establish and enforce a hot work program.
	Maintain fire extinguishing equipment that is capable of handling Class A, B, and C fires near areas with open flames.
Contaminated Materials	
	Keep sources of ignition away from contaminated materials.
	Store contaminated materials in appropriate waste receptacle (e.g., oily rag container).
	Maintain fire extinguishing equipment that is capable of handling Class A, B, and C fires where contaminated materials are stored.

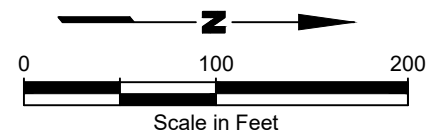
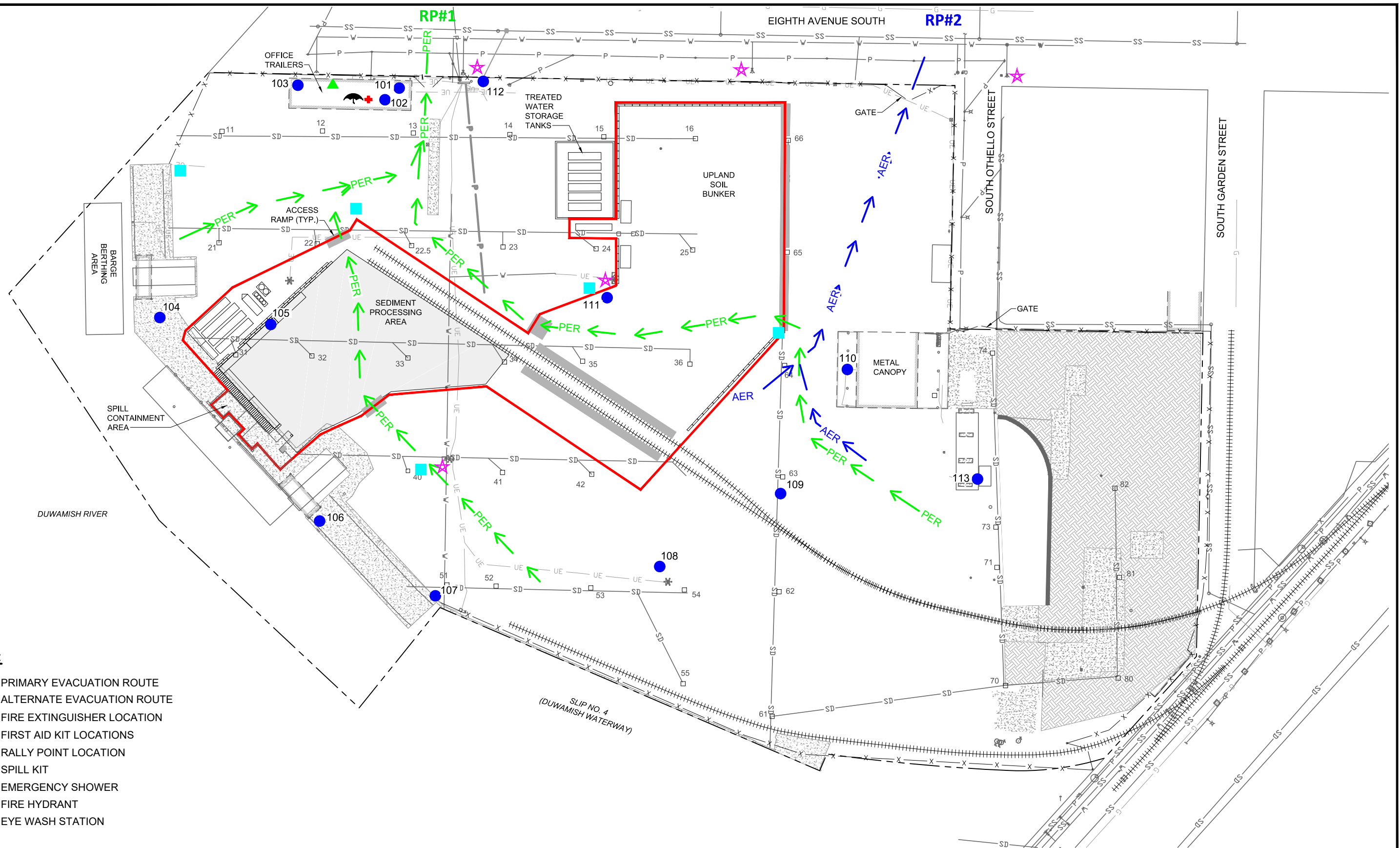
Potential Fire Hazards/ignition Sources	Control Procedure/Fire protection Equipment
Hot Surfaces	Keep sources of ignition (including hot surfaces) away from combustible materials.
	Maintain fire extinguishing equipment that is capable of handling Class A, B, and C fires near areas with hot surfaces.
Sparks from Friction	Keep sources of ignition (including sparks from friction) away from combustible materials.
	Maintain fire extinguishing equipment that is capable of handling Class A, B, and C fires near areas where sparks from friction may occur.
Static Electricity	Utilize proper grounding/bonding procedures when moving volatile liquids.
	Verify the continuity of grounds on a regular basis.
	Maintain fire extinguishing equipment that is capable of handling Class A, B, and C fires within 50 feet of flammable/combustible liquid storage.
Internal Combustion Engines	Maintain internal combustion engines in good repair.
	Clean up spills/leaks from internal combustion engines promptly and store contaminated material safely.
	Report spills/leaks from internal combustion engines promptly to supervision to assure corrective action is taken.
	Maintain fire extinguishing equipment that is capable of handling Class A, B, and C fires on all vehicles.

LANDAU ASSOCIATES, INC. | G:\Projects\1517006050505\VE01 EmergencySitePlan.dwg (A) "Figure E-1" 4/10/2017



LEGEND:

- **PER** PRIMARY EVACUATION ROUTE
- **AER** ALTERNATE EVACUATION ROUTE
- 107 FIRE EXTINGUISHER LOCATION
- + FIRST AID KIT LOCATIONS
- RP** RALLY POINT LOCATION
- SPILL KIT
- ☂ EMERGENCY SHOWER
- ★ FIRE HYDRANT
- ▲ EYE WASH STATION



Source: Adapted from TETRA TECH 9/3/15

Waste Management
Duwamish Reload Facility
7400 8th Avenue South
Seattle, Washington

Emergency Site Plan

Figure
E-1

Monthly Visual Fire Extinguisher Inspection Log

(Optional Form – This form may be used in lieu of the inspection tag on the fire extinguisher if the location or conditions prohibit the use of the tag. Each extinguisher must be assigned a unique identification number (ID#). For each month, the person performing the visual inspection will check the appropriate box on this form and then initial and date the column for the month.)

[illegible]

Forms and Reports

Profile

Example Barge Log

12

[illegible]



Alaska Street
70 S Alaska Street
Seattle, WA, 98134

Example Scale
Ticket

Original
Ticket# 106691
Ph: 206 763 5025

Customer Name Waste Management National Ser Carrier SELF HAULER *
Ticket Date 07/22/2015 Vehicle# R53S Volume
Payment Type Credit Account Container
Manual Ticket# Driver BEN CARROLL
Route AK Check#
Hauling Ticket# Billing# 0000387
Destination Grid
PO# 110156WA

	Time	Scale	Operator	Inbound	Gross	
In	07/22/2015 09:39:08	SCALE 1	lmercer		Tare	62740 lb
Out	07/22/2015 09:39:08		lmercer		Net	27540 lb
					Tons	35200 lb
						17.60

Comments RT - LM

Product	LD%	Qty	UOM	Rate	Tax	Amount	Origin
1 Daily Cover-PCS-Tons-Pet	100	17.60	Tons				KING
2 GONDOLA T/10T MIN-GONDOL	100	17.60	Tons				
3 FEA-FUEL, ENV, ADMIN	100	17.60	Tons				

Driver's Signature

Total Tax
Total Ticket

DUWAMISH RELOAD FACILITY

Perform the following site inspection each *week*. Place a copy in the inspection file and maintain for at least 5 years. Note any deficiencies and note date and time of correction.

Date:	Time of Day:
Inspector Name:	Weather Conditions:
Inspector Signature:	

	YES	NO	Date/Time Corrected
1. Entrances and roadways			
• Signs posted with adequate information (entrance, traffic control, safety, hazardous waste prohibition,..)			
• Access secured by locking gate?			
2. Personnel			
• Safety equipment provided and used?			
• First-aid supplies and communication provided?			
3. Operations			
• Unloading watched by spotter/operator?			
• Sumps and catch basins maintained?			
• Equipment free of leaks and spills?			
• Storage areas clean and free of spills?			
• Loaded containers hauled when feasible?			
• Bin 1 and 2 liners functioning properly?			
4. Environmental			
• Effective litter control measures in place?			
• Is there significant track out or visible dust emissions?			
• Effective pest control measures in place?			
• Effective odor control measures in place?			
• Operations Containment Area functioning properly?			
• Is the integrity of the containment berm adequate?			
• Is the integrity of the wastewater lines adequate, and is the wastewater pretreatment system functioning properly?			
5. Other			
• Fire, police, and emergency response available?			
• Fire extinguishers accessible, mounted, signed, fully charged, and inspected monthly?			
• Adequate lighting provided?			
• Daily and monthly records maintained?			

6. Comments:

*The inspection form is subject to change as conditions warrant. Whatever form is used, it will address similar inspection points.

Storage and Throughput Capacity Calculations

Figure G - 8th Ave Capacity Demonstration and Recommendation;

Capacity for the 8th ave facility has been estimated using the theoretical maximum capacity of each individual inbound offload and acceptance lane. The facility has multiple acceptance and offloading lanes. the include Slips One, Two and Three , Upland Soils, Non-categorical Liquids, and Bulk liquids transfer.

1. **Bulk liquids transfer** is not included in these calculations as these volumes will be transferred to Rail or over the road conveyance at a rate based on pumping off the liquids to the conveyance or storage. Additionally bulk liquids are not covered by the solid waste regulations.
2. **Slips One, Two and Three** are limited by size of the barges moored at the dock, for purposes of this determination two barges are envisioned concurrently docked at the facility. Generally bulk materials and non-rigid containers have individual capacities of 5,000 tons per day for each lane.
3. **Upland Soils** acceptance is project driven and typically do not operate continuously over a 30 day period. for purposes of this determination a monthly average of 3,000 tons per day, 90,000 tons per month has been used. facility essentially has unlimited daily acceptance capacity for upland soils received by over the road vehicles.

Stockpile capacities have been developed using CAD to define the perimeter of the irregular pile and then calculating the volume of the pile based on a 30 foot high pile with an angle of repose of 30 degrees. Facility has seen greater vertical angle of repose materials in the past but uses the 30 degree average for these calculations. Based on the calculations below the facility has a total storage capacity of approximately 47,000 tons. Tonnage calculation assumes an average of 1.2 tons per cubic yard.

Throughput calculations are based on average incoming volume less rail capacity to define the length of time the facility can maintain the acceptance rate in the model and fill all available storage volume. Dredge volumes are assumed to contain 60% moisture and 40% solids, throughput calculations for the sediment processing stockpile is modeled with the liquid fraction removed and going to the process water treatment system and eventually to the sanitary sewer. Slip One acceptance rate is assumed to be 3 - 10,000 ton barges per month averaged over a 30 day period.

Therefore should the agency require a maximum throughput in the permit WMNS requests that the facility permit acceptance volume be limited to "a monthly average of 6,000 tons per day" based on the evaluation below.

8th Ave Reload Capacity

Assumptions

Material Weight per Cubic Yard	1.2	
Dredge Avg incoming Moisture	60%	
	Daily Tons	
Slip 1 Barge unloading daily capacity	1,000	3 - 10K barges per month
Slip 2 Barge unloading daily capacity	5,000	
Slip 3 Barge Unloading daily capacity	5,000	
Upland Soil Area average daily acceptance	3,000	
	14,000	Acceptance Capacity per day
Upland Soil Area Storage	35,941	30 foot high pile
Dredge area Storage	11,139	one stacked pile two conveyors
Total Facility Storage	47,081	
Rail throughput	3,600	Tons Per Day

Max Scenario - 3-10K barges upland, 30-5K dredge, and 30-4K upland per month

Slip One - 3 10K barges per month	1,000	Load to dump trailers into Upland Soils
Slip Two - Dredge unload	2,000	Total Solids w/60% water removal to sewer
Upland Soils	3,000	Monthly Avg per day Upland Soils Area
Total Daily inbound	6,000	

Volumes

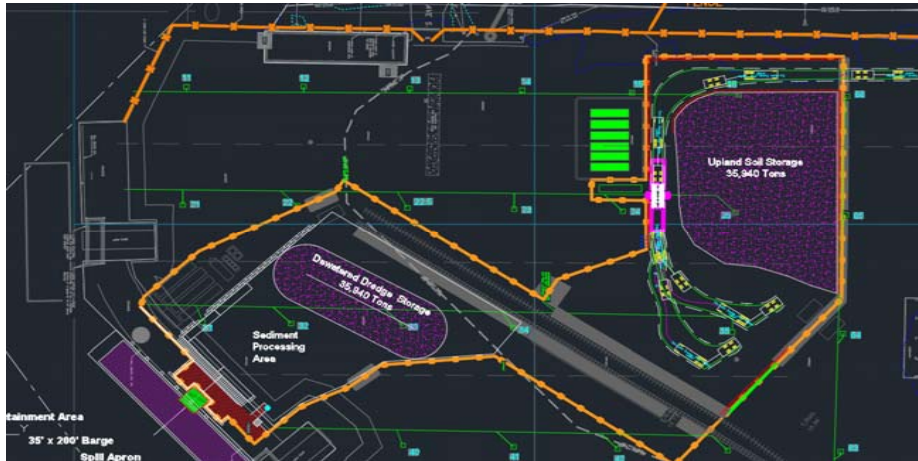
Upland processing	4,000	Upland and Slip 1 to Upland Area
Dredge processing	2,000	Slip 2 Processing

Storage

Rail Throughput Per Day	3,600	Tons Per Day
Excess Materials To Storage @10K per day	2,400	

Days to reach capacity 20

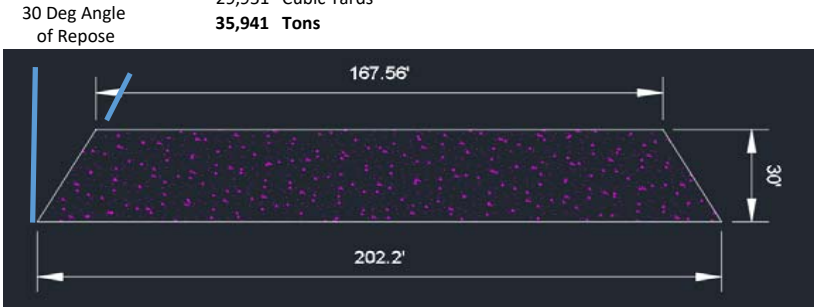
Request Monthly average of 6000 ton per day



Upland Pile - use length of perimeter calculate as truncated cone

635 feet circumference
202.13 Diameter
101.1 r1 Radius7
152 2 Diameter
76 r2 Radius

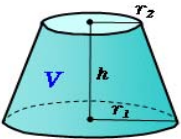
Truncated Cone Volume
808,677 Cubic Feet
29,951 Cubic Yards
35,941 Tons



Upland Soil Pile
35,941 Ton Cap

Volume of a circular truncated cone Calculator

Calculates the volume, lateral area and surface area of a circular truncated cone given the lower and upper radii and height.



lower radius r1

101

upper radius r2

84

height h

30

Execute

Clear

Store/Read

14dgt ▼

volume V

808,677.36496055

lateral area F

20,040.683457304

surface area S

74,255.1478803

Circular truncated cone
(1) volume: $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi(r_1^2 + r_1r_2 + r_2^2)h$

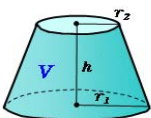
Dredge Area

Cone
54,388 Cubic Feet
2,014 Cubic Yards
2,417 Tons

Dredge Pile
11,139 Ton Cap

Volume of a circular truncated cone Calculator

Calculates the volume, lateral area and surface area of a circular truncated cone given the lower and upper radii and height.



lower radius r1

30

upper radius r2

17.5

height h

30

Execute

Clear

Store/Read

14dgt ▼

volume V

54,388.822815273

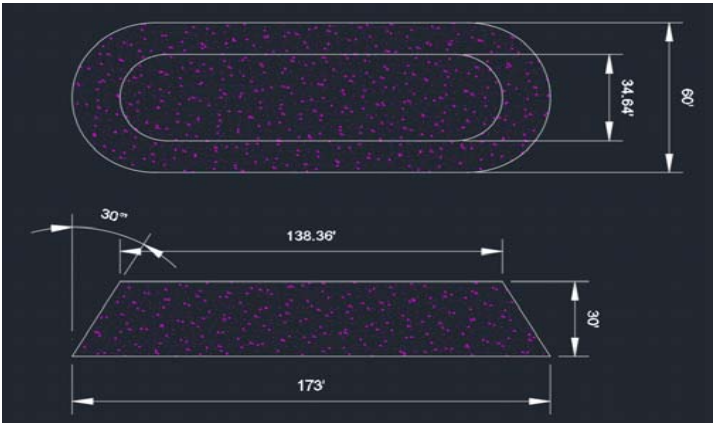
lateral area F

4,849.8336589792

surface area S

8,639.3797973719

Circular truncated cone
(1) volume: $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi(r_1^2 + r_1r_2 + r_2^2)h$



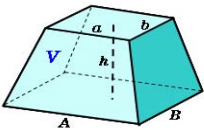
Triangle

196,247 Cubic Feet
7,268 Cubic Yards
8,722 Tons

Volume of a obelisk Calculator

Calculates the volume of a obelisk given the base and top sides, and height.

A obelisk is the polyhedron formed by two parallel rectangles whose side faces are trapezoids.



top side a

34.6

top side b

138.3

base side A

60

base side B

138.3

height h

30

Execute

Clear

Store/Read

14dgt ▼

volume V

196247.7

Obelisk
(1) volume: $V = \frac{h}{6}(Ab + aB + 2(ab + AB))$

Errata

For the Industrial Stormwater General Permit Issued on December 2, 2024 and effective on January 1, 2025

February 5, 2025

Ecology has corrected a typo found in Condition S1.E.3. The struck language that was a remnant from the 2020 ISGP has now been deleted from the Final 2025 ISGP.

3. Facilities discharging to ground (e.g., infiltration, Class V UIC wells, etc.) must have all treatment/infiltration BMPs designed, installed and maintained in accordance with Special Condition S3.A.2. New and existing permittees who have changed the design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the facility that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from the facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged must ensure all requirements in Ecology's SWMMWW section V-5.6 Site Suitability Criteria (SSC) or SWMMEW Chapter 6-6.5.6 SSC are met ~~per Condition G12, Additional Sampling~~.

Ecology has corrected a typo in Condition S5.A Table 2 for pH monitoring and has corrected the Laboratory Quantitation Level* from +/-0.5 to +/-0.1 based on the method SM 4500H+ B.

*Note: pH doesn't technically have a Quantitation Level (QL). The +/-0.1 SU is actually a limit of accuracy, so when the permittee is measuring pH, their meter/probe must be accurate to 0.1 SU. Here's an excerpt from the Lab Method (SM 4500 H+ B):

"6. Precision and Bias

By careful use of a laboratory pH meter with properly functioning electrodes, a precision of ± 0.02 pH unit and an accuracy

of ± 0.05 pH unit can be achieved. However, ± 0.1 pH unit represents the limit of accuracy under normal conditions, especially for measurement of water and poorly buffered solutions. For this reason, report pH values to the nearest 0.1 pH unit."

Table 2: Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements Applicable to All Facilities

Parameter	Units	Benchmark Value	Analytical Method	Laboratory Quantitation Level ^a	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^b
Turbidity	NTU	25	EPA 180.1 Meter	0.5	1/quarter
pH	Standard Units	Between 5.0 and 9.0	Calibrated Meter ^c	±0.15	1/quarter
Oil Sheen	Yes/No	No Visible Oil Sheen	N/A	N/A	1/quarter
Copper, Total	µg/L	Western WA: 14 Eastern WA: 32	EPA 200.8	2.0	1/quarter
Zinc, Total	µg/L	117	EPA 200.8	2.5	1/quarter

Ecology has corrected a formatting issue in Condition S5.B Table 3 for the row “Air Transportation (481xxx) (Continued)”. Ecology has deleted the row in the table for ease of formatting.

Ecology has corrected a typo found in Condition S8.C.4 Level 2 Corrective Actions. Ecology stated in Response to Comments the deadline date would be August 31, yet the date June 30th remained in the final permit. Ecology has corrected the June 30th deadline to August 31st deadline in Conditions S8.C.4 and S8.C4.a. The changes are shown in red text.

4. **Level 2 Deadline:** The Permittee shall sign/certify the SWPPP using the SWPPP Certification Form found on page 63 of this permit, and fully implement the revised SWPPP according to Permit Condition S3 and the applicable Stormwater Management Manual as soon as possible, but no later than August 31st~~June 30th~~ of the following year.
 - a. If installation of necessary structural source control BMPs is not feasible by August 31st~~June 30th~~ of the following year, Ecology may approve additional time, by approving a Modification of Permit Coverage.

Ecology has corrected a typo in Appendix 2 Definitions, “Significant Process Change”, replacing the obsolete reference to SIC (Standard Industrial Classification) with NAICS (North American Industry Classification System).

Significant Process Change means any modification of the facility that would result in any of the following:

1. Add different pollutants in a significant amount to the discharge.
2. Increase the pollutants in the stormwater discharge by a significant amount.
3. Add a new industrial activity (~~SIC~~) (NAICS) that was not previously covered.
4. Add additional impervious surface or acreage such that stormwater discharge would be increased by 25% or more.

December 12, 2024

Ecology has corrected a typo in S5.B, Table 3 for petroleum hydrocarbons. The language in S5.B has been corrected to “diesel-range organic and heavy oils” instead of “Diesel fraction” for all petroleum hydrocarbon references in the Table.

Ecology corrected typos in S6.C.1. Footnotes K and L related to Table 6. The changes are marked with underlined green text and strike through green text. Footnotes K and L have been corrected to correspond to the correct bacteria. Footnote K for E.Coli has been corrected to freshwater use and footnote L for Enterococci has been corrected to marine use.

i. The effluent limit for a Permittee who discharges to a freshwater body 303(d)-listed for pH is: Between 6.0 and 8.5, if the 303(d)-listing is for high pH only; Between 6.5 and 9.0, if the 303(d)-listing is for low pH only; and Between 6.5 and 8.5 if the 303(d)-listing is for both low and high pH. All pH effluent limits are applied end-of-pipe.

j. This applies to waters with designated uses for marine shellfish harvesting.

k. ~~This applies to waters with designated uses for marine primary contact recreation.~~ This applies to waters with designated uses for freshwater primary contact recreation.

l. ~~This applies to waters with designated uses for freshwater primary contact recreation.~~ This applies to waters with designated uses for marine primary contact recreation.

Ecology corrected two typos in Table 3. The changes are marked with underlined blue text and strikethrough blue text. The six parameters for specific PFAS parameters in S5.B Table 3 have replaced the “PFAS” row in Table 3 for waste management facilities.

9. Waste Management and Remediation Services (562xxx), including, but not limited to, landfills, transfer stations, open dumps, and land application sites, except as described in S1.C.6, C.7, or C.9.

PFAS	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	2.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFAS (f) Includes the following six compounds below:					
PFOA	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	≤ 4.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFOS	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	≤ 4.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFHxS	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFNA	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
HFPO-DA	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFBS	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
6PPD-quinone	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA – Draft Method 1634 or Other EPA or Ecology- approved Method	2.0 ng/L	1/quarter (1/year for small businesses)

Ecology has corrected typos in S8.D. The changes are marked with underlined blue text and strikethrough blue text. The language in S8.D for Level 3 Corrective Actions has been corrected to state “for any three quarters during a calendar year (tallied facility wide)” to remove the error of a duplicate phrase regarding “for any two quarters.”

D. Level Three Corrective Actions – Treatment BMPs

Permittees that exceed an applicable benchmark value in Table 2, Table 3, and/or Table 7 (for a single parameter) ~~for any two quarters during a calendar year (tallied facility wide)~~ for any three quarters during a calendar year (tallied facility wide) shall complete a Level 3 Corrective Action in accordance with S8.D. A Level 2 Corrective Action is not required.

Ecology has corrected a typo found in S.11 of the permit regarding permit fees. The changes are marked with underlined red text and strikethrough red text. The language has been corrected from May 15 to March 15 as reflected in the beginning of the permit for required reports and due dates.

S11. PERMIT FEES

- A. The Permittee shall pay permit fees assessed by Ecology and established in Chapter 173-224 WAC.
- B. Ecology will continue to assess permit fees until it terminates a permit in accordance with Special Condition S13 or revoked in accordance with General Condition G5.
- C. The Permittee shall submit an ISGP Annual Gross Revenue Form to Ecology on or before ~~March~~ 15th, electronically through Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal¹⁸, unless Ecology has granted an eReporting waiver.

ADA Statement

The Department of Ecology is committed to providing people with disabilities access to information and services by meeting or exceeding the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Section 504 and 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, and Washington State Policy #188.

To request ADA Accommodation, contact Water Quality Reception at 360-407-6600. For Washington Relay Service or TTY call 711 or 877-833-6341. Visit [Ecology's ADA Accessibility web page](#)¹ for more information.

For document translation services, call Water Quality Reception at 360-407-6600.

Para publicaciones en español, por favor llame a la Recepción de Calidad del Agua al 360-407-6600.

¹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Accessibility-equity/Accessibility>

Issuance Date: December 2, 2024
Effective Date: January 1, 2025
Expiration Date: December 31, 2029

INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER GENERAL PERMIT

A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and State Waste Discharge General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities

State of Washington
Department of Ecology
Olympia, Washington 98504-7600

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

and

Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq.
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (The Clean Water Act)

Until this permit expires, is modified or is revoked, Permittees that have properly obtained coverage under this general Permit are authorized to discharge in accordance with the special and general conditions that follow.



Vincent McGowan, P.E.
Water Quality Program Manager
Washington State Department of Ecology

This page intentionally left blank

Table of Contents

SPECIAL CONDITIONS	1
S1. PERMIT COVERAGE	1
A. Facilities Required to Seek Coverage Under This General Permit	1
B. Significant Contributors of Pollutants	4
C. Facilities Not Required to Obtain Coverage	4
D. Facilities Excluded from Coverage	6
E. Discharges to Ground	8
F. Conditional "No Exposure" Exemption	9
S2. APPLICATION FOR COVERAGE	11
A. Obtaining Permit Coverage	11
B. Modification of Permit Coverage	12
C. Permit Coverage Timeline	12
D. Transfer of Permit Coverage	13
S3. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)	14
A. General Requirements	14
B. Specific SWPPP Requirements	16
S4. GENERAL SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	27
A. General Requirements	27
B. Sampling Requirements	27
C. Analytical Procedures for Sampling Requirements	32
D. Laboratory Accreditation	32
S5. BENCHMARKS, EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND SPECIFIC SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS	33
A. Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements	33
B. Additional Sampling Requirements for Specific Industrial Groups	33
C. Landfills and Airports Subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines	38
D. Conditionally Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges	41
E. Prohibited Discharges	42

F.	General Prohibitions	43
S6.	DISCHARGES TO IMPAIRED WATERS.....	44
A.	General Requirements for Discharges to Impaired Waters	44
B.	Eligibility for Coverage of New Discharges to Impaired Waters.....	44
C.	Additional Sampling Requirements and Effluent Limits for Discharges to Certain Impaired Waters and Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Sites	45
D.	Requirements for Discharges to Waters with Applicable TMDLs.....	51
S7.	INSPECTIONS.....	53
A.	Inspection Frequency and Personnel	53
B.	Inspection Components	53
C.	Inspection Results	54
D.	Reports of Non-Compliance	54
S8.	CORRECTIVE ACTIONS	55
A.	Implementation of Source Control and Treatment BMPs from Previous Permit	55
B.	Level One Corrective Actions – Operational Source Control BMPs.....	55
C.	Level Two Corrective Actions – Structural Source Control BMPs.....	55
D.	Level Three Corrective Actions – Treatment BMPs.....	57
S9.	REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING	60
A.	Electronic Reporting Requirements.....	60
B.	Discharge Monitoring Reports	60
C.	Annual Reports	61
D.	Records Retention.....	62
E.	Additional Sampling by the Permittee	62
F.	Reporting Permit Violations	63
G.	Public Access to SWPPP	64
S10.	COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS.....	65
S11.	PERMIT FEES	66
S12.	SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT	66
S13.	NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT)	66
A.	Conditions for a NOT.....	66
B.	Procedure for Obtaining Termination	67

GENERAL CONDITIONS	68
G1. DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS	68
G2. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS	68
G3. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY	69
G4. GENERAL PERMIT MODIFICATION AND REVOCATION	69
G5. REVOCATION OF COVERAGE UNDER THE PERMIT	70
G6. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION	71
G7. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES	71
G8. DUTY TO REAPPLY	71
G9. REMOVED SUBSTANCES	71
G10. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION	71
G11. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR	71
G12. ADDITIONAL SAMPLING	71
G13. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS	72
G14. UPSET	72
G15. PROPERTY RIGHTS	72
G16. DUTY TO COMPLY	72
G17. TOXIC POLLUTANTS	73
G18. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING	73
G19. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES	73
G20. REPORTING OTHER INFORMATION	73
G21. REPORTING ANTICIPATED NON-COMPLIANCE	74
G22. REQUESTS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM COVERAGE UNDER THE PERMIT	74
G23. APPEALS	74
G24. SEVERABILITY	75
G25. BYPASS PROHIBITED	75
APPENDIX 1 – ACRONYMS	78
APPENDIX 2 – DEFINITIONS	80
APPENDIX 3 - SWPPP CERTIFICATION FORM	91

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Activities Requiring Permit Coverage and the Associated NAICS Groups	1
Table 2: Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements Applicable to All Facilities.....	33
Table 3: Additional Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements Applicable to Specific Industries	34
Table 4: Effluent Limits Applicable to Non-Hazardous Waste Landfills Subject to 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B 40	
Table 5: Effluent Limit Applicable to Airports Subject to 40 CFR Part 449	41
Table 6: Sampling and Effluent Limits Applicable to Discharges to 303(d)-listed Waters	45
Table 7: Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements Applicable to Discharges to Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Sites that are not Category 5 for Sediment Quality.....	47
Table 8: Sampling and Analytical Procedures for Storm Drain Solids.....	50
Table 9: Cont. of table 8.....	51
Table 10: Reporting Dates and DMR Due Dates.....	60

ADA ACCESSIBILITY

The Department of Ecology is committed to providing people with disabilities access to information and services by meeting or exceeding the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Section 504 and 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, and Washington State Policy #188.

To request ADA Accommodation, contact Water Quality Reception at 360-407-6600. For Washington Relay Service or TTY call 711 or 877-833-6341. Visit [Ecology's ADA Accessibility web page](#)¹ for more information.

For document translation services, call Water Quality Reception at 360-407-6600.

Por publicaciones en español, por favor llame Water Quality Reception al 360-407-6600.

¹ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/ecy02086.pdf>

SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORTS & SUBMITTALS

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	Due Date(s)
<u>S1.F</u>	Conditional “No Exposure” Certification (CNE) Form	As necessary	As necessary, with renewals every 5 years
<u>S2.A</u>	Application for Permit Coverage	As necessary	As necessary
<u>S2.B</u>	Request Modification of Permit Coverage	As necessary	As necessary
<u>S2.D</u>	Request Transfer of Coverage	As necessary	As necessary
<u>S8.D</u>	Level 3 Engineering Report	As necessary	No later than 6 months after the last day of the calendar year in which the Level 3 was triggered, i.e., due June 30th ²
<u>S8.D</u>	Level 3 O&M Manual	As necessary	30 days after Level 3 installation
<u>S9.B</u>	Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)	1/quarter	February 15th May 15th August 15th November 15th
<u>S9.C</u>	Annual Report	1/year	May 15 th
<u>S9.D</u>	SWPPP, if requested by Ecology	Per Ecology request	Within 14 days of request
<u>S9.F</u>	Noncompliance Notification	As necessary	Within 5 days of noncompliance event
<u>S11</u>	ISGP Annual Gross Revenue Form	1/year	March 15 th
<u>G8</u>	Duty to Reapply	1/permit cycle	July 3, 2029

² Unless an alternate due date is specified in an order

SUMMARY OF REQUIRED ONSITE DOCUMENTS

The text of this permit contains words or phrases in ***bold and italics***. These words or phrases are the first usage in the permit and are defined in Appendix 2.

Permit Condition(s)	Document Title
<u>S3</u>	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) ³
<u>S9.C</u>	Copies of Annual Reports
<u>S9.D.1.a</u>	Copy of Permit
<u>S9.D.1.b</u>	Copy of Permit Coverage Letter
<u>S9.D.1.c</u>	Original Sampling Records (Field Notes and Laboratory Reports)
<u>S7.C</u> & <u>S9.D.1.d</u>	Site Inspection Reports
<u>S9.D.1.i</u>	Copies of Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

³ With signed and completed SWPPP Certification Form(s) – see Appendix 3

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. PERMIT COVERAGE

A. Facilities Required to Seek Coverage Under This General Permit

This statewide permit applies to **facilities** conducting **industrial activities** that discharge **stormwater** to **surface waters of the State**. Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through its expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to **discharge** stormwater and conditionally approved non-stormwater discharges to **waters of the State**. All discharges and activities authorized by this permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

This permit requires coverage for new and existing point source discharges of stormwater to surface waters of the State that are associated with industrial activity identified under the coverage sections contained in S1.A.3 or listed in Table 1. This includes private entities, state and **local government facilities, and new facilities and existing facilities**. Facilities conducting industrial activities listed in Table 1 or referenced in S1.A.3 shall apply for coverage under this permit or apply for a Conditional No Exposure exemption, if eligible (Condition S1.F). The **Department of Ecology (Ecology)** may also require permit coverage for any facility on a case-by-case basis in order to protect waters of the State (Condition S1.B).

1. Facilities engaged in any industrial activities included in Table 1 shall apply for coverage if stormwater from the facility discharges to surface waters of the state. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) groups generally, but not always, associated with these activities are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Activities Requiring Permit Coverage and the Associated NAICS Groups

Industrial Activities	NAICS Groups
Metal Ore Mining	2122xx
Coal Mining	2121xx
Oil and Gas Extraction	2111xx
Nonmetallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying, except Fuels (except facilities covered under the Sand and Gravel General Permit)	2123xx
Food, Beverage, and Tobacco Manufacturing	311xxx-312xxx
Textile and Textile Products Mills	313xxx-314xxx

S1. PERMIT COVERAGE

Industrial Activities	NAICS Groups
Apparel Manufacturing	315xxx
Wood Products Manufacturing	321xxx, 113310 ^a
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	337xxx
Paper Manufacturing	322xxx
Printing and Related Support Activities	323xxx, 5111xx
Chemicals Manufacturing (including Compost Facilities)	325xxx
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (except facilities covered under the Sand and Gravel General Permit)	324xxx
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326xxx
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	316xxx
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (except covered under the Sand and Gravel General Permit)	327xxx
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331xxx
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332xxx
Machinery Manufacturing	333xxx
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	334xxx
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335xxx
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (except NPDES regulated boatyards)	336xxx
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339xxx
Warehousing and Storage	493xxx, 531130
Recycling facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including but not limited to, metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, auto recyclers, and automobile junkyards.	42314x and 42393x

S1. PERMIT COVERAGE

Steam Electric Power Generation (Not covered under 40 CFR § 423)	N/A
Industrial Activities	NAICS Groups
Waste Management and Remediation Services, including, but not limited to, landfills, transfer stations, open dumps, and land application sites, except as described in S1.C.6 or C.7.	562xxx
Hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities, and recycling facilities regulated under Chapter 173-303 WAC.	562211
Treatment works treating domestic sewage, or any other sewage sludge, or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage (including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility) with the design flow capacity of 1 million gallons per day (MGD) or more, or required to have a pretreatment program under 40 CFR §403.	22132x
Transportation facilities which have vehicle maintenance activity, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations:	
Railroad Transportation	482xxx, 488210
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485xxx, 488490, 487110
Truck Transportation	484xxx
Postal Service	491xxx

S1. PERMIT COVERAGE

• Water Transportation	483xxx, 487210, 4883xx, 532411
• Air Transportation	481xxx, 487990
• Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	4247xx
Construction, Transportation, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing	53241x
Marine Construction	ECY003

a. Facilities in this category that are rock crushing, gravel washing, log sorting, or log storage facilities operated in connection with silvicultural activities defined in 40 CFR 122.27(b)(2)-(3) are considered industrial activity. This does not include the actual harvesting of timber.

- Any facility that has an existing ***National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)*** permit which does not address all stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity shall obtain permit coverage.
- Any ***inactive facility*** where any industrial activity listed in Table 1 was previously conducted and where ***significant materials*** remain onsite and are exposed to stormwater with a discharge to surface waters of the state shall obtain permit coverage.

B. Significant Contributors of Pollutants

Ecology may require a facility to obtain coverage under this permit if Ecology determines the facility:

- Is a ***significant contributor of pollutants*** to waters of the State, including ***groundwater***;
- May reasonably be expected to contribute to a violation of any ***water quality standard***; or
- Conducts industrial activity, or has a NAICS code, with stormwater characteristics similar to any industrial activity or NAICS code listed in Table 1 in S1.A.1.

C. Facilities Not Required to Obtain Coverage

Ecology does not require the types of facilities listed below to obtain coverage under this permit, unless determined to be a significant contributor of pollutants.

- Industrial facilities that submit an ***application*** and qualify for a Conditional “No Exposure” Exemption. (Condition S1.F)

2. Industrial facilities that discharge stormwater only to a municipal **combined sewer** or **sanitary sewer**. Discharge of stormwater to sanitary or combined sewers shall only occur as authorized by the municipal sewage authority.
3. Industrial facilities that discharge stormwater only to groundwater (e.g., on-site infiltration) with no discharge to **surface waters of the State** under any condition, provided the facility doesn't meet the requirements of S1.B.1.
4. Office buildings and/or administrative parking lots from which stormwater does not commingle with stormwater from areas associated with industrial activity.
5. Any discharge that is in compliance with the instructions of an on-scene-coordinator pursuant to 40 CFR § 300 (The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan) or 33 CFR § 153.10(e) (Pollution by Oil and Hazardous Substances), in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.3(d).
6. Any **land application** site used for the beneficial use of industrial or municipal wastewater for agricultural activities or when applied for landscaping purposes at agronomic rates.
7. Any farmland, domestic garden, or land used for sludge management where domestic sewage sludge (biosolids) is beneficially reused (nutrient builder or soil conditioner) and which is not physically located in the confines of domestic sewage treatment works, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 (Disposal of Sewage Sludge) of the **Clean Water Act (CWA)**.
8. Any inactive coal mining operation if:
 - a. The performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) authority has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990.
 - b. The mine does not have a discharge of stormwater that comes in contact with any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts, or waste products located on the site of the facility.
9. Closed **landfills** that are capped and stabilized, in accordance with applicable WAC requirements in effect at the time of closure, and in which no significant materials or industrial **pollutants** remain exposed to stormwater. Permittees with existing coverage may submit a **Notice of Termination** in accordance with Special Condition S13.A.1.

D. Facilities Excluded from Coverage

Ecology will not cover the following facilities or activities under this permit:

1. If any part of a facility, in the categories listed below, has a stormwater discharge subject to stormwater Effluent Limitations Guidelines, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Under 40 CFR subchapter N, or Toxic Pollutant Effluent Standards under 40 CFR subchapter D §129; the operator of the facility must apply for an individual NPDES permit or seek coverage under an industry-specific ***general permit*** for those stormwater discharges.

Below is a list of categories of industries specified in 40 CFR subchapter N for which at least one subpart includes stormwater effluent limitations guidelines or NSPS. Industries included in this list should review the subchapter N guidelines⁴ to determine if they are subject to a stormwater effluent limitation guideline for activities which they perform at their site. Facilities, which are subject to effluent standards in 40 CFR subchapter D §129 for: Aldrin/Dieldrin; DDT; Endrin; Toxaphene; Benzidine; or Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), shall apply for an individual NPDES permit.

⁴ <https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/40/chapter-I/subchapter-N>

40 CFR 411 Cement manufacturing
40 CFR 412 Feedlots
40 CFR 418 Fertilizer manufacturing
40 CFR 419 Petroleum refining
40 CFR 422 Phosphate manufacturing
40 CFR 449.11(a) Airports with more than 10,000 annual jet departures

40 CFR 423 Steam electric power generating
40 CFR 434 Coal mining
40 CFR 436 Mineral mining and processing
40 CFR 440 Ore mining and dressing
40 CFR 443 Paving and roofing materials (tars & asphalt)

2. Nonpoint source silvicultural activities with natural **runoff** that are excluded in 40 CFR §122.27.
3. Industrial activities operated by any department, agency, or instrumentality of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government of the United States, or another entity, such as a private contractor, performing industrial activity for any such department, agency, or instrumentality.
4. Facilities located on “Indian Country” as defined in 18 USC §1151, except portions of the Puyallup Reservation as noted below.

Indian Country includes:

- a. All land within any Indian Reservation notwithstanding the issuance of any patent and including rights-of-way running through the reservation. This includes all federal, tribal, and Indian and non-Indian privately owned land within the reservation.
- b. All off-reservation Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.
- c. All off-reservation federal trust lands held for Native American Tribes.

Puyallup Exception: Following the “Puyallup Tribes of Indians Land Settlement Act of 1989,” 25 USC §1773; the permit does apply to land within the Puyallup Reservation except for discharges to surface water on land held in trust by the federal government.

5. Any facility authorized to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity under an existing NPDES individual or other general permit.

6. All **construction activities**. Operators of these construction activities shall seek coverage under the Construction Stormwater General Permit or an individual NPDES permit for stormwater associated with construction activity.
7. Facilities that discharge to a waterbody with a **control plan**, unless this general permit adequately provides the level of protection required by the control plan.
8. **New dischargers** to a waterbody listed pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA, unless the Permittee meets the requirements of Condition S6.B.
9. Hazardous waste landfills subject to 40 CFR §445, subpart A.

E. Discharges to Ground

1. The terms and conditions of this permit apply to sites with a discharge point to groundwater that are otherwise required to obtain coverage under this General Permit (e.g., facilities with industrial activities that discharge stormwater to surface water of the state). However, Permittees are not required to sample on-site discharges to ground (e.g., infiltration), unless 1) the facility is subject to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) sampling per condition S5B), 2) is specifically required by Ecology (Condition G12), or 3) a discharge point to groundwater is deemed by Ecology to constitute a functional equivalent to a point source discharge to surface waters.
2. Facilities with a discharge point to groundwater through an **Underground Injection Control** well shall comply with any applicable requirements of the Underground Injection Control (UIC) regulations, Chapter 173-218 WAC⁵ and must meet all requirements in Ecology's SWMMWW section V-5.6 Site Suitability Criteria (SSC), SWMMEW Chapter 6-6.5.6 SSC, or provide applicable water quality treatment prior to discharge to the UIC.
3. Facilities discharging to ground (e.g., infiltration, Class V UIC wells, etc.) must have all treatment/infiltration BMPs designed, installed and maintained in accordance with Special Condition S3.A.2. New and existing permittees who have changed the design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the facility that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from the facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged must ensure all requirements in Ecology's SWMMWW section V-5.6 Site Suitability Criteria (SSC) or SWMMEW Chapter 6-6.5.6 SSC are met.

⁵ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-218>

F. Conditional "No Exposure" Exemption

1. A facility engaged in industrial activity may qualify for a Conditional "No Exposure" Exemption (CNE) if there is no exposure of industrial materials and activities to rain, snow, snow melt, and/or runoff.

Industrial materials and activities include, but are not limited to, **material handling** equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, and final products, or waste products.

Material handling activities include storage, loading and unloading, transport, or conveyance of any raw materials, intermediate product, by-product, final products, or waste products.

2. To determine if you qualify for a CNE, eleven questions must be answered and certified that none of the following materials or activities are, or will be in the foreseeable future, exposed to precipitation Industrial Stormwater General Permit webpage⁶:
 - a. Is anyone using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment in an area that is exposed to stormwater, or are there areas where residuals from using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment remain and are exposed to stormwater?
 - b. Are there materials or residuals on the ground or in stormwater inlets from spills/leaks?
 - c. Are materials or products from past industrial activity exposed to precipitation?
 - d. Is material handling equipment used/stored (except adequately maintained vehicles)?
 - e. Are materials or products exposed to precipitation during loading/unloading or transporting activities?
 - f. Are materials or products stored outdoors (except final products intended for outside use, e.g., new cars, where exposure to stormwater does not result in the discharge of pollutants)?
 - g. Are materials contained in open, deteriorated or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers?
 - h. Are materials or products handled/stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the discharger?
 - i. Is waste material exposed to precipitation (except waste in covered, non-

⁶ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Stormwater-general-permits/Industrial-stormwater-permit>

leaking containers, e.g., dumpsters)?

- j. Does the application or disposal of process wastewater occur (unless otherwise permitted)?
 - k. Is there particulate matter or visible deposits of residuals from roof stacks/vents not otherwise regulated, i.e., under an air quality control permit, and evident in the stormwater outflow?
3. To apply for an exemption, an electronic application must be submitted to Ecology's [Water Quality Permitting Portal](#)⁷.
- a. Ecology will respond to all CNE exemption requests in writing within 90 days from Ecology's receipt of a complete and accurate No Exposure Form, either approving or denying the request. A Permittee is granted a No Exposure exemption only after Ecology informs the applicant in writing or electronically that it has approved the request.
 - b. Ecology will automatically terminate permit coverage when it grants a No Exposure exemption to a permitted facility.
 - c. Facilities which are granted a No Exposure exemption must submit an electronic No Exposure Certification application to Ecology once every five years.
 - d. No Exposure exemptions are conditional. If there is a change at the facility that results in the exposure of industrial activities or materials to stormwater, the facility is required to immediately apply for and obtain a permit.

⁷ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance>

S2. APPLICATION FOR COVERAGE

A. Obtaining Permit Coverage

1. Unpermitted facilities that require coverage under this permit shall submit to Ecology, a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) using Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Coverage Notice of Intent form as follows:
 - a. Existing Facilities
 - i. Unpermitted existing facilities that require coverage under this permit shall submit a complete and accurate permit application to Ecology.
 - ii. Existing facilities are facilities in operation prior to the effective date of this permit, January 1, 2025.

- b. New Facilities

New facilities are facilities that begin operation on or after the effective date of this permit, January 1, 2025. All unpermitted new facilities shall:

- i. Submit a complete and accurate permit application to Ecology at least 60 days before the commencement of stormwater discharge from the facility.
 - ii. The application shall include certification that the facility has met the applicable public notice and State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requirements in WAC 173-226-200(f).
 - c. Electronic Submittal

Use the Water Quality Permitting Portal ([WQWebPortal](https://secureaccess.wa.gov/ecy/wqwebportal/)⁸) to submit a complete application for coverage to Ecology.

*To access the WQWebPortal, you must first register for Secure Access Washington (SAW).

⁸ <https://secureaccess.wa.gov/ecy/wqwebportal/>

B. Modification of Permit Coverage

A Permittee anticipating a significant process change, or otherwise requesting a modification of permit coverage, shall submit a complete Modification of Coverage Form to Ecology. The Permittee shall:

1. Apply for modification of coverage at least 60 days before implementing a significant process change; or prior to a Corrective Action deadline, if requesting a Level 2 or Level 3 time extension or waiver request per Condition S8.B-D.
2. Complete the public notice requirements in WAC 173-226-130(5) as part of a complete application for modification of coverage.
3. Comply with SEPA as part of a complete application for modification of coverage if undergoing a significant process change.

C. Permit Coverage Timeline

1. If the applicant does not receive notification from Ecology, permit coverage automatically commences on whichever of the following dates occurs last:
 - a. The 31st day following receipt by Ecology of a completed application for coverage.
 - b. The 31st day following the end of a 30-day public comment period.
 - c. The effective date of the general permit.
2. Ecology may need additional time to review the application:
 - a. If the application is incomplete.
 - b. If it requires additional site-specific information.
 - c. If the public requests a public hearing.
 - d. If members of the public file comments.
 - e. When more information is necessary to determine whether coverage under the general permit is appropriate.
3. When Ecology needs additional time:
 - a. Ecology will notify the applicant in writing within 30 days and identify the issues that the applicant must resolve before a decision can be reached.

- b. Ecology will submit the final decision to the applicant in writing. If Ecology approves the application for coverage, coverage begins the 31st day following approval, or the date the approval letter is issued, whichever is later.

D. Transfer of Permit Coverage

Coverage under this general permit shall automatically transfer to a new discharger, if all of the following conditions are met:

1. The Permittee (existing discharger) and new discharger submit to Ecology a complete, written, signed agreement (Transfer of Coverage Form⁹) containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability.
2. The type of industrial activities and practices remain substantially unchanged.
3. Ecology does not notify the Permittee of the need to submit a new application for coverage under the general permit or for an individual permit pursuant to Chapters 173-216, 173-220, and 173-226 WAC.
4. Ecology does not notify the existing discharger and new discharger of its intent to revoke coverage under the general permit. The transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement unless Ecology gives notice of revocation.

⁹ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/ecy02084a.html>

S3. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

A. General Requirements

All Permittees and applicants for coverage under this permit shall implement a **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)** developed by **qualified personnel** as follows:

1. The SWPPP shall specify the **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** necessary to:
 - a) Provide **All Known, Available, and Reasonable methods of prevention, control, and Treatment (AKART)** of stormwater pollution.
 - b) Ensure the discharge does not cause or contribute to a violation of the Water Quality Standards.
 - c) Comply with applicable federal technology-based treatment requirements under 40 CFR § 125.3.

2. Proper selection and use of **Stormwater Management Manuals (SWMM)**.

BMPs shall be consistent with:

- a) 2024 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, for sites west of the crest of the Cascade Mountains; or
- b) 2024 Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington, for sites east of the crest of the Cascade Mountains; or
- c) Revisions to the manuals in S3.A.3. a & b, or other stormwater management guidance documents or manuals which provide an equivalent level of **pollution** prevention, that are approved by Ecology and incorporated into this permit in accordance with the permit modification requirements of WAC 173-226-230. For purposes of this section, the documents listed in Appendix 10 of the 2024 Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit are hereby incorporated into this permit; or
- d) Documentation in the SWPPP that the BMPs selected are **demonstrably equivalent** to practices contained in stormwater technical manuals approved by Ecology, including the proper selection, implementation, and maintenance of all applicable and appropriate best management practices for on-site pollution control.

3. Update of the SWPPP

- a) The Permittee shall modify the SWPPP if the owner/operator or the applicable local or state regulatory authority determines during inspections or investigations that the SWPPP is, or would be, ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site. The Permittee shall modify the SWPPP:
 - i. As necessary to include additional or modified BMPs designed to correct problems identified.
 - ii. To correct the deficiencies identified in writing from Ecology within 30 days of notice.
- b) The Permittee shall modify the SWPPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the facility that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from the facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged.
- c) If an existing Permittee covered under the 2020 ISGP needs to update their SWPPP to be consistent with the 2025 ISGP, the update shall be completed on or before May 15, 2025, and implemented no later than July 1, 2025. Unpermitted facilities shall develop and certify their SWPPP no later than the end of the first full monitoring period following the effective date of permit coverage, and the SWPPP and sampling shall be implemented no later than the first day of the second full monitoring period following the effective date of permit coverage.

4. Other Pollution Control Plans

The Permittee may incorporate by reference applicable portions of plans prepared for other purposes at their facility. Plans or portions of plans incorporated by reference into a SWPPP become enforceable requirements of this permit and must be available along with the SWPPP, as required in S9.F. A Pollution Prevention Plan prepared under the Hazardous Waste Reduction Act, Chapter 70.95C RCW, is an example of such a plan.

5. Signatory Requirements

The Permittee shall sign and certify all SWPPPs in accordance with General Condition G2, each time they revise or modify a SWPPP to comply with Conditions S3.A.4 (Update of the SWPPP), S7 (Inspections) or S8 (Corrective Actions). The SWPPP Certification Form is contained in Appendix 3 of this permit and on Ecology's industrial stormwater website.

B. Specific SWPPP Requirements

The SWPPP shall contain a site map, a detailed assessment of the facility, a detailed description of the BMPs, Spill Prevention and Emergency Cleanup Plan, and a sampling plan. The Permittee shall identify any parts of the SWPPP which the facility wants to claim as confidential business information.

1. The site map shall identify (site map may be multiple pages if needed):
 - a) The scale or include relative distances between significant structures and drainage systems.
 - b) The size of the property in acres.
 - c) The location and extent of all buildings, structures and all impervious surfaces.
 - d) Direction of stormwater flow (use arrows).
 - e) Locations of all structural source control BMPs.
 - f) Locations of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity of the facility.
 - g) Conditionally approved non-stormwater discharges.
 - h) Areas of existing and potential soil **erosion** that could result in the discharge of a **significant amount** of turbidity, sediment, or other pollutants.
 - i) Locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, catch basins, vaults, ponds, swales, UICs, etc.
 - j) Locations of actual and potential pollutant sources.
 - k) Locations of all stormwater monitoring points.
 - l) The approximate contributing stormwater drainage areas for each stormwater discharge point (including discharges to groundwater).
 - m) Locations of stormwater inlets and outfalls with a unique identification number for each sampling point and discharge point, indicating any that are identified as substantially identical, and identify, by name, any other party other than the Permittee that owns any stormwater drainage or discharge structures.
 - n) Combined sewers or MS4s and where stormwater discharges to them.
 - o) Locations of fueling and **vehicle** maintenance areas, and areas where equipment cleaning is conducted.
 - p) Locations where vehicles are parked or stored.

- q) Areas where industrial activity is conducted.
 - r) Locations and sources of run-on to the site from adjacent properties that may contain pollutants.
 - s) Locations of **groundwater discharge points**.
2. The facility assessment shall include a description of the facility; an inventory of facility activities and equipment that contribute to or have the potential to contribute any pollutants to stormwater; and an inventory of materials that contribute to or have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater.
- a) The facility description shall describe:
 - i. The industrial activities conducted at the site.
 - ii. Regular business hours and seasonal variations in business hours or industrial activities.
 - iii. The general layout of the facility including buildings and storage of raw materials, and the flow of goods and materials through the facility.
 - b) The inventory of industrial activities shall identify all areas associated with industrial activities (see Table 1) that have been or may potentially be sources of pollutants, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Loading and unloading of material handled at the facility, including dry bulk materials or liquids.
 - ii. Outdoor storage of materials or products.
 - iii. Outdoor manufacturing and processing.
 - iv. On-site dust or particulate generating processes.
 - v. On-site waste treatment, storage, or disposal.
 - vi. Vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, and/or cleaning (includes washing).
 - vii. Roofs or other surfaces exposed to **air emissions** from a manufacturing building or a process area.
 - viii. Roofs or other surfaces composed of materials that may be mobilized by stormwater (e.g., galvanized roofs, galvanized fences).

c) The inventory of materials shall list:

- i. The types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff and could result in stormwater pollution.
- ii. A short narrative for each material describing the potential of the pollutant to be present in stormwater discharges. The Permittee shall update this narrative when data become available to verify the presence or absence of these pollutants.
- iii. A narrative description of any potential sources of pollutants from past activities, materials and spills that were previously handled, treated, stored, or disposed of in a manner to allow ongoing exposure to stormwater. Include the method and location of on-site storage or disposal. List significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants.

- 3. The SWPPP shall identify specific individuals by name or by title within the organization (pollution prevention team) whose responsibilities include: SWPPP development, implementation, maintenance, and modification.

4. **Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

a) General BMP Requirements

The Permittee shall describe each BMP selected to eliminate or reduce the potential to contaminate stormwater and prevent violations of water quality standards. The SWPPP must explain in detail how and where the selected BMPs will be implemented.

- b) The Permittee shall include each of the following mandatory BMPs in the SWPPP and implement the BMPs. The Permittee may omit individual BMPs if site conditions render the BMP unnecessary or infeasible and the Permittee provides alternative and demonstrably equivalent BMPs. The Permittee must justify each BMP omission in the SWPPP.

i. **Operational Source Control BMPs**

- 1) The SWPPP shall include the Operational Source Control BMPs listed as “applicable” in Ecology’s SWMMs, or other guidance documents or manuals approved in accordance with S3.A.3.c.

- 2) **Good Housekeeping:** The SWPPP shall include BMPs that define ongoing maintenance and cleanup, as appropriate, of areas which may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges. The SWPPP shall include the schedule/frequency for completing each housekeeping task, based upon industrial activity, sampling results and observations made during inspections. The Permittee shall:
 - a) Vacuum paved surfaces with a vacuum sweeper (or a sweeper with a vacuum attachment) to remove accumulated pollutants a minimum of once per quarter.
 - b) Identify and control all on-site sources of dust to minimize stormwater contamination from the deposition of dust on areas exposed to precipitation.
 - c) Inspect and maintain bag houses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.
 - d) Keep all **dumpsters** under cover or fit with a storm-resistant lid that must remain closed when not in use in order to prevent the contamination of stormwater or release of leachate.
 - e) Keep all used and new tires under cover or stored in a storm-resistant shelter.
- 3) **Preventive Maintenance:** The SWPPP shall include BMPs to inspect and maintain the stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems (if any), and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of stormwater. The SWPPP shall include the schedule/frequency and a maintenance log for completing each maintenance task. The BMP maintenance log does not need to be maintained with the SWPPP but must be made available upon request by Ecology or the local jurisdiction. The Permittee must:
 - a) Clean catch basins when the depth of debris reaches 60% of the sump depth. In addition, the Permittee must keep the debris surface at least 6 inches below the outlet pipe.

- b) Maintain ponds, tanks/vaults, catch basins, swales, filters, oil/water separators, drains, and other stormwater drainage/treatment facilities in accordance with the maintenance standards set forth in the applicable Stormwater Management Manual, other guidance documents or manuals approved in accordance with S3.A.3.c, demonstrably **equivalent BMPs** per S3.A.2.d, or an O&M Manual submitted to Ecology in accordance with S8.D.
 - c) Inspect all equipment and vehicles during monthly site inspections for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service or prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.
 - d) Clean up spills and leaks immediately (e.g., using absorbents, vacuuming, etc.) to prevent the discharge of pollutants.
- 4) ***Spill Prevention and Emergency Cleanup Plan (SPEC):***
The SWPPP shall include a SPEC that includes BMPs to prevent spills that can contaminate stormwater. The SPEC shall specify BMPs for material handling procedures, storage requirements, cleanup equipment and procedures, and spill logs, as appropriate. The Permittee shall:
- a) Store all hazardous substances, petroleum/oil liquids, and other chemical solid or liquid materials that have potential to contaminate stormwater on an impervious surface that is surrounded with a containment berm or dike that is capable of containing 10% of the total enclosed tank volume or 110% of the volume contained in the largest tank, whichever is greater, or use double-walled tanks. Stormwater conveyance systems cannot be used as part of the secondary containment calculation.
 - b) Prevent precipitation from accumulating in containment areas with a roof or equivalent structure or include a plan on how it will manage and dispose of accumulated water if a containment area cover is not practical. If the containment area has a valve, it is to remain closed until verification that no visible oil sheen is present prior to opening the

discharge valve.

- c) Locate spill kits within 25 feet of all stationary fueling stations, fuel transfer stations, mobile fueling units, and used oil storage/transfer stations. At a minimum, spill kits shall include:
 - i) Oil absorbents capable of absorbing 15 gallons of fuel. Facilities with a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP) must have enough oil absorbents capable of absorbing the minimum anticipated spill amount or potential discharge volume identified in that plan if more than 15 gallons.
 - ii) A storm drain plug or cover kit.
 - iii) A non-water containment boom, a minimum of 10 feet in length with a 12-gallon absorbent capacity.
 - iv) A shovel.
 - v) Two 5-gallon buckets with lids or equivalent inert receptacles.
- d) Assure that fueling nozzles are not locked in the open position. Do not “top-off” tanks being refueled.
- e) Block, plug or cover storm drains that receive runoff from areas where fueling or maintenance occurs, during fueling or vehicle fluid changes. Facilities with secondary containment around fueling areas must keep the containment area discharge valve closed during fueling.
- f) Use drip pans or equivalent containment measures during all petroleum transfer operations.
- g) Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas).
- h) Use drip pans or other effective measures below leaking vehicles (including inoperative vehicles

and equipment) in a manner that catches leaks or spills. Drip pans or other effective containment methods must be managed to prevent overfilling and the contents disposed of properly. Absorbent materials must be managed to prevent impacts to stormwater runoff during storm events. Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage or disposal if feasible.

- i) Maintain a spill log that includes the following information for chemical and petroleum spills: date, time, amount, location, and reason for spill; date/time cleanup completed, notifications made and staff involved.

- 5) ***Employee Training:*** The SWPPP shall include BMPs to provide SWPPP training for all employees and contractors/vendors who perform duties that have the potential to impact stormwater quality in areas of industrial activities subject to this permit. Contractors/vendors may be excluded if the permittee has an employee who has been trained on the SWPPP supervising the activity at all times. At a minimum, the training plan shall include:

- a) The content of the training.
 - i) An overview of what is in the SWPPP, who is responsible for maintaining the SWPPP, and its location onsite.
 - ii) How employees make a difference in complying with the SWPPP, preventing contamination of stormwater, and their role in ensuring BMPs are properly maintained and in place.
 - iii) Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices.
- b) How the Permittee will conduct training.

- c) The frequency/schedule of training. The Permittee shall train all employees annually, at a minimum. All employees, contractors/vendors, who have duties in areas of industrial activities must be trained within 90 days of hire. Part time and seasonal employees, contractors/vendors must be trained within 30 days of hire.
 - d) A log of the dates on which specific employees received training. This log must be kept with the SWPPP and made available upon request.
 - e) For trainings performed electronically through a centralized training system, the permittee shall log all electronically performed trainings and generate a summary report of trainings and placing it with the SWPPP on an as-needed basis.
- 6) ***Inspections and Recordkeeping:*** The SWPPP shall include documentation of procedures to ensure compliance with permit requirements for inspections and recordkeeping. At a minimum, the SWPPP shall:
- a) Identify facility personnel who will inspect designated equipment and facility areas as required in Condition S7.
 - b) Contain a visual inspection report or check list that includes all items required by Condition S7.C.
 - c) Provide a tracking or follow-up procedure to ensure that a report is prepared and any appropriate action taken in response to visual inspections.
 - d) Define how the Permittee will comply with signature requirements and records retention identified in Special Condition S9, Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.
 - e) Include a certification of compliance with the SWPPP and permit for each inspection using the language in S7.C.1.c.
 - f) Include all inspection reports completed by the Permittee (S7.C).
- 7) ***Illicit Discharges:*** The SWPPP shall include measures to

identify and eliminate the discharge of ***process wastewater, domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water***, and other illicit discharges and connections, to stormwater conveyances, or to surface waters and groundwaters of the State. The Permittee can find BMPs to identify and eliminate illicit discharges and connections in Volume IV of Ecology's SWMM for Western Washington and Chapter 8 of the SWMM for Eastern Washington.

Water from washing vehicles or equipment, buildings, pavement, steam cleaning and/or pressure washing is considered process wastewater. The Permittee must not allow this process wastewater to discharge to ground, come into contact with stormwater, or enter storm drains; and must collect in a tank for off-site disposal, or discharge it to a sanitary sewer, with written approval from the local sewage authority.

ii. ***Structural Source Control BMPs***

- 1) The SWPPP shall include the structural source control BMPs listed as "applicable" in Ecology's SWMMs, or other guidance documents or manuals approved in accordance with S3.A.3.c.
- 2) The SWPPP shall include BMPs to minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings.

Permittees shall:

- a) Use grading, berming, curbing or other structural BMPs to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas.
- b) Perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent stormwater runoff and run-on, also that capture any overspray.

- c) Ensure that all washwater drains to a collection system that directs the washwater to further treatment or storage and not to the ***stormwater drainage system***.

iii. ***Treatment BMPs***

The Permittee shall:

- 1) Use treatment BMPs consistent with the applicable documents referenced in Condition S3.A.2.
- 2) Employ oil/water separators, booms, skimmers or other methods to eliminate or minimize oil and grease contamination of stormwater discharges.
- 3) Obtain Ecology approval before beginning construction/installation of all treatment BMPs that include the addition of chemicals to provide treatment.

iv. ***Stormwater Peak Runoff Rate and Volume Control BMPs***

Facilities with ***new development*** or redevelopment shall evaluate whether flow control BMPs are necessary to satisfy the state's AKART requirements and prevent violations of water quality standards. If flow control BMPs are required, they shall be selected according to S3.A.3.

v. ***Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs***

The SWPPP shall include BMPs necessary to prevent the erosion of soils and other earthen materials (crushed rock/gravel, etc.), control off-site sedimentation, and prevent violations of water quality standards. The Permittee shall implement and maintain:

- 1) Sediment control BMPs such as ***detention*** or retention ponds or traps, vegetated filter strips, bioswales, or other permanent sediment control BMPs to minimize ***sediment*** loads in stormwater discharges.
- 2) Filtration BMPs to remove solids from catch basins, sumps or other stormwater collection and conveyance system components (catch basin filter inserts, filter socks, modular canisters, sand filtration, centrifugal separators, etc.).

5. Sampling Plan

The SWPPP shall include a sampling plan. The plan shall:

- a) Identify points of discharge to surface water, stormwater drainage systems, or discrete groundwater infiltration locations, such as dry wells or detention ponds.
- b) Include documentation of why applicable parameters are not sampled at each discharge point per S4.B.3 (if applicable). The required documentation includes:
 - i. Location of which discharge points the Permittee does not sample applicable parameters because the pollutant concentrations are substantially identical to a discharge point being sampled.
 - ii. General industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each discharge point.
 - iii. Best Management Practices conducted in the drainage area of each discharge point.
 - iv. Exposed materials located in the drainage area of each discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges.
 - v. Impervious surfaces in the drainage area that could affect the percolation of stormwater runoff into the ground (e.g., asphalt, crushed rock, grass).
 - vi. Reasons why the Permittee expects the discharge points to discharge substantially identical effluents.
- c) Identify each sampling location by its unique identifying number such as A1, A2.
- d) Identify staff responsible for conducting stormwater sampling.
- e) Specify procedures for sample collection and handling.
- f) Specify procedures for sending samples to a laboratory.
- g) Identify parameters for analysis, holding times and preservatives, laboratory **quantitation levels**, and analytical methods.
- h) Specify the procedure for submitting results to Ecology.

S4. GENERAL SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Requirements

The Permittee shall conduct sampling of stormwater in accordance with this permit and the SWPPP.

B. Sampling Requirements

1. Sample Timing and Frequency

- a. The Permittee shall sample the discharge from each designated location at least once per quarter:

1st Quarter = January, February, and March

2nd Quarter = April, May, and June

3rd Quarter = July, August, and September

4th Quarter = October, November, and December

- b. Permittees shall sample the stormwater discharge from the **first fall storm event** each year. First fall storm event means the first time on or after September 1st of each year that precipitation occurs and results in a stormwater discharge from a facility.
- c. Permittees shall collect samples within the first 12 hours of stormwater discharge events. If it is not possible to collect a sample within the first 12 hours of a stormwater discharge event, the Permittee must collect the sample as soon as practicable after the first 12 hours, and keep documentation with the sampling records (Condition S4.B.4) explaining why they could not collect samples within the first 12 hours; or if it is unknown (e.g., discharge was occurring during start of regular business hours).
- d. The Permittee shall obtain **representative samples**, which may be a single grab sample, a time-proportional sample, or a flow-proportional sample.
- e. Permittees need not sample outside of **regular business hours**, during **unsafe conditions**, or during quarters where there is no discharge, but shall submit a Discharge Monitoring Report each reporting period (Condition S9.A).

- f. Permittees monitoring more than once per quarter shall **average** all of the monitoring results from the same discharge point for each parameter (except pH and visible oil sheen) and compare the average value to the **benchmark** value. However, if Permittees collect more than one sample during a 24-hour period, they must first calculate the **daily average** of the individual grab sample results collected during that 24-hour period; then use the daily average to calculate a quarterly average.

2. Sample Location(s)

- a. The Permittee shall designate sampling location(s) at the point(s) where it discharges stormwater associated with industrial activity off-site, or to an on-site receiving surface waterbody of the State (e.g., a stream flowing through a site, etc.). If a Permittee is a tenant or shares infrastructure at a Port, business park, or other shared property, Permittees may sample the discharge from the shared regional pond(s) or a storm water treatment system that receives water from multiple users in an adjacent area.
- b. The Permittee is not required to sample on-site discharges to ground (e.g., infiltration) or sanitary sewer discharges, unless 1) the facility is required to sample PFAS in discharges to groundwater per Special Condition S5B), 2) specifically required by Ecology (Condition G12), or 3) a discharge point to groundwater is deemed by Ecology to constitute a functional equivalent to a point source discharge to surface waters.
- c. The Permittee shall sample each distinct point of discharge off-site except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as a “substantially identical discharge point” per S3.B.5.b. The Permittee is required to monitor only one of the “substantially identical discharge point” if two or more discharge points discharge substantially identical effluents (based on similar industrial activities and site conditions). If a benchmark is exceeded at a substantially identical discharge point, each discharge point represented by that outfall is subject to the corrective action requirements applicable to the substantially identical discharge point.
- d. The exception to sampling each point of discharge in S4.B.2.c does not apply to any point of discharge subject to numeric effluent limitations (Conditions S5.C, S6.C & S6.D).
- e. The Permittee shall notify Ecology of any changes or updates to sample locations, discharge points, and/or outfalls by submitting an “Industrial Stormwater General Permit Discharge/Sample Point Update Form” to Ecology. The Permittee may be required to provide additional information to Ecology prior to changing sampling locations.

f. Sampling Point Waiver Request Process

- i. If a permittee demonstrates that the sampling location requirements of this section are not feasible, Ecology may authorize case-by-case waivers from and/or adjustments to sampling locations by approving a Modification of Permit Coverage.
- ii. To request a sampling point waiver from Ecology, a Permittee shall submit a detailed explanation of why it is making the waiver request (technical basis), the BMPs implemented in the areas draining to the sample points requested to be waived, and a Modification of Coverage form to Ecology in accordance with Condition S2.B.
Ecology will approve or deny the request and notify the permittee in writing within 60 days of receipt of a complete Modification of Permit Coverage request.
- iii. Approvals for sampling point waiver requests will be processed as a modification of permit coverage and approved through the issuance of an administrative order to the requestor.
- iv. All sampling location requirements of the ISGP remain in effect and enforceable unless and until a waiver/modification is approved by Ecology.

3. Substantially Identical Discharge Points

The Permittee shall sample each distinct point of discharge off-site except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as a ***substantially identical discharge point*** per S3.B.5.b. If applicable, the Permittee is only required to monitor applicable parameters at one of the substantially identical discharge points. The Permittee shall notify Ecology of any changes or updates to sample locations, discharge points, and/or outfalls by submitting an “Industrial Stormwater General Permit Discharge/Sample Point Update Form”¹⁰ to Ecology.

¹⁰ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/ecy070373.html>

4. Sample Documentation

For each stormwater sample taken, the Permittee shall record the following information and retain it on-site for Ecology review:

- a. Sample date.
- b. Sample time.
- c. A notation describing if the Permittee collected the sample within the first 12 hours of stormwater discharge events; or, if it is unknown (e.g., discharge was occurring during start of regular business hours).
- d. An explanation of why the permittee could not collect a sample within the first 12 hours of a stormwater discharge event, if it was not possible. Or, if it is unknown, an explanation of why it is unknown if a sample was collected within or outside the first 12 hours of stormwater discharge.
- e. Sample location (using SWPPP identifying number).
- f. Method of sampling, and method of sample preservation, if applicable.
- g. Individual who performed the sampling

5. Laboratory Documentation

The Permittee shall retain laboratory reports on-site for Ecology review and shall ensure that all laboratory reports providing data for all parameters include the following information:

- a. Date and time of analysis
- b. Parameter name
- c. CAS number, if applicable
- d. Analytical method(s)
- e. Individual who performed the analysis
- f. Chain of Custody
- g. Case Narrative
- h. Method detection limit (MDL)
- i. Laboratory quantitation level (QL) achieved by the laboratory
- j. Reporting units
- k. Sample result

- I. Quality assurance/quality control data
6. The Permittee shall maintain the original records onsite and make them available to Ecology upon request.
7. The Permittee can reduce monitoring to once a year for a period of three years (12 consecutive quarters) based on consistent attainment of benchmark values when:
 - a. Eight consecutive quarterly samples demonstrate a reported value equal to or less than the benchmark value; or for pH, within the range of 5.0 – 9.0.
 - b. For purposes of tallying consecutive quarterly samples:
 - i. Do not include any quarters in which the Permittee did not collect a sample, but should have (e.g., discharge(s) occurred during normal working hours, and during safe conditions; but no sample was collected during the entire quarter). If this occurs, the tally of consecutive quarterly samples is reset to zero.
 - ii. Do not include any quarters in which the Permittee did not collect a sample because there was no discharge during the quarter (or the discharges during the quarter occurred outside normal working hours or during unsafe conditions). These quarters are not included in the calculation of eight consecutive quarters, but do not cause the tally to be reset; i.e., they are skipped over.
 - c. Permittees with consistent attainment must collect an annual sample. A facility may average the annual sample with any other samples taken over the course of the quarter the annual sample was taken.
 - d. A Permittee whose annual sample exceeds the benchmark during consistent attainment is no longer allowed to claim consistent attainment. The Permittee must begin sampling in accordance with S4.B.
8. A Permittee who has a **significant process** change shall not use previous sampling results to demonstrate consistent attainment.
9. Suspension of sampling based on consistent attainment does not apply to pollutant parameters subject to “report only” requirements, oil sheen, or numeric effluent limits based on federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines (Condition S5) or Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (Condition S6).

C. Analytical Procedures for Sampling Requirements

The Permittee shall ensure that analytical methods used to meet the sampling requirements in this permit conform to the latest revision of the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants contained in 40 CFR § 136, unless specified otherwise in this permit.

D. Laboratory Accreditation

1. The Permittee shall ensure that all analytical data required by Ecology is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of, Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories, Chapter 173-50 WAC.
2. ***Turbidity*** and pH are exempt from this requirement, unless the laboratory must be registered or accredited for any other parameter.

S5. BENCHMARKS, EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND SPECIFIC SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

A. Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements

1. Permittees shall sample their stormwater discharges as specified in Condition S4 and as specified in Table 2.
2. Additional requirements apply to specific industrial categories (S5.B), facilities subject to effluent limitation guidelines (S5.C), and certain discharges to impaired waterbodies (S6).

If a Permittee's discharge exceeds a benchmark listed in Table 2, the Permittee shall take the actions specified in Condition S8.

Table 2: Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements Applicable to All Facilities

Parameter	Units	Benchmark Value	Analytical Method	Laboratory Quantitation Level ^a	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^b
Turbidity	NTU	25	EPA 180.1 Meter	0.5	1/quarter
pH	Standard Units	Between 5.0 and 9.0	Calibrated Meter ^c	±0.1	1/quarter
Oil Sheen	Yes/No	No Visible Oil Sheen	N/A	N/A	1/quarter
Copper, Total	µg/L	Western WA: 14 Eastern WA: 32	EPA 200.8	2.0	1/quarter
Zinc, Total	µg/L	117	EPA 200.8	2.5	1/quarter

a. The Permittee shall ensure laboratory results comply with the quantitation level (QL) specified in the table. However, if an alternate method from 40 CFR Part 136 is sufficient to produce measurable results in the sample, the Permittee may use that method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method, it must report the test method and QL on the discharge monitoring report. The permittee must also upload the QA/QC documentation from the lab on the QL development.

b. 1/quarter means at least one sample taken each quarter, year-round.

c. Permittees shall use a calibrated pH meter, and the analysis must be consistent with methodology found in 40 CFR 136 and use approved method SM 4500-H+ B.

B. Additional Sampling Requirements for Specific Industrial Groups

1. In addition to the requirements in Table 2, all Permittees identified by an industrial activity in Table 3 shall sample stormwater discharges as specified in Condition S4 and in Table 3.

2. If a discharge exceeds a benchmark listed in Table 3, the Permittee shall take the actions specified in Condition S8.
3. The 6PPD-quinone (6PPDQ) sampling requirements in Table 3 go into effect on January 1, 2028. For 6PPDQ samples, permittees may collect multiple samples during a quarter (and report the average) but must report the individual values on their DMR. **Small businesses** subject to 6PPDQ sampling may sample once per year rather than quarterly.
4. Air Transportation facilities (NAICS 481xxx, 487990) with known, current, and/or historical use of aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) are subject to the PFAS sampling requirements in Table 3, at stormwater discharge points and groundwater discharge points. PFAS sampling will be conducted at Air Transportation. Those air transportation facilities that do not sample PFAS because their facility has no known, current and/or historical use of AFFF will indicate so on their quarterly DMR.
5. For non-Air Transportation facilities subject to PFAS sampling in Table 3, stormwater sampling is required at stormwater discharge points and groundwater discharge points.

Table 3: Additional Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements Applicable to Specific Industries

Parameter	Units	Benchmark Value	Analytical Method	Laboratory Quantitation Level ^a	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^b
1. Transportation Facilities: Railroad Transportation (482xxx, 488210); Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation (485xxx, 488490, 487110); Truck Transportation (484xxx); Postal Service (491xxx); Water Transportation (483xxx, 487210, 4883xx, 532411); Air Transportation (481xxx, 487990); Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (4247xx); and Warehousing and Storage Facilities (493xxx, 531130)					
6PPD-quinone	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA – Draft Method 1634 or Other EPA or Ecology- approved Method	2.0 ng/L	1/quarter (1/year for small businesses)
2. Chemical and Allied Products (325xxx), Food and Kindred Products (311xxx-312xxx)					
BOD ₅	mg/L	30	SM 5210B	2.0	1/quarter
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen, as N	mg/L	0.68	SM4500 NO ₃ -E/F/H	0.10	1/quarter
Phosphorus, Total	mg/L	2.0	EPA 365.1	0.01	1/quarter

3. Primary Metals(331xxx), Metals Mining (2122xx), Automobile Salvage and Scrap Recycling (42314x and 42393x), Metals Fabricating (332xxx), Machinery Manufacturing (333xxx)					
Lead, Total	µg/L	64.6	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel-range organics and heavy oils)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	1/quarter

Parameter	Units	Benchmark Value	Analytical Method	Laboratory Quantitation Level ^a	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^b
4. Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities and Dangerous Waste Recyclers subject to the provisions of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C					
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	120	SM5220-D	10	1/quarter
Total Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	2.1	SM4500-NH3-G/H	0.02	1/quarter
TSS	mg/L	100	SM2540-D	5.0	1/quarter
Arsenic, Total	µg/L	150	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
Cadmium, Total	µg/L	2.1	EPA 200.8	0.25	1/quarter
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	22	EPA 335.4	10	1/quarter
Lead, Total	µg/L	64.6	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
Mercury, Total	µg/L	1.4	EPA 1631E	0.0005	1/quarter
Selenium, Total	µg/L	5.0	EPA 200.8	1.0	1/quarter
Silver, Total	µg/L	3.4	EPA 200.8	0.2	1/quarter
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel-range organics and heavy oils)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	1/quarter
6PPD-quinone	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA – Draft Method 1634 or Other EPA or Ecology- approved Method	2.0 ng/L	1/quarter (1/year for small businesses)

5. Air Transportation^c (481xxx)					
PFAS (f) Includes the following six compounds below:					
PFOA	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	≤ 4.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFOS	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	≤ 4.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFHxS	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFNA	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
HFPO-DA	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFBS	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
Total Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	2.1	SM4500-NH3-G/H	0.02	1/quarter
BOD ₅	mg/L	30	SM 5210B	2	1/quarter
COD	mg/L	120	SM5220-D	10	1/quarter
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen, as N	mg/L	0.68	SM 4500-NO3-E/F/H	0.10	1/quarter
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel-range organics and heavy oils)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	1/quarter

Parameter	Units	Benchmark Value	Analytical Method	Laboratory Quantitation Level ^a	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^b
6. Timber Product Industry (321xxx), Paper and Allied Products (322xxx), Wood Product Manufacturing (321xxx,113310)					
COD	mg/L	120	SM5220-D	10	1/quarter
TSS	mg/L	100	SM2540-D	5	1/quarter

7. Transportation (482xxx-485xxx), Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (4247xx), Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (336xxx), Construction, Transportation, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing (53421)					
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel-range organics and heavy oils)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	1/quarter
8. Coal Mining (2121xx), Oil and Gas Extraction (2111xx), Nonmetallic Mining and Quarrying, except Fuels (2123xx), Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (324xxx), Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (327xxx), Steam Electric Power Generation					
TSS	mg/L	100	SM2540-D	5	1/quarter
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel-range organics and heavy oils)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	1/quarter
9. Waste Management and Remediation Services (562xxx), including, but not limited to, landfills, transfer stations, open dumps, and land application sites, except as described in S1.C.6, C.7, or C.9.					
PFAS (f) Includes the following six compounds below:					
PFOA	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	≤ 4.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFOS	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	≤ 4.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFHxS	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFNA	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
HFPO-DA	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFBS	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
6PPD-quinone	ng/L	Report Only ^d	EPA – Draft Method 1634or Other EPA or Ecology- approved Method	2.0 ng/L	1/quarter (1/year for small businesses)
10. Marine Construction (ECY003) (g)					
Arsenic, Total	µg/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
PAH compounds ^e	µg/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 625.1	10	1/quarter
p-cresol (4-methylphenol)	µg/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 625.1	10	1/quarter

Phenol	µg/L	Report Only ^d	EPA 625.1	4.5	1/quarter
TSS	mg/L	100	SM2540-D	5.0	1/quarter
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel-range organics and heavy oils)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	1/quarter

a. The Permittee shall ensure laboratory results comply with the quantitation level (QL) specified in the table. However, if an alternate method from 40 CFR Part 136 is sufficient to produce measurable results in the sample, the Permittee may use that method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method, it must report the test method and QL on the discharge monitoring report. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required QL due to matrix effects, the Permittee must report the matrix-specific method detection level (MDL) and QL on the DMR. The permittee must also upload the QA/QC documentation from the lab on the QL development.

b. 1/quarter means at least one sample taken each quarter, year-round.

c. For airports where a single Permittee, or a combination of permitted facilities use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis, monitor these additional five parameters (excluding PFAS) in those discharge points that collect runoff from areas where deicing activities occur.

c. A benchmark does not apply, but permittees must report the sampling result. "Report only" reporting may not be applied to consistent attainment.

d. Ecology will use the data collected during this permit term to determine if the pollutants listed will need to be included in the next permit, and if so, develop benchmarks based on the data received and water quality criteria.

e. PAH Compounds include: acenaphthene, acenaphthylene, anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(ghi)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, fluoranthene, fluorene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.

f. The permittee must use EPA Method 1633 if monitoring begins prior to EPA's approval of analytical methods for PFAS chemicals under 40 CFR 136. If monitoring begins after EPA approves analytical methods for PFAS chemicals under 40 CFR 136, the permittee may use any sufficiently sensitive approved method. Other methods for evaluating PFAS in stormwater may be used if approved by Ecology. If there is no accredited lab to perform the analysis, the Permittee may use an unaccredited lab. Report results on quarterly DMRs.

g. The ECY003 code category applies only to a small subset of permittees included under NAICS code 237990. The ECY003 code is being used to pull into coverage only those permittees who are engaged in Marine Construction. Utilizing an Ecology Only code instead of the NAICS code allows excluding some activities from coverage. The inclusion of this category only applies to their storage and maintenance yards, not to the construction activity itself.

C. Landfills and Airports Subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines

1. Permittees with discharges from the following activities shall comply with the effluent limits and monitor as specified in Condition S4 and Tables 4 and 5.
2. The discharge of the pollutants at a level more than that identified and authorized by this permit for these activities shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.
3. Permittees operating non-hazardous waste landfills subject to the provisions of 40 CFR §445 Subpart B shall not exceed the effluent limits¹¹ listed in Table 4.

¹¹ As set forth in 40 CFR §445 Subpart B, these numeric effluent limits apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills that have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR §258.60, and to contaminated stormwater discharges from those landfills that are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR §257 except for discharges from any of the following

facilities: (a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill; (b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation, or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation; (c) landfills operated in conjunction with CWT facilities subject to 40 CFR §437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or (d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

Table 4: Effluent Limits Applicable to Non-Hazardous Waste Landfills Subject to 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly ^a	Maximum Daily ^b	Analytical Method ^c	Laboratory Quantitation Level ^d	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^e
BOD ₅	mg/L	37	140	SM 5210B	2	1/quarter
TSS	mg/L	27	88	SM2540-D	5	1/quarter
Total Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	4.9	10	SM4500-NH ₃ -G/H	0.02	1/quarter
Alpha Terpineol	µg/L	16	33	EPA 625.1	N/A ^f	1/quarter
Benzoic Acid	µg/L	71	120	EPA 625.1	N/A ^f	1/quarter
p-Cresol (4-methylphenol)	µg/L	14	25	EPA 625.1	10	1/quarter
Phenol	µg/L	15	26	EPA 625.1	4.5	1/quarter
Zinc, Total	µg/L	110	200	EPA 200.8	2.5	1/quarter
pH	SU	Between 6.0 and 9.0		Meter	±0.1	1/quarter

a. Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured. If only one sample is taken during the calendar month, the average monthly effluent limitation applies to that sample. If only one sample is taken during the reporting period, the average monthly effluent limitation applies to that sample.

b. Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. The daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day; this does not apply to pH.

c. Or other equivalent EPA-approved method with the same or lower quantitation level.

d. The Permittee shall ensure laboratory results comply with the quantitation level (QL) specified in the table. However, if an alternate method from 40 CFR §136 is sufficient to produce measurable results in the sample, the Permittee may use that method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method, it must report the test method and QL on the discharge monitoring report. The permittee must also upload the QA/QC documentation from the lab on the QL development.

e. 1/quarter means at least one sample taken each quarter, year-round.

f. EPA method 625.1 does not list quantitation levels for this pollutant. Reporting limits will be performance based and laboratory reporting levels must be included on the DMR.

4. Permittees operating airlines and airports subject to provisions of 40 CFR §449 shall comply with the following:
 - a. **Airfield Pavement** Deicing. Existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures (**annual non-propeller aircraft departures**) that discharge wastewater associated with airfield pavement **deicing** commingled with stormwater must either use non-urea-containing deicers , or meet the effluent limit in Table 5 at every discharge point, prior to any dilution or any commingling with any non-deicing discharge.

Table 5: Effluent Limit Applicable to Airports Subject to 40 CFR Part 449

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily ^a	Analytical Method ^b	Laboratory Quantitation Level ^c	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^d
Total Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	14.7	SM4500-NH3-G/H	0.02	1/quarter

a. Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. The daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

b. Or other equivalent EPA-approved method with the same or lower quantitation level.

c. The Permittee shall ensure laboratory results comply with the quantitation level (QL) specified in the table. However, if an alternate method from 40 CFR Part 136 is sufficient to produce measurable results in the sample, the Permittee may use that method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method, it must report the test method and QL on the discharge monitoring report. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required QL due to matrix effects, the Permittee must report the matrix-specific method detection level (MDL) and QL on the DMR. The permittee must also upload the QA/QC documentation from the lab on the QL development.

D. 1/quarter means at least one sample taken each quarter, year-round.

D. Conditionally Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

1. The categories and sources of non-stormwater discharges identified in Condition S5.D.2, below, are conditionally authorized, provided:
 - a. The discharge is otherwise consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit, including Condition S5, S6, and S10.
 - b. The Permittee conducts the following assessment for each non-stormwater discharge (except for S5.D.2.a & f) and documents the assessment in the SWPPP, consistent with Condition S3.B.2. The Permittee shall:
 - i. Identify each source.
 - ii. Identify the location of the discharge into the stormwater collection system.
 - iii. Characterize the discharge including estimated flows or flow volume, and likely pollutants which may be present.

- iv. Evaluate and implement available and reasonable source control BMPs to reduce or eliminate the discharge.
- v. Evaluate compliance of the discharge with the state water quality standards and local municipal codes and regulations.
- vi. Identify and implement appropriate BMPs for each discharge to control pollutants and or flow volumes.

2. Conditionally authorized non-stormwater discharges include:

- a. Discharges from emergency firefighting activities. After the emergency has ceased, non- stormwater discharges (e.g., discharges associated with cleanup) to the stormwater drainage system are prohibited. Determination of cessation of the emergency is at the discretion of the emergency on-scene coordinator.
- b. Fire protection system flushing, testing, and maintenance that do not utilize PFAS-containing aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF).
- c. Discharges of potable water including water line flushing, provided that water line flushing must be de-chlorinated and subsequently adjusted for pH prior to discharge. See SWMMWW or SWMMEW S441 BMPs for Potable Water Line Flushing, Water Tank Maintenance, and Hydrant Testing¹² for details.
- d. Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate.
- e. Landscape watering and irrigation drainage.
- f. Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water.
- g. Discharges associated with dewatering of foundations, footing drains, or utility vaults where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents.
- h. Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or areas adjacent to the cooling tower. This does not include intentional discharges from cooling towers such as piped cooling tower blow down or drains.

E. Prohibited Discharges

Unless authorized by a separate NPDES or state waste discharge permit, the following discharges are prohibited:

- 1. The discharge of process wastewater is not authorized. Stormwater that

¹² <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Stormwater-manuals>

commingles with process wastewater is considered process wastewater.

2. Illicit discharges or illicit connections are not authorized by this permit. Conditionally authorized non-stormwater discharges in compliance with Condition S5.D are not illicit discharges. If a permittee were to find a historical, illicit connection they weren't aware of, the permittee must inform Ecology of their findings and how they plan to remove the illicit connection to maintain compliance under the ISGP.

F. General Prohibitions

Permittees shall manage stormwater to prevent the discharge of:

1. Synthetic, natural, or processed oil or oil-containing products as identified by an oil sheen, and
2. Trash and floating debris.

S6. DISCHARGES TO IMPAIRED WATERS

A. General Requirements for Discharges to Impaired Waters

Permittees that discharge to an impaired waterbody, either directly or indirectly through a stormwater drainage system, shall conduct sampling and inspections in accordance with Conditions S4, S5, S6, and S7.

B. Eligibility for Coverage of New Discharges to Impaired Waters

Facilities that meet the definition of new discharger and discharge to a **303(d)-listed waterbody** (Category 5), or an impaired waterbody with an **applicable TMDL** (Category 4A), or a pollution control program for sediment cleanup (i.e., a Category 4B sediment-impaired waterbody) are not eligible for coverage under this permit unless the facility:

1. Prevents all exposure to stormwater of the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired, and retains documentation of procedures taken to prevent exposure onsite with its SWPPP; **or**
2. Documents that the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired is not present at the facility, and retains documentation of this finding with the SWPPP; **or**
3. Provides Ecology with data showing that the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, and retain such data onsite with its SWPPP. The facility must provide data and other technical information to Ecology sufficient to demonstrate:
 - a. For discharges to waters without an EPA approved or established TMDL, that the discharge of the pollutant for which the water is impaired will meet instream water quality criteria at the point of discharge to the waterbody; **or**
 - b. For discharges to waters with an EPA approved or established TMDL, that there are sufficient remaining **wasteload allocations** in an EPA approved or established TMDL to allow industrial stormwater discharge and that existing dischargers to the waterbody are subject to compliance schedules designed to bring the waterbody into attainment with water quality standards.

Facilities are eligible for coverage under this permit if Ecology issues permit coverage based upon an affirmative determination that the discharge will not cause or contribute to the existing impairment.

C. Additional Sampling Requirements and Effluent Limits for Discharges to Certain Impaired Waters and Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Sites

1. Permittees discharging to a 303(d)-listed waterbody (Category 5), either directly or indirectly through a stormwater drainage system, shall comply with the applicable sampling requirements and numeric effluent limits in Table 6. If a discharge point is subject to an impaired waterbody effluent limit (Condition S6.C) for a parameter that also has a benchmark, the effluent limit supersedes the benchmark. Permittees discharging to a 303(d) – listed waterbody (Category 5) that was not 303(d)-listed at the time of 2025 permit coverage shall comply with the applicable sampling requirements and numeric effluent limits in Table 6 as soon as possible, but no later than January 1, 2027. Discharges to an outfall that is subject to a numeric effluent limitation is not eligible for consolidation such as language identified in S4.B.3 regarding substantially identical discharge point.
 - a. For purposes of this condition, “applicable sampling requirements and effluent limits” means the sampling and effluent limits in Table 6 that correspond to the specific parameter(s) the receiving water is 303(d)-listed for at the time of permit coverage, or total suspended solids (TSS) if the waterbody is 303(d)-listed (Category 5) for sediment quality at the time of permit coverage.

Table 6: Sampling and Effluent Limits Applicable to Discharges to 303(d)-listed Waters

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily ^a		Analytical Method ^b	Laboratory Quantitation Level ^c	Sampling Frequency ^d
		Freshwater	Marine			
Turbidity	NTUs	25	25	EPA 180.1 Meter	0.5	1/quarter
pH	SU	ⁱ	Between 7.0 and 8.5	Meter	±0.1	1/quarter
Fecal Coliform Bacteria ^j	# colonies/ 100 mL	N/A	Report Only ^h	SM 9222D	20 CFU/ 100 mL	1/quarter
E. coli ^k	# colonies/ 100 mL	Report Only ^h	N/A	EPA 1603.1 or SM 9223 B	20 CFU/ 100 mL	1/quarter
Enterococci ^l	# colonies/ 100 mL	N/A	Report Only ^h	EPA 1600.1 or SM 9230 D	20 CFU/ 100 mL	1/quarter
TSS ^f	mg/L	30	30	SM2540-D	5.0	1/quarter

Phosphorus, Total	mg/L	g	g	EPA 365.1	0.01	1/quarter
Total Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	g	g	SM 4500 NH ³ -G/H	0.02	1/quarter
Copper, Total	µg/L	g	5.8	EPA 200.8	2.0	1/quarter
Lead, Total	µg/L	g	220.8	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
Mercury, Total	µg/L	2.1	1.8	EPA1631E	0.0005	1/quarter
Zinc, Total	µg/L	g	95.1	EPA 200.8	2.5	1/quarter
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	g	13	EPA 625.1	10.8	1/quarter
Arsenic, Total	µg/L	0.018	0.14	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
6PPD-quinone*	ng/L	Report Only ^h	Report Only ^h	EPA – Draft Method 1634 or Other EPA or Ecology- approved Method	2.0 ng/L	1/quarter (1/year for small businesses)

* the limit equal to the [not yet] EPA-approved WQ Criteria (acute) end of pipe. 6PPDQ sampling and reporting will start in 2028.

a. Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. The daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day; this does not apply to pH.

b. Or other equivalent method with the same reporting level.

c. The Permittee shall ensure laboratory results comply with the quantitation level (QL) specified in the table. However, if an alternate method from 40 CFR Part 136 is sufficient to produce measurable results in the sample, the Permittee may use that method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method it must report the test method and QL on the discharge monitoring report. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required QL due to matrix effects, the Permittee must report the matrix-specific method detection level (MDL) and QL on the DMR. The permittee must also upload the QA/QC documentation from the lab on the QL development.

d. 1/quarter means at least one sample taken each quarter, e.g., Q1 = Jan 1 – March 31st, Q2 = April 1 – June 30th

e. Permittees shall use either a calibrated pH meter consistent with EPA 9040 or an approved state method.

f. Permittees who discharge to a 303(d)-listed waterbody (Category 5) for sediment quality shall sample discharge for TSS.

g. Site-specific effluent limitation will be assigned at the time of permit coverage.

h. A numeric effluent limit does not apply, but Permittees must sample according to Table 6. For bacteria, the following mandatory BMPs shall be incorporated into the SWPPP and implemented; the Permittee must:

1. Use all known, available and reasonable methods to prevent rodents, birds, and other animals from feeding/nesting/roosting at the facility. Nothing in this section shall be construed as allowing violations of any applicable federal, state or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations including the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

2. Perform at least one annual dry weather inspection of the stormwater system to identify and eliminate sanitary sewer cross-connections;

3. Install structural source control BMPs to address on-site activities and sources that could cause bacterial contamination

- (e.g., dumpsters, compost piles, food waste, animal products):
- 4. Implement operational source control BMPs to prevent bacterial contamination from any known sources of bacteria (e.g., animal waste);
 - 5. Conduct additional bacteria-related sampling and/or BMPs, if ordered by Ecology on a case-by-case basis.
 - i. The effluent limit for a Permittee who discharges to a freshwater body 303(d)-listed for pH is: Between 6.0 and 8.5, if the 303(d)-listing is for high pH only; Between 6.5 and 9.0, if the 303(d)-listing is for low pH only; and Between 6.5 and 8.5 if the 303(d)-listing is for both low and high pH. All pH effluent limits are applied end-of-pipe.
 - j. This applies to waters with designated uses for marine shellfish harvesting.
 - k. This applies to waters with designated uses for freshwater primary contact recreation.
 - l. This applies to waters with designated uses for marine primary contact recreation.

- 2. Permittees discharging to a **Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Site**¹³, either directly or indirectly through a stormwater drainage system, shall comply with this section:
 - a. Permittees shall sample the discharge for total suspended solids (TSS) in accordance with Table 7.
 - b. If the waterbody is listed within Category 5 (sediment medium) where the outfall discharges to the waterbody, the discharge is subject to the TSS numeric effluent limit in Table 6.
 - c. If the waterbody is not listed within Category 5 (sediment medium) where the outfall discharges to the waterbody, the discharge is subject to the TSS benchmark in Table 7. If a discharge exceeds the TSS benchmark, the Permittee shall comply with Condition S8.

Table 7: Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements Applicable to Discharges to Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Sites that are not Category 5 for Sediment Quality

Parameter	Units	Benchmark Value ^a	Analytical Method	Laboratory Quantitation Level ^b	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^c
TSS	mg/L	30	SM2540-D	5	1/quarter

- a. Permittees sampling more than once per quarter shall average the sample results and compare the average value to the benchmark to determine if the discharge has exceeded the benchmark value. However, if Permittees collect more than one sample during a 24-hour period, they must first calculate the daily average of the individual grab sample results collected during that 24-hour period; then use the daily average to calculate a quarterly average.
- b. The Permittee shall ensure laboratory results comply with the quantitation level (QL) specified in the table. However, if an alternate method from 40 CFR Part 136 is sufficient to produce measurable results in the sample, the Permittee may use that

¹³ Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Site means: The Washington State Water Quality Assessment Category 4A-C (Sediment) and Category 5 (Sediment) portions of Budd Inlet (Inner), Commencement Bay (Inner), Commencement Bay (Outer), Duwamish Waterway (including East and West Waterway), Eagle Harbor, Elliot Bay, Everett/Port Gardner, Hood Canal (North), Liberty Bay, Port Gamble Bay, Oakland Bay/Shelton Harbor, Port Angeles Harbor, Sinclair Inlet, Thea Foss Waterway, and Bellingham Bay (Inner). All references to Category 4A, 4B and 5 pertain to the EPA-approved Water Quality Assessment that is in effect on January 1, 2025, or when the facility obtains coverage under this permit, whichever is later.

method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method, it must report the test method and QL on the discharge monitoring report. The permittee must also upload the QA/QC documentation from the lab on the QL development.

c. 1/quarter means at least one sample taken each quarter, year-round.

- d. Permittees shall remove accumulated solids from storm drain lines (including inlets, catch basins, sumps, conveyances lines, and oil/water separators) on or beneath your facility at least once in the term of the permit.

Permittees shall conduct line cleaning operations (e.g., jetting, vacuuming, removal, loading, storage, and/or transport) using BMPs to prevent discharges of storm drain solids to surface waters of the State.

Removed storm drain solids and liquids shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and documented in the SWPPP.

- i. If a Permittee can demonstrate, based on video inspection, in-line storm drain solids sampling, or other documentation, that storm drain line cleaning is not necessary to prevent downstream sediment contamination or recontamination, Ecology may waive this requirement by approving a modification of permit coverage.
 - ii. Requests for line cleaning waivers must be accompanied by a modification of coverage form, and a detailed technical basis to support the request. The due date for line cleaning waiver requests is May 15, 2029.
- e. Permittees shall sample and analyze storm drain solids in accordance with Table 8 at least once in the term of the permit. Storm drain solids must be collected/sampled from a representative catch basin, sump, pipe or other feature within the storm drain system that corresponds to the discharge point where total suspended solids samples are collected per Condition S6.C. Samples must be a composite sample that are representative of the storm drain solids generated and accumulated in the facility's drainage system. To the extent possible, sample locations must exclude portions of the drainage system affected by water from off-site sources (e.g., run-on from off-site properties, tidal influence, backflow, etc.).
 - i. If a Permittee can demonstrate that storm drain solids sampling and analysis is not feasible or not necessary, Ecology may waive this requirement by approving a modification of permit coverage.
 - ii. Requests for storm drain solids sampling and analysis waivers must be accompanied by a modification of coverage form, and a detailed technical basis to support the request. The due date for solids sampling and analysis waiver requests is May 15, 2029.

S6. DISCHARGES TO IMPAIRED WATERS

- f. All storm drain solids sampling data shall be reported to Ecology on a Solids Monitoring Report (SMR) no later than the DMR due date for the reporting period in which the solids were sampled, in accordance with Condition S9.A. A copy of the lab report shall be submitted to Ecology with the SMR.

Table 8: Sampling and Analytical Procedures for Storm Drain Solids

Analyte	Method in Sediment	Quantitation Level ^a
Conventional Parameters		
Percent total solids	SM 2540G, or ASTM Method D 2216	NA
Total organic carbon	Puget Sound Estuary Protocols (PSEP 1997), or EPA 9060	0.1%
Grain size	Ecology Method Sieve and Pipette (ASTM 1997), ASTMD422, or PSEP 1986/2003	NA
Metals		
Antimony, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS), EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw ^b
Arsenic, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS), EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.1 mg/kg dw
Beryllium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS), EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw
Cadmium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS), EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw
Chromium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS), EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.5 mg/kg dw
Copper, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS), EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw
Lead, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS), EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw
Mercury, Total	EPA Method 1631E, or EPA Method 7471B	0.005 mg/kg dw
Nickel, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS), EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.1 mg/kg dw
Selenium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS), EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.5 mg/kg dw

Table 9: Cont. of table 8

Analyte	Method in Sediment	Quantitation Level ^a
Silver, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS), EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.1 mg/kg dw
Thallium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS), EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw
Zinc, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS), EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	5.0 mg/kg dw
Organics		
PAH compounds ^c	EPA Method 8270E	70 µg/kg dw
PCBs (aroclor)s, Total ^d	EPA Method 8082A	10 µg/kg dw
Petroleum Hydrocarbons		
NWTPH-Dx	NWTPH-Dx	25.0-100.0 mg/kg dw

a. The Permittee shall ensure laboratory results comply with the quantitation level (QL) specified in the table. However, if an alternate method is sufficient to produce measurable results in the sample, the Permittee may use that method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method, it must report the test method and QL on the sediment monitoring report. The permittee must also upload the QA/QC documentation from the lab on the QL development. All results shall be reported. For values below the QL, or where a QL is not specified, report results at the method detection limit from the lab and the qualifier of "U" for undetected at that concentration. All results shall be reported. For values below the reporting limit, report results at the method detection limit from the lab and the qualifier of "U" for undetected at that concentration.

b. dw = dry weight

c. PAH compounds include: 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, 2-chloronaphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b, k)fluoranthene, benzo(ghi)perylene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, dibenzofuran, carbazole, chrysene, fluoranthene, fluorene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.

d. Total = sum of PCB aroclors 1016+1221+1232+1242+1248+1254+1260

D. Requirements for Discharges to Waters with Applicable TMDLs

1. The Permittee shall comply with applicable TMDL determinations. Applicable TMDLs or TMDL determinations are TMDLs which have been completed by the issuance date of this permit, or which have been completed prior to the date that the Permittee's application is received by Ecology, whichever is later. Ecology will list the Permittee's requirements to comply with this condition on the letter of permit coverage.
2. TMDL requirements associated with TMDLs completed after the issuance date of this permit only become effective if they are imposed through an administrative order issued by Ecology.

3. Where Ecology has established a TMDL wasteload allocation and sampling requirements for the Permittee's discharge, the Permittee shall comply with all requirements of the TMDL.
 - a. If a discharge point is subject to a TMDL-related effluent limit (Condition S6.D) for a parameter that also has a benchmark (Condition S5), the effluent limit supersedes the benchmark.
4. Where Ecology has established a TMDL general wasteload allocation for industrial stormwater discharges for a parameter present in the Permittee's discharge, but has not identified specific requirements, Ecology will assume the Permittee's compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit complies with the approved TMDL.
5. Where Ecology has not established a TMDL wasteload allocation for industrial stormwater discharges for a parameter present in the Permittee's discharge, but has not excluded these discharges, Ecology will assume the Permittee's compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit complies with the approved TMDL.
6. Where a TMDL for a parameter present in the Permittee's discharge specifically precludes or prohibits discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity, the Permittee is not eligible for coverage under this permit.

S7. INSPECTIONS

A. Inspection Frequency and Personnel

1. The Permittee shall conduct and document visual inspections of the site each month with at least one week between inspections.
2. The Permittee shall ensure that inspections are conducted by qualified personnel.

B. Inspection Components

Each inspection shall include:

1. Observations made at stormwater sampling locations and areas where stormwater associated with industrial activity is discharged off-site; or discharged to waters of the State, or to a storm sewer system that drains to waters of the State.
2. Observations for the presence of floating materials, visible oil sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc. in the stormwater discharge(s).
3. Permittees shall inspect dumpsters annually for holes or defects to identify and control leakage.
4. Observations for the presence of illicit discharges or illicit connections such as domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water, or process wastewater (including leachate).
 - a. If an illicit discharge or illicit connection is discovered, the Permittee shall notify Ecology within seven days.
 - b. The Permittee shall eliminate the illicit discharge within 30 days
The illicit connection shall be eliminated within 6 months unless an alternative deadline is specified in an Ecology order.
5. A verification that the descriptions of potential pollutant sources required under this permit are accurate.
6. A verification that the site map in the SWPPP reflects current conditions.
7. An assessment of all BMPs that have been implemented, noting all of the following:
 - a. Effectiveness of BMPs inspected.
 - b. Locations of BMPs that need maintenance.
 - c. Reason maintenance is needed and a schedule for maintenance.

- d. Locations where additional or different BMPs are needed and the rationale for the additional or different BMPs.

C. Inspection Results

1. The Permittee shall record the results of each inspection in an inspection report or checklist and keep the records on-site, as part of the SWPPP, for Ecology review.

The Permittee shall ensure each inspection report documents the observations, verifications and assessments required in S7.B and includes:

- a. Time and date of the inspection.
- b. Locations inspected.
- c. Statements that, in the judgment of 1) the person conducting the site inspection, and 2) the person described in Condition G2, the site is either in compliance or out of compliance with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and this permit.
- d. A summary report and a schedule of implementation of the remedial actions that the Permittee plans to take if the site inspection indicates that the site is out of compliance. The remedial actions taken must meet the requirements of the SWPPP and the permit.
- e. Name, title, and signature of the person conducting site inspection; and the following statement: "I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete, to the best of my knowledge and belief."
- f. Certification and signature of the person described in Condition G2.A, or a duly authorized representative of the facility, in accordance with Condition G2.B and D.

D. Reports of Non-Compliance

The Permittee shall prepare reports of non-compliance identified during an inspection in accordance with the requirements of Condition S9.E.

S8. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

A. Implementation of Source Control and Treatment BMPs from Previous Permit

In addition to the Corrective Action Requirements of S8.B-D, Permittees shall implement any applicable Level 1, 2 or 3 Responses required by the previous Industrial Stormwater General Permit(s). Permittees shall continue to operate and/or maintain any source control or treatment BMPs related to Level 1, 2 or 3 Responses implemented prior to the effective date of this permit.

B. Level One Corrective Actions – Operational Source Control BMPs

Permittees that exceed any applicable benchmark value(s) in Table 2, Table 3, and/or Table 7 for any quarter during a calendar year shall complete a Level 1 Corrective Action for each parameter exceeded in accordance with the following:

1. Within 14 days of receipt of sampling results that indicate a benchmark exceedance during a given quarter¹⁴; or, for parameters other than pH or visible oil sheen, the end of the quarter, whichever is later:
 - a. Conduct an inspection to investigate the cause.
 - b. Review the SWPPP and ensure that it fully complies with Permit Condition S3 and contains the applicable BMPs from the appropriate Stormwater Management Manual.
 - c. Make appropriate revisions to the SWPPP to include additional operational source control BMPs with the goal of achieving the applicable benchmark value(s) in future discharges.
2. Summarize the Level 1 Corrective Actions in the Annual Report (Condition S9.B)
 Level One Deadline: The Permittee shall sign/certify and fully implement the revised SWPPP according to Permit Condition S3 and the applicable Stormwater Management Manual as soon as possible, but no later than the DMR due date for the quarter the benchmark was exceeded.

C. Level Two Corrective Actions – Structural Source Control BMPs

Permittees that exceed an applicable benchmark value in Table 2, Table 3 and/or Table 7 (for a single parameter) for any two quarters during a calendar year (tallied facility-wide) shall complete a Level 2 Corrective Action in accordance with S8.C. Alternatively, the Permittee may skip Level 2 and complete a Level 3 Corrective Action in accordance with Condition S8.D.

¹⁴ Based on quarterly average per Condition S5.A.3, S5.B.2 and/or S6.C.2.c. For pH, and visible oil sheen, quarterly averaging is not allowed, so the 14 days begin upon receipt of a single benchmark exceedance.

1. Review the SWPPP and ensure that it fully complies with Permit Condition S3.
2. Make appropriate revisions to the SWPPP to include additional structural source control BMPs in all areas/discharge points that exceeded the benchmark parameter during the calendar year, triggering the Level 2 corrective action, with the goal of achieving the applicable benchmark value(s) in future discharges. Level 2 corrective actions need not be completed in areas/discharge points that did not exceed the benchmark during the calendar year.
3. Summarize the Level 2 Corrective Actions (planned or taken) in the Annual Report (Condition S9.B).
4. **Level 2 Deadline:** The Permittee shall sign/certify the SWPPP using the SWPPP Certification Form found on page 63 of this permit, and fully implement the revised SWPPP according to Permit Condition S3 and the applicable Stormwater Management Manual as soon as possible, but no later than August 31st of the following year.
 - a. If installation of necessary structural source control BMPs is not feasible by August 31st of the following year, Ecology may approve additional time, by approving a Modification of Permit Coverage.
 - b. If installation of structural source control BMPs is not feasible or not necessary to prevent discharges that may cause or contribute to a violation of a water quality standard, Ecology may waive the requirement for additional structural source control BMPs by approving a Modification of Permit Coverage.
 - c. To request a time extension or waiver, a Permittee shall submit a detailed explanation of why it is making the request (technical basis), and a Modification of Coverage form¹⁵ to Ecology in accordance with Condition S2.B, prior to Level 2 Deadline. Ecology will approve or deny the request and notify the Permittee in writing within 60 days of receipt of a complete Modification of Coverage request.
 - d. While a time extension is in effect, benchmark exceedances (for the same parameter) do not count towards additional Level 2 or 3 Corrective Actions.

¹⁵ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/ECY070361.html>

- e. During the period of time after a facility triggers a Level 2 corrective action but prior to the corresponding Level 2 corrective action implementation due date, for the implementation year (within the next calendar year the Permittee triggered a Level 2 corrective action), benchmark exceedances (for the same parameter) do not count towards additional Level 2 or 3 Corrective Actions.

D. Level Three Corrective Actions – Treatment BMPs

Permittees that exceed an applicable benchmark value in Table 2, Table 3, and/or Table 7 (for a single parameter) for any three quarters during a calendar year (tallied facility-wide) shall complete a Level 3 Corrective Action in accordance with S8.D. A Level 2 Corrective Action is not required.

1. Review the SWPPP and ensure that it fully complies with Permit Condition S3.
2. Make appropriate revisions to the SWPPP to include additional treatment BMPs in all areas/discharge points that exceeded the benchmark parameter during the calendar year, triggering the Level 3 Corrective Action, with the goal of achieving the applicable benchmark value(s) in future discharges. Level 3 corrective actions need not be completed in areas/discharge points that did not exceed the benchmark during the calendar year. Revisions shall include additional operational and/or structural source control BMPs if necessary for proper performance and maintenance of treatment BMPs.

A qualified industrial stormwater professional shall review the revised SWPPP, sign the SWPPP Certification Form, and certify that it is reasonably expected to meet the ISGP benchmarks upon implementation. Upon written request Ecology may, one time during the permit cycle, waive this requirement on a case-by-case basis if a Permittee demonstrates to Ecology's satisfaction that the proposed Level 3 treatment BMPs are reasonably expected to meet ISGP benchmarks upon implementation.

3. Before installing treatment BMPs that require the site-specific design or sizing of structures, equipment, or processes to collect, convey, treat, reclaim, or dispose of industrial stormwater, the Permittee shall submit an engineering report to Ecology for review.
 - a. The engineering report must include:
 - i. Brief summary of the treatment alternatives considered and why the proposed option was selected. Include cost estimates of ongoing operation and maintenance, including disposal of any spent media,
 - ii. The basic design data, including characterization of stormwater

- influent, and sizing calculations of the treatment units,
- iii. A description of the treatment process and operation, including a flow diagram,
 - iv. The amount and kind of chemicals used in the treatment process, if any. **Note:** Use of stormwater treatment chemicals requires submittal of [Request for Chemical Treatment Form](#)¹⁵,
 - v. Results to be expected from the treatment process including the predicted stormwater discharge characteristics,
 - vi. A statement, expressing sound engineering justification through the use of pilot plant data, results from similar installations, and/or scientific evidence that the proposed treatment is reasonably expected to meet the permit benchmarks, **and**
 - vii. Certification by a licensed professional engineer.
- b. The engineering report shall be submitted no later than 6 months after the last day of the calendar year in which the Level 3 was triggered, i.e., due June 30th; unless an alternate due date is specified in an administrative order.
 - c. An Operation and Maintenance Manual (O&M Manual) shall be submitted to Ecology no later than 30 days after construction/installation is complete, unless an alternate due date is specified in an order.
4. Summarize the Level 3 Corrective Actions (planned or taken) in the Annual Report (Condition S9.B). Include information on how monitoring, assessment or evaluation information was (or will be) used to determine whether existing treatment BMPs will be modified/enhanced, or if new/additional treatment BMPs will be installed.
5. **Level 3 Deadline:** The Permittee shall sign/certify and fully implement the revised SWPPP according to Permit Condition S3 and the applicable Stormwater Management Manual as soon as possible, but no later than September 30th of the following year provided.
- a. If installation of necessary treatment BMPs is not feasible by the Level 3 Deadline, Ecology may approve additional time by approving a Modification of Permit Coverage.
 - b. If installation of treatment BMPs is not feasible or not necessary to prevent discharges that may cause or contribute to violation of a water quality standard, Ecology may waive the requirement for treatment BMPs by approving a Modification of Permit Coverage.
 - c. To request a time extension or waiver, a Permittee shall submit a detailed

explanation of why it is making the request (technical basis), and a Modification of Coverage form¹⁶ to Ecology in accordance with Condition S2.B, prior to the Level 3 Deadline. Ecology will approve or deny the request and notify the permittee in writing within 60 days of receipt of a complete Modification of Permit Coverage request.

- d. While a time extension is in effect, benchmark exceedances (for the same parameter) do not count towards additional Level 2 or 3 Corrective Actions.
- e. During the period of time after a facility triggers a Level 3 corrective action but prior to the corresponding Level 3 corrective action implementation due date, for the implementation year (within the next calendar year the Permittee triggered a Level 3 corrective action), benchmark exceedances (for the same parameter) do not count towards additional Level 2 or 3 Corrective Actions.

¹⁶ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/ECY070361.html>

S9. REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

A. Electronic Reporting Requirements

The Permittee shall submit all NOIs, NOTs, Noncompliance Reports, Annual Reports, DMRs, and other reporting information as required electronically, unless you have a received a waiver from Ecology. All information required to be submitted shall be submitted through Ecology’s Water Quality Permitting Portal¹⁷.

If you are unable to submit electronically (for example, you do not have access to the internet), you must contact Ecology to request an Electronic Reporting Waiver form and submit the completed form to Ecology.

B. Discharge Monitoring Reports

- 1. The Permittee shall submit sampling data obtained during each reporting period on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), or a Solids Monitoring Report (SMR) provided, or otherwise approved, by Ecology.
- 2. Upon permit coverage, the Permittee shall ensure that DMRs are submitted to Ecology by the DMR due dates below:

Table 10: Reporting Dates and DMR Due Dates

Reporting Period	Months	DMR Due Date
1 st	January-March	May 15
2 nd	April-June	August 15
3 rd	July-Sept	November 15
4 th	October-December	February 15

- 3. DMRs and SMRs shall be submitted electronically using Ecology’s Water Quality Permitting Portal – Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) application, unless a waiver from electronic reporting has been granted (e.g., if a Permittee does not have internet access). SMR forms, identified as a single sample DMR type, are included with the quarterly DMR forms on the Portal. If a waiver has been granted, reports must be postmarked or delivered to the following address by the due date:

Department of Ecology
Water Quality Program – Industrial Stormwater
PO Box 47696
Olympia, Washington 98504-7696

¹⁷<https://secureaccess.wa.gov/ecy/wqwebportal/>

4. The first full quarter following permit coverage, the Permittee shall submit a DMR each reporting period, whether or not the facility discharged stormwater from the site.
 - a. If no stormwater sample was obtained from the site during a given reporting period, the Permittee shall submit the DMR form indicating “no sample obtained,” or “no discharge during the quarter,” with a written explanation as to why there was no sample taken or no discharge.
 - b. If a Permittee has suspended sampling for a parameter due to consistent attainment, the Permittee shall submit a DMR and indicate that it has achieved consistent attainment for that parameter(s).
5. 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 unless a waiver has been granted under S9.B. If a waiver has been granted, DMRs must be postmarked or delivered to the address listed in S9.B.3 by the due date.

C. Annual Reports

1. The Permittee shall submit a complete and accurate Annual Report to the Department of Ecology no later than May 15th of each year using Ecology’s Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application, unless a waiver from electronic reporting has been granted according to S9.B.3. Annual Reports are not required if the Permittee didn’t have permit coverage during the previous calendar year.
2. The annual report shall include corrective action documentation as required in S8.B-D. If corrective action is not yet completed at the time of submission of this annual report, the Permittee must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s).
3. Permittees shall include the following information with each annual report. The Permittee shall:
 - a. Identify the condition triggering the need for corrective action review.
 - b. Describe the problem(s) and identify the dates they were discovered.
 - c. Summarize any Level 1, 2 or 3 corrective actions completed during the previous calendar year and include the dates it completed the corrective actions.
 - d. Describe the status of any Level 2 or 3 corrective actions triggered during the previous calendar year, and identify the date it expects to complete corrective actions.

- e. Primary airport Permittees with at least 1,000 annual jet departures shall include a certification statement in each annual report that it does not use airfield deicing products that contain urea. Alternatively, Permittees shall meet the numeric effluent limit for ammonia in Condition S5.C, Table 5.

4. Permittees shall retain a copy of all annual reports onsite for Ecology review.

D. Records Retention

1. The Permittee shall retain the following documents as hardcopies or electronically, onsite for a minimum of five years:
 - a. A copy of this permit.
 - b. A copy of the permit coverage letter.
 - c. Records of all sampling information specified in Condition S4.B.3.
 - d. Inspection reports including documentation specified in Condition S7.
 - e. Any other documentation of compliance with permit requirements.
 - f. All equipment calibration records.
 - g. All BMP maintenance records.
 - h. All original recordings for continuous sampling instrumentation.
 - i. Copies of all laboratory reports as described in Condition S4.B.5.
 - j. Copies of all reports required by this permit.
 - k. Records of all data used to complete the application for this permit.
2. The Permittee shall extend the period of records retention during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee, or when requested by Ecology.
3. The Permittee shall make all plans, documents, and records required by this permit immediately available to Ecology or the local jurisdiction upon request; or within 14 days of a written request from Ecology.

E. Additional Sampling by the Permittee

If the Permittee samples any pollutant at a designated sampling point more frequently than required by this permit, then the Permittee shall include the results in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's DMR.

If Permittees collect more than one sample during a 24-hour period, they must first calculate the daily average of the individual grab sample results collected during that 24-hour period; then use the daily average to calculate a quarterly average.

F. Reporting Permit Violations

In the event the Permittee is unable to comply with any of the terms and conditions of this permit which may endanger human health or the environment, or exceed any numeric effluent limitation in the permit, the Permittee shall, upon becoming aware of the circumstances: immediately take action to minimize potential pollution or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem.

1. The Permittee must report the following to the applicable Ecology regional office at the telephone numbers listed below within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of any of the following:
 - a. Any noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment.
 - b. Any violation of a maximum daily discharge limit in this permit.
 - **Central Region** at (509) 575-2490 for Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, or Yakima County
 - **Eastern Region** at (509) 329-3400 for Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, or Whitman County
 - **Northwest Region** at (206) 594-0000 for Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, or Whatcom County
 - **Southwest Region** at (360) 407-6300 for Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, or Wahkiakum County
2. Submit a detailed written report to Ecology within 5 days of the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, unless Ecology requests an earlier submission.
3. The report shall be submitted using Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application, unless a waiver from electronic reporting has been granted according to S9.B.3. The Permittee's report shall contain:
 - a. A description of the noncompliance, including exact dates and times.
 - b. Whether the noncompliance has been corrected and, if not, when the noncompliance will be corrected.

- c. The steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
4. Upon request of the Permittee, Ecology may waive the requirements for a written report on a case-by-case basis, if the immediate notification (S9.F.1.b) is received by Ecology within 24 hours.
5. Compliance with the requirements of this section 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.

G. Public Access to SWPPP

The Permittee shall provide access to, or a copy of, the SWPPP to the public when requested in writing. Upon receiving a written request from the public for the SWPPP, the Permittee shall:

1. Provide a copy of the SWPPP to the requestor within 14 days of receipt of the written request, or
2. Notify the requestor within ten days of receipt of the written request of the location and times within normal business hours when the requestor may view the SWPPP, and provide access to the SWPPP within 14 days of receipt of the written request, or
3. If you provide a URL in your NOI where your SWPPP can be found, and maintain your current SWPPP at this URL, you will have complied with the public availability requirements for the SWPPP. To remain current, you must post any SWPPP modifications, records, and other reporting elements required for the permit term at the same URL as the main body of the SWPPP.

S10. COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

- A. Discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of Surface Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC), Groundwater Quality Standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC), Sediment Management Standards (Chapter 173-204 WAC), and federal human health-based criteria for Washington (40 CFR 131.45). Discharges that are not in compliance with these standards are prohibited.
- B. Ecology will presume compliance with water quality standards, unless discharge monitoring data or other site-specific information demonstrates that a discharge causes or contributes to violation of water quality standards, when the Permittee is:
 - 1. In full compliance with all permit conditions, including planning, sampling, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping conditions.
 - 2. Fully implementing stormwater best management practices contained in stormwater technical manuals approved by the department, or practices that are demonstrably equivalent to practices contained in stormwater technical manuals approved by Ecology, including the proper selection, implementation, and maintenance of all applicable and appropriate best management practices for on-site pollution control.
- C. Prior to the discharge of stormwater and non-stormwater to waters of the State, the Permittee shall apply all known and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART). To comply with this condition, the Permittee shall prepare and implement an adequate SWPPP, with all applicable and appropriate BMPs, including the BMPs necessary to meet the standards identified in Condition S10.A, and shall install and maintain the BMPs in accordance with the SWPPP, applicable SWMMs, and the terms and conditions of this permit.

S11. PERMIT FEES

- A. The Permittee shall pay permit fees assessed by Ecology and established in Chapter 173-224 WAC.
- B. Ecology will continue to assess permit fees until it terminates a permit in accordance with Special Condition S13 or revoked in accordance with General Condition G5.
- C. The Permittee shall submit an ISGP Annual Gross Revenue Form to Ecology on or before March 15th, electronically through Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal¹⁸, unless Ecology has granted an eReporting waiver.

S12. SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Permittee shall not allow solid waste material or leachate to cause violations of the State Surface Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC), the Groundwater Quality Standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC) or the Sediment Management Standards (Chapter 173-204 WAC).

S13. NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT)

A. Conditions for a NOT

Ecology may approve a Notice of Termination (NOT) request when the Permittee meets one or more of the following conditions and Ecology determines that the discharges from the facility are no longer required to be covered under this permit:

- 1. All permitted stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are authorized by this permit cease because the industrial activity has ceased, and no significant materials or industrial pollutants remain exposed to stormwater.
- 2. The party that is responsible for permit coverage (signatory to application) sells or otherwise legally transfers responsibility for the industrial activity.
- 3. All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are prevented because the stormwater is redirected to a sanitary sewer, or discharged to ground (e.g., infiltration).

¹⁸ <https://secureaccess.wa.gov/ecy/wqwebportal/>

B. Procedure for Obtaining Termination

1. The Permittee shall apply for a NOT on a form specified by Ecology (NOT Form¹⁹).
2. The Permittee seeking permit coverage termination shall sign the NOT in accordance with Condition G2 of this permit.
3. The Permittee shall submit the completed NOT form to Ecology through the WQWebPortal.

¹⁹ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/ecy02086.pdf>

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

All discharges and activities authorized by this general permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this general permit. Any discharge of any pollutant more frequently than, or at a level in excess of that identified and authorized by the general permit, shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

G2. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

- A. All permit applications shall be signed:
 - 1. In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer.
 - 2. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner of a partnership.
 - 3. In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.
 - 4. In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
- B. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - 1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Ecology.
 - 2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters.
- C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph G2.B.2 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph G2.B.2 above shall be submitted to Ecology prior to, or together with, any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

- D. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall 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.”

G3. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY

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

- A. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records shall be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
- B. To have access to and copy, at reasonable times and at reasonable cost, any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
- C. To inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including sampling and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations regulated or required under this permit.
- D. To sample or monitor, at reasonable times, any substances or parameters at any location for purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act.

G4. GENERAL PERMIT MODIFICATION AND REVOCATION

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 173-226 WAC. Grounds for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination include, but are not limited to, the following:

- A. When a change which occurs in the technology or practices for control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the category of dischargers covered under this permit.
- B. When effluent limitation guidelines or standards are promulgated pursuant to the CWA or Chapter 90.48 RCW, for the category of dischargers covered under this permit.

- C. When a water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to the category of dischargers covered under this permit is approved.
- D. When information is obtained which indicates that cumulative effects on the environment from dischargers covered under this permit are unacceptable.

G5. REVOCATION OF COVERAGE UNDER THE PERMIT

- A. Pursuant with Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 173-226 WAC, Ecology may terminate coverage for any discharger under this permit for cause. Cases where coverage may be terminated include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - 1. Violation of any term or condition of this permit.
 - 2. Obtaining coverage under this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts.
 - 3. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge.
 - 4. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.
 - 5. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment, or contributes to water quality standards violations.
 - 6. Nonpayment of permit fees or penalties assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465 and Chapter 173-224 WAC.
 - 7. Failure of the Permittee to satisfy the public notice requirements of WAC 173-226-130(5), when applicable.
- B. Ecology may require any discharger under this permit to apply for and obtain coverage under an individual permit or another more specific general permit.
- C. Permittees who have their coverage revoked for cause according to WAC 173-226-240 may request temporary coverage under this permit during the time an individual permit is being developed, provided the request is made within 90 days from the time of revocation and is submitted along with a complete individual permit application form.

G6. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION

The Permittee shall submit a new application, or a supplement to the previous application, whenever a material change to the industrial activity or in the quantity or type of discharge is anticipated which is not specifically authorized by this permit. This application shall be submitted at least 60 days prior to any proposed changes. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not relieve the Permittee of the duty to comply with the existing permit until it is modified or reissued.

G7. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

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

G8. DUTY TO REAPPLY

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must reapply for the permit at least 180 days prior to the expiration date of this permit.

G9. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

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

G10. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

The Permittee shall 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 shall also submit to Ecology, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit [40 CFR 122.41(h)].

G11. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR

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

G12. ADDITIONAL SAMPLING

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

G13. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS

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

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of this permit shall incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to \$10,000 for every such violation. Each and every such violation shall be a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

G14. UPSET

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

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

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that: 1) an upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset; 2) the permitted facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset; 3) the Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in condition S9.E; **and** 4) the Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under this permit.

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

G15. PROPERTY RIGHTS

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

G16. DUTY TO COMPLY

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

G17. TOXIC POLLUTANTS

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

G18. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING

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

G19. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES

The Permittee shall, as soon as possible, give notice to Ecology of planned physical alterations, modifications, or additions to the permitted industrial activity, which will result in:

- A. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b).
- B. A significant process change, as defined in the glossary of this permit.
- C. A change in the location of industrial activity that affects the Permittee's sampling requirements in Conditions S3, S4, S5, and S6.

Following such notice, permit coverage may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

G20. REPORTING OTHER INFORMATION

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

G21. REPORTING ANTICIPATED NON-COMPLIANCE

The Permittee shall give advance notice to Ecology by submission of a new application, or supplement to the existing application, at least 45 days prior to commencement of such discharges, of any facility expansions, production increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit limits or conditions. Any maintenance of facilities, which might necessitate unavoidable interruption of operation and degradation of effluent quality, shall be scheduled during non-critical water quality periods and carried out in a manner approved by Ecology.

G22. REQUESTS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM COVERAGE UNDER THE PERMIT

- A. Any discharger authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from coverage under the general permit by applying for an individual permit.
- B. The discharger shall submit to Ecology an application as described in WAC 173-220-040 or WAC 173-216-070, whichever is applicable, with reasons supporting the request. These reasons shall fully document how an individual permit will apply to the applicant in a way that the general permit cannot.
- C. Ecology may make specific requests for information to support the request. Ecology shall either issue an individual permit or deny the request with a statement explaining the reason for the denial.
- D. When an individual permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to the industrial stormwater general permit, the applicability of the industrial stormwater general permit to that Permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

G23. APPEALS

- A. The terms and conditions of this general permit, as they apply to the appropriate class of dischargers, are subject to appeal by any person within 30 days of issuance of this general permit, in accordance with Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 173-226 WAC.
- B. The terms and conditions of this general permit, as they apply to an individual discharger, are appealable in accordance with Chapter 43.21B RCW within 30 days of the effective date of coverage of that discharger. Consideration of an appeal of general permit coverage of an individual discharger is limited to the general permit's applicability or non-applicability to that individual discharger.

- C. The appeal of general permit coverage of an individual discharger does not affect any other dischargers covered under this general permit. If the terms and conditions of this general permit are found to be inapplicable to any individual discharger(s), the matter shall be remanded to Ecology for consideration of issuance of an individual permit or permits.

G24. SEVERABILITY

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

G25. BYPASS PROHIBITED

Bypass, which is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, is prohibited, and Ecology may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass unless one of the following circumstances (A, B, or C) is applicable.

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

Bypass is authorized if it is for essential maintenance and does not have the potential to cause violations of limitations 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.

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

This bypass is permitted only if:

- 1. 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.

2. There are no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime (but not if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance), or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
 3. Ecology is properly notified of the bypass as required in condition S9E of this permit.
- C. Bypass which is anticipated and has the Potential to Result in Noncompliance of this Permit

The Permittee must notify Ecology at least thirty days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain (1) a description of the bypass and its cause; (2) an analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing; (3) a cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment; (4) the minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative; (5) a recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass; (6) the projected date of bypass initiation; (7) a statement of compliance with SEPA; (8) 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; and (9) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

For probable construction bypasses, the need to bypass is to be identified as early in the planning process as possible. The analysis required above must be considered during preparation of the engineering report or facilities plan and plans and specifications and must be included to the extent practical. In cases where the probable need to bypass is determined early, continued analysis is necessary up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

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

1. If the bypass is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of this permit.
2. If there are feasible alternatives to bypass, 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.

3. If the bypass is planned and scheduled to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.

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

APPENDIX 1 – ACRONYMS

AKART	All Known, Available and Reasonable methods of prevention, control and Treatment
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation & Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNE	Conditional “No Exposure” Exemption
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWT	Centralized Waste Treatment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESC	Erosion and Sediment Control
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NEL	Numeric Effluent Limit
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
MGD	Million gallons per day
MDL	Method Detection Limit
µg/kg	micrograms per kilogram
µg/L	micrograms per liter
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MS4	Municipal Separate Stormwater System
Ng/L	nanograms per liter
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
QA/QC	Quality assurance/Quality control

APPENDIX 1 – ACRONYMS

QL	Quantitation Limit
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
SAW	Secure Access Washington
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SMCRA	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act
SMR	Solids Monitoring Report
SPCCP	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan
SPECP	Spill Prevention and Emergency Cleanup Plan
SU	Standard Units
SWMM	Stormwater Management Manual
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TSD	Treatment, storage, and disposal
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
UIC	Underground Injection Control
USC	United States Code
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WQ	Water Quality

APPENDIX 2 – DEFINITIONS

40 CFR means Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, which is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the federal government.

303(d)-Listed water body means waterbodies as listed as Category 5 on Washington State's Water Quality Assessment. The list applicable to discharges covered by this permit is the list approved by the U.S. EPA at the time of facility coverage under this permit.

Air Emission means a release of air contaminants into the ambient air.

Airfield Pavement means all paved surfaces on the airside of an airport.

AKART is an acronym for “all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment.” AKART represents the most current methodology that can be reasonably required for preventing, controlling, or abating the pollutants and controlling pollution associated with a discharge.

Annual Non-Propeller Aircraft Departures means the average number of commercial turbine-engine aircraft that are propelled by jet, i.e., turbojet or turbofan, that take off from an airport on an annual basis, as tabulated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

Applicable TMDL means a TMDL which has been completed either before the issuance date of this permit or the date the Permittee first obtains coverage under this permit, whichever is later.

Application means a request for coverage under this general permit pursuant to WAC 173-226-200. Also called a Notice of Intent (NOI).

Average means arithmetic mean, which is equal to the sum of the measurements divided by the number of measurements.

Benchmark means a pollutant concentration used as a permit threshold, below which a pollutant is considered unlikely to cause a water quality violation, and above which it may. When pollutant concentrations exceed benchmarks, corrective action requirements take effect. Benchmark values are not water quality standards and are not numeric effluent limitations; they are indicator values.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means 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. In this permit BMPs are further categorized as operational source control, structural source control, erosion and sediment control, and treatment BMPs.

Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

Case Narrative means the narrative provided in a laboratory report describing the condition of the samples upon laboratory receipt; how they were stored at the laboratory; any issues with analyses; and related quality assurance/quality control issues that may affect data integrity/useability, as applicable.

Chemical means any hazardous or nonhazardous substance that has a potential adverse effect on waters of the US.

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

Combined Sewer means a sewer which has been designed to serve as a sanitary sewer and a storm sewer, and into which inflow is allowed by local ordinance.

Construction Activity means 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, industrial buildings, and demolition activity.

Control Plan means a total maximum daily load (TMDL) determination, restrictions for the protection of state or federal threatened or endangered species, a groundwater management plan, or other limitations that regulate or set limits on discharges to a specific waterbody or ground water recharge area.

Daily Average means the average measurement of the pollutant throughout a period of 24 consecutive hours starting at 12:01 A.M. and ending at the following 12:00 P.M. (midnight).

Days (compliance period interval) - When the compliance period is stated in days: (A) exclude the day of the event that triggers the period; (B) count every day, including intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays; and (C) include the last day of the period, but if the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period continues to run until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

Deicing means procedures and practices to remove or prevent any accumulation of snow or ice on: 1) an aircraft; or 2) airfield pavement.

Demonstrably Equivalent means that the technical basis for the selection of all stormwater best management practices are documented within a stormwater pollution prevention plan. The stormwater pollution prevention plan must document: 1) The method and reasons for choosing the stormwater best management practices selected; 2) The pollutant removal performance expected from the practices selected; 3) The technical basis supporting the performance claims for the practices selected, including any available existing data concerning field performance of the practices selected; 4) An assessment of how the selected practices will comply with state water quality standards; and 5) An assessment of how the selected practices will satisfy both applicable federal technology-based treatment requirements and state requirements to use all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment.

Detection level – 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.

Detention means the temporary storage of stormwater to improve quality and/or to reduce the mass flow rate of discharge.

Discharge [of a pollutant] means any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to surface waters of the State of Washington from any point source. This definition includes additions of pollutants into surface waters of the State of Washington from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a State, municipality, or other person which do not lead to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works.

Discharge Point means the location where a discharge leaves the Permittee's facility. Discharge point also includes the location where a discharge enters the ground on-site (e.g., infiltration BMP).

Discharger means an owner or operator of any facility or activity subject to regulation under Chapter 90.48 RCW or the Federal Clean Water Act.

Domestic Wastewater means water carrying human wastes, including kitchen, bath, and laundry wastes from residences, buildings, industrial establishments, or other places, together with such groundwater infiltration or surface waters as may be present.

Dumpster means a solid waste or recyclable material container that meets the requirements for reusable containers or detachable containers under WAC 173-350-300.

Ecology means the Washington State Department of Ecology.

EPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Equivalent BMPs means operational, source control, treatment, or innovative BMPs which result in equal or better quality of stormwater discharge to surface water or to groundwater than BMPs selected from the SWMM.

Erosion means the wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents, including such processes as gravitational creep.

Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs means BMPs that are intended to prevent erosion and sedimentation, such as preserving natural vegetation, seeding, mulching and matting, plastic covering, filter fences, and sediment traps and ponds.

Existing Facility means a facility that was in operation prior to the effective date of this permit. It also includes any facility that is not categorically included for coverage but is in operation when identified by Ecology as a significant contributor of pollutants.

Facility means any establishment (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under this permit. See Special Condition S1.

First Fall Storm Event means the first time on or after September 1st of each year that precipitation occurs and results in a stormwater discharge from a facility. This storm event tends to wash off and discharge pollutants that accumulate during the preceding dry months.

General Permit means a permit which covers multiple dischargers of a point source category within a designated geographical area, in lieu of individual permits being issued to each discharger.

Groundwater means water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the land surface or a surface waterbody.

Groundwater Discharge Point (or Discharge to Groundwater) means the location where stormwater associated with industrial activity enters a stormwater infiltration structure that is used, intended or designed to infiltrate water into the ground

Hazardous Substance means any liquid, solid, gas, or sludge, including any material, substance, product, commodity, or waste, regardless of quantity, that exhibits any of the physical, chemical, or biological properties described in WAC 173-303-090 or 173-303-100.

Illicit Discharge means any discharge that is not composed entirely of stormwater except (1) discharges authorized pursuant to a separate NPDES permit, or (2) conditionally authorized non-stormwater discharges identified in Condition S5.D.

Illicit Connection means any infrastructure connection to a public or private stormwater collection or conveyance system that is not intended, permitted, or used for collecting and conveying stormwater or non-stormwater discharges allowed as specified in this Permit. Examples include sanitary sewer connections, floor drains, channels, pipelines, conduits, inlets, or outlets that are connected directly to public or private stormwater collection or conveyance system.

Inactive Facility means a facility that no longer engages in business, production, providing services, or any auxiliary operation.

Industrial Activity means (1) the 11 categories of industrial activities identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) (i-xi) that must apply for either coverage under this permit or no exposure certification, (2) any facility conducting any activities described in Table 1, and (3) the activities occurring at any facility identified by Ecology as a significant contributor of pollutants. Table 1 lists the 11 categories of industrial activities identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i-xi) in a different format. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with stormwater drained from the above-described areas. The term includes areas at intermodal transportation facilities where material handling occurs.

Land Application Site means an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface (excluding manure spreading operations) for treatment or disposal.

Landfill means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and which is not a land application site, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.

Leachate means water or other liquid that has percolated through raw material, product or

waste and contains substances in solution or suspension as a result of the contact with these materials.

Local Government means any county, city, or town having its own government for local affairs.

Material Handling means storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product.

Municipality means a political unit such as a city, town or county; incorporated for local self-government.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking, and reissuing, terminating, and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act, for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of the State from point sources. These permits are referred to as NPDES permits and, in Washington State, are administered by the Washington Department of Ecology.

New Development means land disturbing activities, including Class IV -general forest practices that are conversions from timber land to other uses; structural development, including construction or installation of a building or other structure; creation of impervious surfaces; and subdivision, short subdivision and binding site plans, as defined and applied in Chapter 58.17 RCW. Projects meeting the definition of redevelopment shall not be considered new development.

New Discharge(r) means a facility from which there is a discharge, that did not commence the discharge at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979, which is not a new source, and which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site. See 40 CFR 122.2.

New Facility means a facility that begins activities that result in a discharge or a potential discharge to waters of the State on or after the effective date of this general permit.

Noncontact Cooling Water means water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) means the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. NAICS was developed under the auspices of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and adopted in 1997 to replace the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. It was developed jointly by the U.S. Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC), Statistics Canada, and Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía to allow for a high level of comparability in business statistics among the North American countries.

Notice of Intent (NOI) – See “Application”

Notice of Termination (NOT) means a request for termination of coverage under this general permit as specified by Special Condition S13 of this permit.

Operational Source Control BMPs means schedule of activities, prohibition of practices,

maintenance procedures, employee training, good housekeeping, and other managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. Not included are BMPs that require construction of pollution control devices.

Operator (1) the entity has operational control over industrial activities, including the ability to make modifications to those activities; or (2) the entity has day-to-day operational control of activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., the entity is authorized to direct workers at a facility to carry out activities required by the permit).

Outfall means the point where a discharge from a facility enters a receiving waterbody or receiving waters.

Pollutant means the discharge of any of the following to waters of the State: dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, domestic sewage sludge (biosolids), munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste. This term does not include sewage from vessels within the meaning of section 312 of the FWPCA nor does it include dredged or fill material discharged in accordance with a permit issued under section 404 of the FWPCA.

Pollution means contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of waters of the State; including change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor of the waters; or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive or other substance into any waters of the State as will or is likely to create a nuisance or render such waters harmful, detrimental or injurious to the public health, safety or welfare; or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses; or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish, or other aquatic life.

Process Wastewater means any non-stormwater which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. If stormwater commingles with process wastewater, the commingled water is considered process wastewater.

Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Site means The Washington State Water Quality Assessment Category 4A-C (Sediment) and Category 5 (Sediment) portions of Budd Inlet (Inner), Commencement Bay (Inner), Commencement Bay (Outer), Duwamish Waterway (including East and West Waterway), Eagle Harbor, Elliot Bay, Everett/Port Gardner, Hood Canal (North), Liberty Bay, Port Gamble Bay, Oakland Bay/Shelton Harbor, Port Angeles Harbor, Sinclair Inlet, Thea Foss Waterway, and Bellingham Bay (Inner).

All references to Category 4A, 4B and 5 pertain to the EPA-approved Water Quality Assessment that is in effect on January 1, 2025, or when the facility obtains coverage under this permit, whichever is later.

Qualified Industrial Stormwater Professional means a licensed professional engineer, geologist, hydrogeologist; Certified Professional in Stormwater Quality, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control; or qualified environmental professional with education and experience in stormwater management and licensed to do business in the State of Washington.

Qualified Personnel means those who (1) possesses the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities at the facility that could impact stormwater quality; (2) can evaluate the effectiveness of best management practices required by this permit for this specific facility and its unique operations and; (3) is familiar with site operations and practices with sufficient authority to commit the organization to the BMPs and actions detailed in the SWPPP..

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 purposes of NPDES compliance monitoring, EPA considers the following terms to be synonymous: “quantitation limit,” “reporting limit,” and “minimum level”.

Reasonable Potential

means the likely probability for pollutants in the discharge to exceed the applicable water quality criteria in the receiving waterbody.

Receiving Waterbody or **Receiving Waters** means naturally and/or reconstructed naturally occurring surface water bodies, such as creeks, streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, estuaries, and marine waters, or groundwater, to which stormwater from an ISGP facility ultimately discharges to.

Redevelopment means on a site that is already substantially developed (i.e., has 35% or more of existing impervious surface coverage), the creation or addition of impervious surfaces; the expansion of a building footprint or addition or replacement of a structure; structural development including construction, installation or expansion of a building or other structure; replacement of impervious surface that is not part of a routine maintenance activity; and land disturbing activities.

Regular Business Hours means those time frames when the facility is engaged in its primary production process, but does not include additional shifts or weekends when partial staffing is at the site primarily for maintenance and incidental production activities. Regular business hours do not include periods of time that the facility is inactive and unstaffed.

Representative [sample] means a sample of the discharge that accurately characterizes stormwater runoff generated in the designated drainage area of the facility.

Responsible Corporate Officer means: (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures (40 CFR 122.22).

Runoff means that portion of rainfall or snowmelt water not absorbed into the ground that becomes surface flow.

Sanitary Sewer means a sewer which is designed to convey domestic wastewater.

Sediment means the fragmented material that originates from the weathering and erosion of rocks, unconsolidated deposits, or unpaved yards, and is transported by, suspended in, or deposited by water.

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. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

Significant Amount means an amount of a pollutant in a discharge that is amenable to available and reasonable methods of prevention, control, or treatment; or an amount of a pollutant that has a reasonable potential to cause a violation of surface or ground water quality standards or sediment management standards.

Significant Contributor of Pollutant(s) means a facility determined by Ecology to be a contributor of a significant amount(s) of a pollutant(s) to waters of the State.

Significant Materials includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges.

Significant Process Change means any modification of the facility that would result in any of the following:

1. Add different pollutants in a significant amount to the discharge.
2. Increase the pollutants in the stormwater discharge by a significant amount.
3. Add a new industrial activity (NAICS) that was not previously covered.
4. Add additional impervious surface or acreage such that stormwater discharge would be increased by 25% or more.

Small business means any business entity, including a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, or other legal entity, that is owned and operated independently from all other businesses, and that has fifty or fewer employees.

Source Control BMPs means structures or operations that are intended to prevent pollutants from coming into contact with stormwater through physical separation of areas or careful management of activities that are sources of pollutants. This permit separates source control into two types: structural source control BMPs and operational source control BMPs.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is the statistical classification standard underlying all establishment-based federal economic statistics classified by industry as reported in the 1987 SIC Manual by the Office of Management and Budget.

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) means the Washington State Law, RCW 43.21C.020, intended to prevent or eliminate damage to the environment.

Storm Sewer means a sewer that is specifically designed to carry stormwater. Also called a storm drain or stormwater conveyance system.

Stormwater means 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 waterbody, or a constructed infiltration facility.

Stormwater Drainage System means constructed and natural features which function together as a system to collect, convey, channel, hold, inhibit, retain, detain, infiltrate or divert stormwater.

Stormwater Management Manual (SWMM) or Manual means the technical manuals prepared by Ecology for stormwater management in western and eastern Washington.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) means a documented plan to implement measures to identify, prevent, and control the contamination of point source discharges of stormwater.

Structural Source Control BMPs means physical, structural, or mechanical devices or facilities that are intended to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater.

Substantially Identical Discharge Point means a discharge point that shares the following characteristics with another discharge point: 1) the same general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of the discharge point, 2) the same Best Management Practices conducted in the drainage area of the discharge point, 3) the same type of exposed materials located in the drainage area of the discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges, and 4) the same type of impervious surfaces in the drainage area that could affect the percolation of stormwater runoff into the ground (e.g., asphalt, crushed rock, grass).and 5) they have the same benchmarks and/or effluent limits, with exception of the TSS limit, applied to them as stated in S5 and S6.

Surface Waters of the State includes lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and water courses within the jurisdiction of the state. The term includes but is not limited to drainage ditches and municipal separate storm sewer systems. For purposes of Condition S1.A (Facilities Required to Seek Coverage Under this Permit), S3 (SWPPP), and S4 (General Sampling Requirements) the term excludes onsite stormwater collection, conveyance, infiltration and/or treatment facilities.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) means a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet state water quality standards. Percentages of the total maximum daily load are allocated to the various pollutant sources. A TMDL is the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and nonpoint sources. The TMDL calculations include a "margin of safety" to ensure that the waterbody can be protected in case there are unforeseen events or unknown sources of the pollutant. The calculation also accounts for seasonable variation in water quality.

Treatment BMPs means BMPs that are intended to remove pollutants from stormwater.

Trigger (or Triggering) means the act of exceeding a benchmark parameter multiple quarters during a calendar year.

Turbidity means the clarity of water expressed as nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) and measured with a calibrated turbidimeter.

Uncontaminated means that it is at or below the numerical water quality criterion that applies to the receiving water. Example: copper levels in discharge would need to be below the surface water quality criteria; or if discharged to groundwater, uncontaminated would mean that concentrations are at or below the applicable groundwater quality standard for copper, etc.

Underground Injection Control Well means a well that is used to discharge fluids into the subsurface. An underground injection control well is one of the following:

1. A bored, drilled, or driven shaft,
2. An improved sinkhole, or
3. A subsurface fluid distribution system. (WAC 173-218-030)

Unsafe Conditions means those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical, such as drought or extended frozen conditions.

Unstaffed means the facility has no assigned staff. A site may be “unstaffed” even when security personnel are present, provided that pollutant generating activities are not included in their duties.

Vehicle means a motor-driven conveyance that transports people or freight, such as an automobile, truck, train, or airplane.

Vehicle Maintenance means the rehabilitation, mechanical repairing, painting, fueling, and/or lubricating of a motor-driven conveyance that transports people or freight, such as an automobile, truck, train, or airplane.

Wasteload Allocation (WLA) means the portion of a receiving water’s loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution. WLAs constitute a type of water quality based effluent limitation (40 CFR 130.2(h)).

Water Quality Standards means the Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Washington, Chapter 173-201A WAC, Ground Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC), Sediment Management Standards (Chapter 173-204 WAC), and the federal human health-based criteria for Washington (40 CFR 131.45).

Waters of the State includes those waters defined as "waters of the United States" in 40 CFR Subpart 122.2 within the geographic boundaries of Washington State. State statute defines "waters of the State" to include lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, wetlands, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and water courses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington (Chapter 90.48 RCW).

APPENDIX 3 - SWPPP CERTIFICATION FORM

The Permittee shall use this form to sign and certify that the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is complete, accurate and in compliance with Conditions S3 and S8 of the Industrial Stormwater General Permit.

- A SWPPP certification form needs to be completed and attached to all SWPPPs.
- Each time a Level 1, 2 or 3 Corrective Action is required, this form needs to be re-signed and re-certified by the Permittee, and attached to the SWPPP.

Is this SWPPP certification in response to a Level 1, 2 or 3 Corrective Action? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, Type of Corrective Action: ☐ Level 1 ☐ Level 2 ☐ Level 3*

Date SWPPP update/revision completed:

Briefly describe SWPPP Update (use back side, if necessary):

***Note:** For Level 3 Corrective Actions, a qualified industrial stormwater professional must review the revised SWPPP, and sign and certify below, in accordance with Condition S8.D.2:

“The Permittee has made appropriate revisions to the SWPPP to include additional Treatment BMPs with the goal of achieving the applicable benchmark value(s) in future discharges. Based on my review of the SWPPP, discharges from the facility are reasonably expected to meet the ISGP benchmarks upon implementation.”

Qualified Industrial Stormwater Professional's Printed Name

Title

Qualified Industrial Stormwater Professional's Signature

Date

“I certify under penalty of law that this SWPPP and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate information to determine compliance with the Industrial Stormwater General Permit. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who are responsible for stormwater management at my facility, this SWPPP is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete, and in full compliance with Permit Conditions S3 and S8, including the correct Best Management Practices from the applicable Stormwater Management Manual. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

Operator's Printed Name*

Title

Operator's Signature *

Date

* Federal regulations require this document to be signed in accordance with Condition G2.

HEREBY ISSUES AN ORDER OF APPROVAL TO CONSTRUCT, INSTALL, OR ESTABLISH

Registration No. 30181

Date

DEC 24 2020

River dredge sediment transloading system for transfer and temporary storage of saturated contaminated sediment. Dry soil transloading of contaminated soils. One water pre-treatment system consisting each of a sedimentation tank, flocculation tank, sand filtration and carbon filtration system routing to six enclosed wastewater storage tanks.

OWNER

INSTALLATION ADDRESS

Waste Management Duwamish Reload Facility
7400 8th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98108

Waste Management Duwamish Reload Facility
7400 8th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98108

THIS ORDER IS ISSUED SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS AND CONDITIONS

1. Approval is hereby granted as provided in Article 6 of Regulation I of the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency to the applicant to install or establish the equipment, device or process described hereon at the INSTALLATION ADDRESS in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the Engineering Division of the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency.
2. This approval does not relieve the applicant or owner of any requirement of any other governmental agency.

Dredge and Upland Soil Material Storage and Handling:

3. The facility shall not accept more than 2,190,000 tons/12-month rolling period of dredge material. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through daily records of the quantity of dredge material accepted.
4. The facility shall not accept more than 2,737,500 tons/12-month rolling period of upland soil material. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through daily records of the quantity of upland material accepted.
5. For any soil delivery with gasoline concentration ranges $>2,500$ ppm, the owner or operator must either load the soil and export within 24 hours or cover with soil binder polymer. The owner or operator shall maintain records of the upland soil received with gasoline concentration $>2,500$ ppm and the actions taken to comply with this condition for the applicable soil deliveries.
6. There shall be no visible emissions from the upland and dredge storage piles except during product loading from the storage piles and product unloading to the storage piles. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through Method 22 observations during the facility-wide observations required under Condition #8.
7. Visible emissions from the dredge and upland material handling from all transfer points including loading from the storage piles and unloading to the storage piles shall not exceed 7% opacity for any period or

Order of Approval for NC No. 11629

periods aggregating more than 3 minutes in any one hour as measured by Washington Department of Ecology Method 9A.

8. The owner/operator shall observe all material storage and handling at the facility for visible fugitive dust continuously when the facility is accepting, storing, or transferring waste. If visible fugitive dust emissions are observed, the owner/operator shall immediately investigate the cause and take corrective action to minimize emissions. Corrective action shall include any of the following: hand watering, reduction of loading rate, or use of misters and foggers. Corrective action must result in visible emissions of 7% opacity or less as measured by Washington Department of Ecology Method 9A as required in Condition #7. The owner/operator shall record corrective actions taken in a log specifying date and type of corrective action. If visible fugitive dust emissions were observed during any inspection, the owner/operator shall record the cause and what precautions were taken to minimize emissions.

Wastewater Pre-Treatment:

9. The wastewater treatment system shall not process more than 4,204,800 gallons on a 12-month rolling basis.
10. The owner or operator shall operate the wastewater treatment systems according to best management practices.

Recordkeeping:

11. The owner or operator shall maintain records of upland soil and dredge received by the facility including the date of receipt, whether the soil gasoline concentration was >2,500 ppm, the quantity of material received in tons, and any associated response actions under Condition #6. Within 30 days from the end of each month, the owner or operator shall calculate the total tons of dredge and upland soil received for previous month and 12-month rolling period to demonstrate compliance with Conditions #3 and #4.
12. Within 30 days from the end of each month, the owner or operator shall update records of quantity of water treated by the water treatment system to demonstrate compliance with the 12-month rolling average limit of Condition #9.
13. The owner or operator shall maintain records of corrective actions as required by Condition #8. The log shall include:
 - (A) Cause of visible emissions if observed, precautions taken to minimize visible emissions, and whether water sprays were in use at the emission point at the time of observation.
 - (B) Corrective action conducted, and the date and time that corrective action was conducted.
14. If an Agency representative communicates to the owner or operator that he or she has detected an odor at level 2 or greater as defined in Agency's Regulation I, Section 9.11(b), beyond the property line that the Agency believes to be attributable to the facility, the owner or operator must comply with Condition #15.

Order of Approval for NC No. 11629

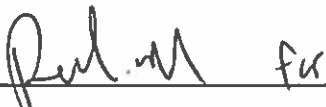
15. The owner or operator shall investigate and document complaints regarding odor, fugitive dust, or nuisance as soon as possible, but no later than 2 hours after receipt of the complaint. Complaint records shall include:

- (A) The name, phone number and address of a complainant (if known);
- (B) The date, time and nature of complaints; and
- (C) The date, time, results and corrective actions of any complaint investigations.

16. The owner or operator shall maintain onsite a copy of the O&M Plan and all records required by this Order for at least two years. All records shall be made available to Puget Sound Clean Air Agency personnel upon request.

APPEAL RIGHTS

Pursuant to Puget Sound Clean Air Agency's Regulation I, Section 3.17 and RCW 43.21B.310, this Order may be appealed to the Pollution Control Hearings Board (PCHB). To appeal to the PCHB, a written notice of appeal must be filed with the PCHB and a copy served upon Puget Sound Clean Air Agency within 30 days of the date the applicant receives this Order.



Madeline Camp
Reviewing Engineer



John Dawson
Engineering Manager

Notice of Completion

WARNING:

Regulation I, Section 6.09, requires that the owner or applicant notify the Agency of the completion of the work covered by the application and when its operation will begin. This form is provided for your convenience to assist you in complying with this part of the Regulation.

APPLICANT or OWNER SECTION

Notice of Construction No. **11629**

Registration No. **30181**

Mail to: Puget Sound Clean Air Agency
Compliance Division
1904 3rd Ave, Ste 105
Seattle, WA 98101-3317

The project described below was completed on _____.

Signature of Owner and/or Applicant

Title

Phone

Date

FOR AGENCY USE ONLY

Project Description

River dredge sediment transloading system for transfer and temporary storage of saturated contaminated sediment. Dry soil transloading of contaminated soils. One water pre-treatment system consisting each of a sedimentation tank, flocculation tank, sand filtration and carbon filtration system routing to six enclosed wastewater storage tanks.

Owner

**Waste Management Duwamish Reload Facility
7400 8th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98108**

Location

Waste Management Duwamish Reload Facility, 7400 8th Ave S, Seattle, WA 98108

☐ Inspector Check ☐ Engineer _____ and Inspector check.

Follow up _____ (Estimated completion date plus 7)

Date Inspected _____ Inspector _____

Remarks _____

Notice of Completion for NC No. 11629

CONDITIONS

1. Approval is hereby granted as provided in Article 6 of Regulation I of the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency to the applicant to install or establish the equipment, device or process described hereon at the INSTALLATION ADDRESS in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the Engineering Division of the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency.
2. This approval does not relieve the applicant or owner of any requirement of any other governmental agency.
Dredge and Upland Soil Material Storage and Handling:
3. The facility shall not accept more than 2,190,000 tons/12-month rolling period of dredge material. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through daily records of the quantity of dredge material accepted.
4. The facility shall not accept more than 2,737,500 tons/12-month rolling period of upland soil material. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through daily records of the quantity of upland material accepted.
5. For any soil delivery with gasoline concentration ranges >2,500 ppm, the owner or operator must either load the soil and export within 24 hours or cover with soil binder polymer. The owner or operator shall maintain records of the upland soil received with gasoline concentration >2,500 ppm and the actions taken to comply with this condition for the applicable soil deliveries.
6. There shall be no visible emissions from the upland and dredge storage piles except during product loading from the storage piles and product unloading to the storage piles. Compliance with this condition shall be demonstrated through Method 22 observations during the facility-wide observations required under Condition #8.
7. Visible emissions from the dredge and upland material handling from all transfer points including loading from the storage piles and unloading to the storage piles shall not exceed 7% opacity for any period or periods aggregating more than 3 minutes in any one hour as measured by Washington Department of Ecology Method 9A.
8. The owner/operator shall observe all material storage and handling at the facility for visible fugitive dust continuously when the facility is accepting, storing, or transferring waste. If visible fugitive dust emissions are observed, the owner/operator shall immediately investigate the cause and take corrective action to minimize emissions. Corrective action shall include any of the following: hand watering, reduction of loading rate, or use of misters and foggers. Corrective action must result in visible emissions of 7% opacity or less as measured by Washington Department of Ecology Method 9A as required in Condition #7. The owner/operator shall record corrective actions taken in a log specifying date and type of corrective action. If visible fugitive dust emissions were observed during any inspection, the owner/operator shall record the cause and what precautions were taken to minimize emissions.

Wastewater Pre-Treatment:

9. The wastewater treatment system shall not process more than 4,204,800 gallons on a 12-month rolling basis.
10. The owner or operator shall operate the wastewater treatment systems according to best management practices.

Notice of Completion for NC No. 11629

Recordkeeping:

11. The owner or operator shall maintain records of upland soil and dredge received by the facility including the date of receipt, whether the soil gasoline concentration was >2,500 ppm, the quantity of material received in tons, and any associated response actions under Condition #6. Within 30 days from the end of each month, the owner or operator shall calculate the total tons of dredge and upland soil received for previous month and 12-month rolling period to demonstrate compliance with Conditions #3 and #4.
12. Within 30 days from the end of each month, the owner or operator shall update records of quantity of water treated by the water treatment system to demonstrate compliance with the 12-month rolling average limit of Condition #9.
13. The owner or operator shall maintain records of corrective actions as required by Condition #8. The log shall include:
 - (A) Cause of visible emissions if observed, precautions taken to minimize visible emissions, and whether water sprays were in use at the emission point at the time of observation.
 - (B) Corrective action conducted, and the date and time that corrective action was conducted.
14. If an Agency representative communicates to the owner or operator the he or she has detected an odor at level 2 or greater as defined in Agency's Regulation I, Section 9.11(b), beyond the property line that the Agency believes to be attributable to the facility, the owner or operator must comply with Condition #15.
15. The owner or operator shall investigate and document complaints regarding odor, fugitive dust, or nuisance as soon as possible, but no later than 2 hours after receipt of the complaint. Complaint records shall include:
 - (A) The name, phone number and address of a complainant (if known);
 - (B) The date, time and nature of complaints; and
 - (C) The date, time, results and corrective actions of any complaint investigations.
16. The owner or operator shall maintain onsite a copy of the O&M Plan and all records required by this Order for at least two years. All records shall be made available to Puget Sound Clean Air Agency personnel upon request.

