STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
PO Box 47600 • Olympia, WA 98504-7600 • 360-407-6000
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RECEIVED 8/8/19

August 1, 2019

Katherine Miner	**Permit No.**	**WAR307184**
Facility Manager	Facility Name:	Shell Seattle Distribution Terminal
Shell Pipe Line Company LP	Location:	2555 13th Ave SW
2555 13th Ave SW	City:	Seattle, WA
Seattle, WA 98134-1013	County:	King

RE: Coverage under the Industrial Stormwater General Permit

Dear Katherine Miner:

The Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) has reviewed your application for coverage under the Industrial Stormwater General Permit (permit). We are granting your facility coverage under the permit, effective August 1, 2019. **Retain this letter with the enclosed permit and your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. It is the official record of permit coverage for your facility.**

Sampling Requirements
The permit requires sampling and analysis of stormwater discharged from your facility. This letter includes a summary of the sampling requirements for your facility, based on the best information available to Ecology. If you believe there is a discrepancy between what the permit requires and the sampling summary in this letter, please contact Ecology immediately. In the case of a difference between the permit and the sampling summary, the permit takes precedence.

Reporting Requirements
You are required to submit a quarterly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) for each reporting period, even if stormwater was not discharged or sampled. Your first reporting period will be the 4th Quarter (Oct, Nov, Dec of 2019) and your first DMR must be submitted by February 15, 2020. The DMR due dates are summarized in the table below:

Reporting Period	Months	DMR Due Date
1st	January-March	May 15
2nd	April-June	August 15
3rd	July-Sept	November 15
4th	October-December	February 15

You must submit DMRs and Annual Reports electronically, using Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal– Permit Submittals application, unless Ecology granted you a waiver from electronic reporting. You can find more information regarding Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal on our website at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/paris/webdmr.html.

If you have technical questions regarding Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal, please contact the portal staff at (800) 633-6193/option 3 or email WQWebPortal@ecy.wa.gov.

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Appeal of Permit Coverage
You have a right to appeal coverage under the general permit to the Pollution Control Hearing 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 discharger. 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 http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/industrial/index.html. For questions about transfers, terminations, and other administrative issues, please contact Josh Klimek at josh.klimek@ecy.wa.gov or (360) 407-7451. If you have questions regarding stormwater management issues at your site, please contact Evan Dobrowski of Ecology's Northwest Regional Office in Bellevue at evan.dobrowski@ecy.wa.gov, or (425) 649-7276.

Questions
If you have questions regarding the permit, please contact Travis Porter at Ecology's Headquarters Office at Travis.Porter@ecy.wa.gov or (360) 407-6127.

Sincerely,

Vincent McGowan, P.E., Manager
Program Development Services Section
Water Quality Program

August 1, 2019
Permit No. WAR307184
Facility Name: Shell Seattle Distribution Terminal
Location: 2555 13th Ave SW, Seattle
Sic Code: 5171

Summary of Your Facility's ISGP Monitoring Requirements

This summary is based on the best information available to Ecology about your facility. If you believe there is a discrepancy between what the permit requires and the enclosed summary, please contact Ecology immediately. In the case of a difference between the permit as applied to your facility and the summary, the permit requirements take precedence.

Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements Applicable to All Facilities (Condition S5, Table 2)

Parameter	Units	Benchmark Value	Analytical Method	Laboratory Quantitation Level[1]
Turbidity	NTU	25	EPA 180.1 Meter	0.5
pH	s.u.	Between 5.0 – 9.0	Meter/Paper[2]	±0.5
Zinc, Total	µg/L	117	EPA 200.8	2.5
Oil Sheen	Yes/No	No visible oil sheen	N/A	N/A
Copper, Total	µg/L	Western WA: 14 Eastern WA: 32	EPA 200.8	2.0

Industry-Specific Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements (Condition S5, Table 3)

Parameter	Units	Benchmark Value	Analytical Method	Laboratory Quantitation Level
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel Fraction)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.1

[1] 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.

[2] Permittees shall use either a calibrated pH meter or narrow-range pH indicator paper with a resolution not greater than ± 0.5 SU.

Sampling and Effluent Limits Applicable to Discharges to 303(d)-listed Waters and Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Sites (Condition S6, Table 6)

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily[3]		Analytical Method	Laboratory Quantitation Level	Impairment Type
		Freshwater	Marine			
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30		SM2540-D	5	Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Site
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	# colonies/ 100mL	Report Only		SM 9222D	20CFU/100mL	303(d) listed Waters

Additional Sampling: Ecology may have established site-specific sampling requirements in addition to those contained in the ISGP (Administrative Order, permit modification, etc.). These additional requirements are not addressed in this summary.

[3] 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.

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Appeal of General Permit Coverage

This is a guide to your right of appeal. It is not exclusive and does not have force and effect of state law or regulation.

The appeal of Ecology actions and the process of appeals is governed by:

- Chapter 43.21B RCW
- Chapter 371-08 WAC

You have the right to appeal coverage to the Pollution Control Hearings Board (PCHB) within 30 days of the date of receipt of your coverage letter.

Special accommodations

To request ADA accommodation for disabilities, or printed materials in a format for the visually impaired, call Ecology at 360-4707-6600 or visit http://www.ecy.wa.gov/accessibility.html. Persons with impaired hearing may call Washington Relay Service at 711. Persons with speech disability may call TTY at 877-833-6341.

What is an appeal?

An appeal is the legal challenge before the Pollution Control Hearings Board (PCHB) of an action taken by Ecology because the appealing party does not agree with the action.

What is the appeal of a general permit coverage?

An appeal of a general permit coverage is limited to the applicability or non-applicability of the general permit to the discharge. Put another way, an appealing party may challenge whether Ecology issued the correct type of general permit coverage to a facility that has a discharge.

How do I appeal a general permit coverage?

If you want to appeal a general permit coverage, you must do so within 30-days of notification that Ecology has issued the permit coverage. You may appeal only by filing in writing to the PCHB and Ecology. ***E-mail is not accepted for filing appeals***. Your appeal documents must be received before 5:00 PM on the close of the appeal period. The PCHB provides guidance on how to file an appeal and what to expect during the appeal process:

- http://www.eluho.wa.gov/Pages/Documents/PCHBYRTBHRevJune2015.pdf
- http://www.eluho.wa.gov/Global/Reader?title=PCHB%20Appeal%20Process&path=Procedure_FAQ_PCHB

Appeal filing address and location information

Appeal documents must be submitted in writing to these addresses:

Street Addresses	Mailing Addresses
Department of Ecology Attn: Appeals Processing Desk 300 Desmond Drive Southeast Lacey, WA 98503	**Department of Ecology** Attn: Appeals Processing Desk PO Box 47608 Olympia, WA 98504-7608
Pollution Control Hearings Board 1111 Israel Road Southwest, Suite 301 Tumwater, WA 98501	**Pollution Control Hearings Board** PO Box 40903 Olympia, WA 98504-0903

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ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Join Ecology's Listserv!

Would you like to receive email updates on the Industrial Stormwater General Permit (ISGP)?

Join Ecology's ISGP Listserv!

It's *easy* to subscribe.

Go to: http://listserv.wa.gov/cgi-bin/wa
(click on STORMWATER-IND-GEN-PERMIT, then Subscribe or Unsubscribe on the right)

You will receive an email message with a link and confirmation code to confirm your identity.

INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER MONTHLY INSPECTION REPORT

Inspections must be conducted by a person with the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact stormwater quality at the facility, and evaluate the effectiveness of best management practices required by this permit. Retain a copy of the completed and signed form in accordance with Permit Condition S9.C.

FACILITY NAME:	INSPECTION TIME: DATE:

WEATHER INFORMATION:

- Description of Weather Conditions (e.g., sunny, cloudy, raining, snowing, etc.):

  _____

  _____

- Was stormwater (e.g., runoff from rain or snowmelt) flowing at outfalls and/or discharge areas shown on the Site Map during the inspection: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ **Comments:**

  _____

  _____

I. POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE AREA INSPECTION AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES EVALUATION

	Yes	No	Findings and Remedial Action Documentation:
SWPPP and Site Map: Have a copy of the SWPPP and site map with you during the inspection so that you can ensure they are current and accurate. Use it as an aide in recording the location of any issues you identify during the inspection. • Is the Site Map current and accurate? • Is the SWPPP inventory of activities, materials and products current? Any new potential pollutant sources must be added to the map and reflected in the *SWPPP Facility Assessment & Tables 2, 2A, 3 and 5.*			Describe any findings below and the schedule for remedial action completion including the date initiated and date completed or expected to be completed.

	Yes	No	NA	Findings and Remedial Action Documentation:

Vehicle/Equipment Areas:
Equipment cleaning: Check NA if not performed on-site. Skip section.
Is equipment washed and/or cleaned only in designated areas?
• Observe washing: Is all wash water captured and properly disposed of?
Equipment fueling: Check NA if not performed on-site. Skip section.
• Are all fueling areas free of contaminant buildup and evidence of chronic leaks/spills?
• Are all chemical liquids, fluids, and petroleum products, 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?
• Are structures in place to prevent precipitation from accumulating in containment areas?
  o If not, is there any water or other fluids accumulated within the containment area?
  o Note: If containment areas are not covered to prevent water from accumulating, the SWPPP must include a plan describing how accumulated water will be managed and disposed of.				

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Equipment maintenance:	Yes	No	NA	Findings and Remedial Action Documentation:
• Are maintenance tools, equipment and materials stored under shelter, elevated and covered?				
• Are all drums and containers of fluids stored with proper cover and containment?				
• Are exteriors of containers kept outside free of deposits?				
• Are any vehicles and/or equipment leaking fluids? Identify leaking equipment.				
• Is there evidence of leaks or spills since last inspection? Identify and address.				
• Are materials, equipment, and activities located 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)?				
Add any additional site-specific BMPs: _____				

I. POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE AREA INSPECTION AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES EVALUATION				
Good Housekeeping BMPs:	Yes	No	NA	Findings and Remedial Action Documentation:
1. Are paved surfaces free of accumulated dust/sediment and debris?				
• Date of last quarterly vacuum/sweep _____				
• Are there areas of erosion or sediment/dust sources that discharge to storm drains?				
2. Are all waste receptacles located outdoors:				
• In good condition?				
• Not leaking contaminants?				
• Closed when is not being accessed?				
• External surfaces and area free of excessive contaminant buildup?				
3. Are the following areas free of accumulated dust/sediment, debris, contaminants, and/or spills/leaks of fluids?				
• External dock areas				
• Pallet, bin, and drum storage areas				
• Maintenance shop(s)				
• Equipment staging areas (loaders, tractors, trailers, forklifts, etc)				
• Around bag-house(s)				
• Around bone yards				
• Other areas of industrial activity: _____				

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Spill Response and Equipment:	Yes	No	NA	Findings and Remedial Action Documentation:
Are spill kits available, in the following locations? • Fueling stations • Transfer and mobile fueling units • Vehicle and equipment maintenance areas Do the spill kits contain all the permit required items? • Oil absorbents capable of absorbing 15 gallons of fuel. • A storm drain plug or cover kit. • A non-water containment boom, a minimum of 10 feet in length with a 12 gallon absorbent capacity. • A non-metallic shovel. • Two five-gallon buckets with lids. Are contaminated absorbent materials properly disposed of?				

I. POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCE AREA INSPECTION AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES EVALUATION

General Material Storage Areas:	Yes	No	NA	Findings and Remedial Action Documentation:
• Are damaged materials stored inside a building or another type of storm resistance shelter? • Are all uncontained material piles stored in a manner that does not allow discharge of impacted stormwater? • Are scrap metal bins covered? • Are outdoor containers covered?				

Stormwater BMPs and Treatment Structures: Visually inspect all stormwater BMPs and treatment structures devices, discharge areas infiltration and outfalls shown on the Site Map.	Yes	No	NA	Findings and Remedial Action Documentation:
• Are BMPs and treatment structures in good repair and operational? • Are BMPs and treatment structures free from debris buildup that may impair function? • The permit requires Permittees to 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. Based on this, do catch basins need to be cleaned? • Are berms, curbing or other methods used to divert and direct discharges adequate and in good condition?				

Observation of Stormwater Discharges:	Yes	No	NA	Findings and Remedial Action Documentation:
• Is the discharge free of floating materials, visible oil sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, foam or any other signs of contamination? • Water from washing vehicles or equipment, steam cleaning and/or pressure washing is considered process wastewater and is not allowed to comingle with stormwater or enter storm drains. Is process water comingling with stormwater or entering storm drains? • Illicit discharges include domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water, or process wastewater (including leachate). Were any illicit discharges observed during the inspection?				

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II. CORRECTIVE ACTION AND SWPPP MODIFICATIONS DESCRIPTIONS:

Additional space to describe inspection findings and corrective actions if needed. Provide brief explanation of the general location and the rationale for the additional or different BMPs.

III. CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS AND SIGNATURES:

Inspector - Certification: This section must be completed by the person who conducted the site inspection prior to submitting this form to the person with signature authority (see Permit Condition G2) or a duly authorized representative of that person.

☐ The facility is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and the Industrial Stormwater General Permit.

☐ The facility is out of compliance with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and the Industrial Stormwater General Permit. This report includes the remedial actions that must be taken to meet the requirements of the SWPPP and permit, including a schedule of implementation of the remedial actions.

"I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

Inspector's Name – Printed	**Inspector's Signature**	**Inspector's Title**	**Date**

Permittee – Certification:

☐ The facility is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and the Industrial Stormwater General Permit.

☐ The facility is out of compliance with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and the Industrial Stormwater General Permit. This report includes the remedial actions that must be taken to meet the requirements of the SWPPP and permit, including a schedule of implementation of the remedial actions.

"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."

PRINTED NAME of person with **Signature Authority** (permit condition G2.A) or a **Duly Authorized Representative**[1]	SIGNATURE of person with **Signature Authority** (permit condition G2.A) or a **Duly Authorized Representative**[1]	**DATE**

[1]A person is duly authorized representative only if 1) the authorization is made in writing by a person described in Permit Condition G2.A and submitted to Ecology, and 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.

HI-SHELL001856

Issuance Date: December 3, 2014
Effective Date: January 2, 2015
Expiration Date: December 31, 2019

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
The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington
and
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act
(The Clean Water Act)
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq.

Until this permit expires, is modified or revoked, Permittees that have properly obtained coverage under this general permit are authorized to discharge in accordance with the special and general conditions which follow.

Heather R. Bartlett
Water Quality Program Manager
Washington State Department of Ecology

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SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORTS & SUBMITTALS

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	Due Date(s)
S1.F	Conditional "No Exposure" Certification Form	As necessary	As necessary, with renewals every 5 years
S2.B	*Application* for Permit Coverage	As necessary	As necessary
S2.B.	Request Modification of Permit Coverage	As necessary	As necessary
S2.D	Request Transfer of Coverage	As necessary	As necessary
S8.D	Level 3 Engineering Report	As necessary	May 15th, prior to Level 3 deadline[1]
S8.D	Level 3 O&M Manual	As necessary	30 days after Level 3 installation
S9.A	Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)	1/quarter	February 15th; May 15th; August 15th; November 15th
S9.B	Annual Report	1/year	May 15th
S9.C.	SWPPP, if requested by *Ecology*	Per *Ecology* request	Within 14 days of request
S9.E	Noncompliance Notification	As necessary	Within 30 days of noncompliance event
G8	Duty to Reapply	1/permit cycle	July 3, 2019

SUMMARY OF REQUIRED ONSITE DOCUMENTATION[2]

Permit Condition(s)	Document Title
S3.A.4.a	*Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan* (SWPPP)[3]
S9.B	Copies of Annual Reports
S9.C.1.a	Copy of Permit
S9.C.1.b	Copy of Permit Coverage Letter
S9.C.1.c	Original Sampling Records (Field Notes and Laboratory Reports)
S7.C & S9.C.1.d	Site Inspection Reports
S9.C.1.j	Copies of Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

[1] Unless an alternate due date is specified in an order.
[2] A complete list is contained in Condition S9.C. The Permittee shall make all plans, documents and records required
by this permit immediately available to Ecology or the local jurisdiction upon request.
[3] With signed and completed SWPPP Certification Form(s) – see Appendix 3.

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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 a surface waterbody or to a *storm sewer* system that drains to a surface waterbody. 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.

The permit requires coverage for private entities, state, and *local government* facilities, and includes *existing facilities* and *new 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 in Table 1 shall apply for coverage if *stormwater* from the *facility discharges* to a surface waterbody, or to a *storm sewer* system that *discharges* to a surface waterbody. The *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)* groups generally, but not always, associated with these activities are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Activities Requiring Permit Coverage and the Associated SIC Groups

Industrial Activities	SIC Groups
Metal Mining	10xx
Coal Mining	12xx
Oil and Gas Extraction	13xx
Mining and Quarrying of Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels (except facilities in SIC Codes 1411, 1422, 1423, 1429, 1442, 1446, 1445, 1459, and 1499; these facilities are covered under the Sand and Gravel General Permit)	14xx
Food and Kindred Products	20xx
Tobacco Products	21xx
Textile Mill Products	22xx
Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Material	23xx
Lumber and Wood Products	24xx
Furniture and Fixtures	25xx
Paper and Allied Products	26xx
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	27xx
Chemicals and Allied Products (including Compost Facilities)	28xx
Petroleum Refining and Related Industries (Except facilities in SIC 2951; these facilities are covered under the Sand and Gravel General Permit)	29xx
Rubber and Miscellaneous Products	30xx
Leather and Leather Products	31xx

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Industrial Activities	**SIC Groups**
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products (Except facilities in SIC 3271-3273; these facilities are covered under the Sand and Gravel General Permit)	32xx
Primary Metal Industries	33xx
Fabricated Metal Products	34xx
Industrial and Commercial Machinery and Computer Equipment	35xx
Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components	36xx
Transportation Equipment	37xx
Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical, and Optical Goods; Watches and Clocks	38xx
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	39xx
Farm Product Storage	4221
Refrigerated Storage	4222
General Storage	4225
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.	5015 and 5093
Steam Electric Power Generation	N/A
Refuse Systems, including, but not limited to, *landfills*, transfer stations, open dumps, and *land application sites*, except as described in S1.C.6 or C.7.	4953
Hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities, and recycling facilities regulated under Chapter 173-303 WAC.	N/A
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.	4952
Transportation facilities which have *vehicle maintenance* activity, equipment cleaning operations, or airport *deicing* operations:	
• Railroad Transportation	40xx
• Local and Suburban Transit and Interurban Highway Passenger Transportation	41xx
• Motor Freight Transportation (except SIC 4221–25)	42xx
• United States Postal Service	43xx
• Water Transportation	44xx
• Air Transportation	45xx
• Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	5171

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2. Any *facility* that has an existing *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)* permit which does not address all *stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity* [*40 CFR* Subpart 122.26(b)(14)] shall obtain permit coverage.
3. Any *inactive facility* which is listed under *40 CFR* Subpart 122.26(b)(14) where *significant materials* remain onsite and are exposed to *stormwater* 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*:

1. Is a *significant contributor of pollutants* to *waters of the state*, including *ground water*;
2. May reasonably be expected to cause a violation of any *water quality standard*; or
3. Conducts *industrial activity*, or has a SIC code, with *stormwater* characteristics similar to any *industrial activity* or SIC 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*.

1. 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.
4. Office buildings and/or administrative parking lots from which *stormwater* does not commingle with stormwater from areas associated with *industrial activity*.
5. Any part of a *facility* with a *discharge* that is in compliance with the instructions of an On-Scene-Coordinator pursuant to *40 CFR* part 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)*.

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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. Inactive mining, inactive oil and gas operations, or inactive *landfill*s where neither an owner nor an operator can be identified.
10. Closed *landfills* that are capped and stabilized, in compliance with Chapter 173-304 WAC, and in which no *significant materials* or industrial *pollutant*s remain exposed to *stormwater*. Permittee's 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 Part 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 discharge*s.

   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 guidelines to determine if they are subject to a *stormwater* effluent limitation guideline for activities which they perform at their site.

40 CFR 411 Cement manufacturing	40 CFR 423 Steam electric power generating
40 CFR 412 Feedlots	40 CFR 434 Coal mining
40 CFR 418 Fertilizer manufacturing	40 CFR 436 Mineral mining and processing
40 CFR 419 Petroleum refining	40 CFR 440 Ore mining and dressing
40 CFR 422 Phosphate manufacturing	40 CFR 443 Paving and roofing materials (tars & asphalt)
40 CFR 449.11(a) Airports with more than 10,000 annual jet departures.	

   Facilities, which are subject to effluent standards in *40 CFR* Subchapter D Part 129: Aldrin/Dieldrin; DDT; Endrin; Toxaphene; Benzidine; or Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), shall apply for an individual NPDES permit.

2. Nonpoint source silvicultural activities with natural *runoff* that are excluded in *40 CFR* Subpart 122.27.

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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 U.S.C. §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 U.S.C. §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 *landfill*s subject to *40 CFR* Part 445, Subpart A.

E. Discharges to Ground

1. For sites that *discharge* to both surface water and *ground water*, the terms and conditions of this permit shall apply to all *ground water discharge*s. However, Permittees are not required to sample on-site discharges to ground (e.g., infiltration), unless specifically required by *Ecology* (Condition G12).
2. Facilities that *discharge* to *ground water* through an *underground injection control well* shall comply with any applicable requirements of the Underground Injection Control (UIC) regulations, Chapter 173-218 WAC.

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F. Conditional "No Exposure" Exemption

1. Any *industrial activity* identified for coverage under Condition S1.A. that is eligible for a "No Exposure" exemption from the permit under *40 CFR* 122.26 (g), may submit a No Exposure Certification Form to *Ecology*, either in writing or electronically.
   a. A Permittee is automatically granted a No Exposure exemption 90 days from *Ecology*'s receipt of a complete and accurate No Exposure Certification Form, unless *Ecology* informs the applicant in writing or electronically within 90 days that it has denied or approved the request.
   b. *Ecology* will automatically terminate permit coverage when it grants the No Exposure exemption to a permitted *facility*.
   c. Facilities which are granted a No Exposure exemption must submit a No Exposure Certification Form 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.

S2. APPLICATION FOR COVERAGE

A. Obtaining Permit Coverage

1. Unpermitted facilities that require coverage under this permit shall submit a complete and accurate permit *application* to *Ecology* 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 2, 2015.
   b. New Facilities

      New facilities are facilities that begin operation on or after the effective date of this permit, January 2, 2015. 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).

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:

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1. Apply for modification of coverage at least 60 days before implementing a *significant process change*; or by May15th prior to a Corrective Action deadline, if requesting a Level 2 or 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.

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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 Form) 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 this notice.

S3. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

A. General Requirements

1. All Permittees and applicants for coverage under this permit shall develop and implement a SWPPP for the permitted *facility* as follows:
2. 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.
3. Proper Selection and Use of *Stormwater Management Manuals (SWMM)*:

   BMPs shall be consistent with:

   a. *Stormwater Management Manual* for Western Washington (*2012* edition), for sites west of the crest of the Cascade Mountains; or
   b. *Stormwater Management Manual* for Eastern Washington (*2004* edition), 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 August 1, 2013 Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit are hereby incorporated into this permit; or

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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.

4. 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 *pollutant*s 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 *pollutant*s discharged in *stormwater* from the *facility*, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged.

   c. If a Permittee covered under the 2010 ISGP needs to update their SWPPP to be consistent with the 2015 ISGP, the update shall be completed by January 30, 2015.

5. 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.

6. Signatory Requirements

   The Permittee shall sign and certify all SWPPPs in accordance with General Condition G2, each time it revises or modifies 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.

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1. The site map shall identify:
   a. The scale or include relative distances between significant structures and drainage systems.
   b. Significant features.
   c. The *stormwater* drainage and *discharge* structures and identify, by name, any other party other than the Permittee that owns any *stormwater* drainage or discharge structures.
   d. The *stormwater* drainage areas for each *stormwater discharge* point off-site (including discharges to *ground water*) and assign a unique identifying number for each discharge point.
   e. Each sampling location by unique identifying number.
   f. Paved areas and buildings.
   g. Areas of *pollutant* contact (actual or potential) associated with specific industrial activities.
   h. Conditionally approved non-*stormwater* discharges (Condition S5.D).
   i. Surface water locations (including wetlands and drainage ditches).
   j. Areas of existing and potential soil *erosion* that could result in the discharge of a *significant amount* of turbidity, sediment or other pollutants.
   k. *Vehicle maintenance* areas.
   l. Lands and waters adjacent to the site that may be helpful in identifying *discharge* points or drainage routes.
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 *pollutant*s 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 *pollutant*s, including, but not limited to, the following:
      i. Loading and unloading of dry bulk materials or liquids.
      ii. Outdoor storage of materials or products.
      iii. Outdoor manufacturing and processing.

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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 *pollutant*s 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, infeasible, or the Permittee provides alternative and equally effective BMPs; if the Permittee clearly justifies 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.

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2) Good Housekeeping: The SWPPP shall include BMPs that define ongoing maintenance and cleanup, as appropriate, of areas which may contribute *pollutant*s 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 *pollutant*s 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 lid that must remain closed when not in use.

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 for completing each maintenance task. 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 (SWMM), other guidance documents or manuals approved in accordance with S3.A.3.c., demonstrably equivalent BMPs per S3.A.3.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) Immediately clean up spills and leaks (e.g., using absorbents, vacuuming) to prevent the *discharge* of *pollutant*s.

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4) Spill Prevention and Emergency Cleanup Plan (SPECP): The SWPPP shall include a SPECP that includes BMPs to prevent spills that can contaminate *stormwater*. The SPECP shall specify BMPs for *material handling* procedures, storage requirements, cleanup equipment and procedures, and spill logs, as appropriate. The Permittee shall:

   a) Store all chemical liquids, fluids, and petroleum products, 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.

   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.

   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.

      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 non-metallic shovel.

      v) Two five-gallon buckets with lids.

   d) Not lock shut-off fueling nozzles 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, 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 *vehicle*s and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas).

   h) Use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky *vehicles* and equipment or store indoors where feasible. Drain fluids from equipment and *vehicles* prior to on-site storage or disposal.

   i) Maintain a spill log that includes the following information for chemical and petroleum spills: date, time, amount, location, and reason

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for spill; date/time cleanup completed, notifications made and staff involved.

5) Employee Training: The SWPPP shall include BMPs to provide SWPPP training for employees who have duties in areas of industrial activities subject to this permit. At a minimum, the training plan shall include:

   a) The content of the training.

      i) An overview of what is in the SWPPP.

      ii) How employees make a difference in complying with the SWPPP and preventing contamination of *stormwater*.

      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 employees annually, at a minimum.

   d) A log of the dates on which specific employees received training.

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*, to *stormwater* sewers, or to surface waters and *ground waters of the state*. The Permittee can find BMPs to identify and eliminate *illicit discharges* in Volume IV of

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Ecology's SWMM for Western Washington and Chapter 8 of the SWMM for Eastern Washington.

Water from washing *vehicles* or equipment, steam cleaning and/or pressure washing is considered *process wastewater.* The Permittee must not allow this process wastewater to comingle 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, or curbing 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 BMP*s

The Permittee shall:

1) Use *Treatment BMPs* consistent with the applicable documents referenced in Condition S3.A.3.

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 BMP*s that include the addition of chemicals to provide treatment.

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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, *storm sewers*, or discrete *ground water* 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.2.c (if applicable):

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 *pollutant*s 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.

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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 October 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.3) 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).

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.

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b. The Permittee is not required to sample on-site discharges to ground (e.g., infiltration) or *sanitary sewer* discharges, unless specifically required by *Ecology* (Condition G12).

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. If applicable, the Permittee is only required to monitor applicable parameters at one of the "substantially identical discharge points".

d. 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.

3. 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 the Permittee does not know 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.

h. Weather conditions.

4. 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 of analysis.

b. Parameter name.

c. CAS number, if applicable.

d. Analytical method(s).

e. Individual who performed the analysis.

f. Method detection limit (MDL).

g. Laboratory *quantitation level* (QL) achieved by the laboratory.

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h. Reporting units.

i. Sample result.

j. Quality assurance/quality control data.

5. The Permittee shall maintain the original records onsite and make them available to *Ecology* upon request.

6. The Permittee may suspend sampling for one or more parameters (other than "visible oil sheen") for a period of three years (12 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 monitoring more than once per quarter shall average all of the monitoring results 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.

7. A Permittee who has a *significant process change* shall not use previous sampling results to demonstrate consistent attainment.

8. Suspension of sampling based on consistent attainment *does not* apply to *pollutant* parameters subject to numeric effluent limits based on federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines (Condition S5.C) 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* Part 136, unless specified otherwise in this permit.

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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 sampling and/or requirements apply to specific industrial categories (S5.B), and facilities subject to effluent limitation guidelines (S5.C), and certain discharges to impaired waters (S6).
3. If a Permittee's discharge exceeds a *benchmark* listed in Table 2, the Permittee shall take the actions specified in Condition S8. Permittees sampling more than once per quarter shall average the sample results for each parameter (except pH and "visible oil sheen") and compare the average value to the *benchmark* to determine if the discharge has exceeded a *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.

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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	Meter/Paper [c]	±0.5	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 DMR. 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.

b. 1/quarter means at least one sample taken each quarter, year-round.

c. Permittees shall use either a calibrated pH meter or narrow-range pH indicator paper with a resolution not greater than ± 0.5 SU.

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. Permittees sampling more than once per quarter shall average the sample results for each parameter and compare the average value to the *benchmark* to determine if it the discharge has exceeded a *benchmark*. 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.

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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. Chemical and Allied Products (28xx), Food and Kindred Products (20xx)					
BOD_5	mg/L	30	SM 5210B	2	1/quarter
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen, as N	mg/L	0.68	SM4500 NO3-E/F/H	0.10	1/quarter
Phosphorus, Total	mg/L	2.0	EPA 365.1	0.10	1/quarter
2. Primary Metals(33xx), Metals Mining (10xx), Automobile Salvage and Scrap Recycling (5015 and 5093), Metals Fabricating (34xx)					
Lead, Total	µg/L	81.6	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel Fraction)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.1	1/quarter
3. 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- GH	0.3	1/quarter
TSS	mg/L	100	SM2540-D	5	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	81.6	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
Magnesium, Total	µg/L	64	EPA 200.8	50	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	3.8	EPA 200.8	0.2	1/quarter
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel Fraction)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.1	1/quarter
4. Air Transportation[c] (45xx)					
Total Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	2.1	SM4500-NH3- GH	0.3	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 Fraction)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.1	1/quarter

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Parameter	Units	Benchmark Value	Analytical Method	Laboratory Quantitation Level [a]	Minimum Sampling Frequency [b]
5. Timber Product Industry (24xx), Paper and Allied Products (26xx)					
COD	mg/L	120	SM5220-D	10	1/quarter
TSS	mg/L	100	SM2540-D	5	1/quarter
6. Transportation (40xx – 44xx, except 4221-25), Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (5171)					
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel Fraction)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.1	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 DMR. 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.

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 in those *discharge points* that collect runoff from areas where deicing activities occur (SIC 4512-4581).

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 *pollutant*s 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 *landfill*s subject to the provisions of *40 CFR* Part 445 Subpart B shall not exceed the effluent limits[4] listed in Table 4.

[4] As set forth in *40 CFR* Part 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* Part 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* Part 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.

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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	EPA 405.1 or 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-NH3-GH.	0.3	1/quarter
Alpha Terpineol	µg/L	16	33	EPA 625	5	1/quarter
Benzoic Acid	µg/L	71	120	EPA 625	50	1/quarter
p-Cresol (4-methylphenol)	µg/L	14	25	EPA 8270D	10 ug/L	1/quarter
Phenol	µg/L	15	26	EPA 625	4.0	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 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.

e. 1/quarter means at least one sample taken each quarter, year-round.

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4. Permittees operating airlines and airports subject to provisions of 40 CFR Part 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[5], 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-GH.	0.3	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 DMR. 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.

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 *pollutant*s which may be present.

      iv. Evaluate and implement available and reasonable *source control BMPs* to reduce or eliminate the discharge.

[5] Affected Permittees must certify in its annual report that it does not use *airfield deicing* products that contain urea, or meet the numeric limit in Table 5 (Condition S9.B.4).

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v. Evaluate compliance of the *discharge* with the state *water quality standards*.

vi. Identify appropriate BMPs for each discharge to control *pollutant*s and or flow volumes.

2. Conditionally authorized non-*stormwater* discharges include:

   a. Discharges from fire fighting activities.

   b. Fire protection system flushing, testing, and maintenance.

   c. Discharges of potable water including water line flushing, provided that water line flushing must be de-chlorinated prior to discharge.

   d. Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate.

   e. Landscape watering and irrigation drainage.

   f. Uncontaminated *ground water* 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 commingles with *process wastewater* is considered *process wastewater*.

2. *Illicit discharges* are not authorized by this permit. Conditionally authorized non-*stormwater* discharges in compliance with Condition S5.D are not *illicit discharges*.

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.

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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), 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 to support a 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.
   a. Facilities subject to these limits include, but may not be limited to, facilities listed in Appendix 4.
   b. 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.

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c. For *discharge points* not subject to a TSS effluent limit under the 2010 ISGP, the TSS effluent limit in Table 6 does not become effective until January 1, 2017. However, TSS sampling and reporting is effective January 2, 2015; or, for Permittees with an effective date of permit coverage after January 2, 2015, the first full quarter following 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	[j]	Between 7.0 and 8.5	Meter	±0.1	1/quarter
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	# colonies/ 100 mL	[i]	[i]	SM 9222D	20 CFU/ 100 mL	1/quarter
TSS [f]	mg/L	30	30	SM2540-D	5	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-GH	0.3	1/quarter
Copper, Total	µg/L	[g]	[g]	EPA 200.8	2.0	1/quarter
Lead, Total	µg/L	[g]	[g]	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]	[g]	EPA 200.8	2.5	1/quarter
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	9[h]	[g]	EPA 625	1.0	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; 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 DMR. 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.

[d.] 1/quarter means at least one sample taken each quarter, e.g., Q1 = Jan 1 – March 31, Q2 = April 1 – June 30.

[e] Permittees shall use either a calibrated pH meter consistent with *EPA* 9040 or an approved state method.

[f.] Permittees who discharge to a waterbody 303(d)-listed (Category 5) for *sediment* quality shall sample the *discharge* for TSS.

[g.] Site-specific effluent limitation will be assigned at the time of permit coverage.

[h.] Based on a pH of 7.0.

[i.] A numeric effluent limit does not apply, but Permittees must sample according to Table 6. In addition, 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, and animal products).
4) Implement operational source control BMPs to prevent bacterial contamination from any known sources of fecal coliform bacteria (e.g., animal waste).

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5) Conduct additional bacteria-related sampling and/or BMPs, if ordered by Ecology on a case-by-case basis.

j. 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.

2. Permittees discharging to a *Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Site*[6], 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 S6.C.1.c and 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 the discharge is subject to more than one TSS benchmark value, the lower benchmark supersedes the higher one. Beginning January 1, 2017, 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 it 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 method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method it must report the test method and QL on the DMR. 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.

c. 1/quarter means at least one sample taken each quarter, year-round.

[6]**Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Site** means: Category 4B (Sediment) portions of Budd Inlet (Inner), Commencement Bay (Inner), Commencement Bay (Outer), Dalco Passage and East Passage, Duwamish Waterway (including East and West Waterway), Eagle Harbor, Elliot Bay, Hood Canal (North), Liberty Bay, Rosario Strait, Sinclair Inlet, and Thea Foss Waterway; Category 5 (Sediment) portions of the Duwamish Waterway (including East and West Waterway), and Port Gardner and Inner Everett Harbor; and the Port Angeles Harbor sediment cleanup area, as mapped on Ecology's ISGP website. All references to Category 4B and 5 pertain to the 2012 EPA-approved Water Quality Assessment.

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d. Permittees shall remove accumulated solids from storm drain lines (including inlets, catch basins, sumps, conveyance lines, and oil/water separators) owned or controlled by the Permittee at least once prior to October 1, 2016.

   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 that line cleaning operations are not feasible by the October 1, 2016 deadline, Ecology may approve a time extension by approving a modification of permit coverage.

   ii. 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.

   iii. Requests for line cleaning waivers or time extensions 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 and extension requests is May 15, 2016.

e. Permittees shall sample and analyze storm drain solids in accordance with Table 8 at least once prior to October 1, 2016. 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 (TSS) samples are collected per Condition S6.C. Samples may be either a single grab sample or a composite sample. Samples must be 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).

   i. If a Permittee can demonstrate that storm drain solids sampling and analysis is not feasible by the October 1, 2016 deadline, Ecology may approve a time extension by approving a modification of permit coverage.

   ii. 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.

   iii. Requests for storm drain solids sampling and analysis waivers or time extensions 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 and extension requests is May 15, 2016.

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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
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 8270 D	70 µg/kg dw
PCBs (aroclors), Total[d]	EPA Method 8082	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

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the sediment monitoring report. All results shall be reported. For values below the QL, or where a QL is not specified, report results at the method detection level (MDL) from the lab and the qualifier of "U" for undetected at that concentration. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required QL due to matrix effects, the Permittee must report the matrix-specific MDL and QL on the DMR.

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.

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.

D, Requirements for Discharges to Waters with Applicable TMDLs

1. The Permittee shall comply with *applicable TMDL* determinations. *Applicable TMDLs* or *TMDL* determinations are *TMDL*s 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 *TMDL*s 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* as listed in Appendix 5.

   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.

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S7. INSPECTIONS

A. Inspection Frequency and Personnel

1. The Permittee shall conduct and document visual inspections of the site each month.
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. Observations for the presence of *illicit discharges* such as *domestic wastewater*, *noncontact cooling water*, or *process wastewater* (including *leachate*).
   a. If an *illicit discharge* is discovered, the Permittee shall notify *Ecology* within seven days.
   b. The Permittee shall eliminate the *illicit discharge* within 30 days.
4. A verification that the descriptions of potential *pollutant* sources required under this permit are accurate.
5. A verification that the site map in the SWPPP reflects current conditions.
6. 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.

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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 BMP*s 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 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 for a given quarter [7]; 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 correct BMPs from the applicable *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).

[7] 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.

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3. **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 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.

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* with the goal of achieving the applicable *benchmark* value(s) in future discharges.
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 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 the following year.
   a. If installation of necessary *Structural Source Control BMPs* is not feasible by August 31st 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* form to *Ecology* in accordance with Condition S2.B, by May 15th prior to Level 2 Deadline. *Ecology* will approve or deny the request 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.
   e. For the year following the 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 shall complete a

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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* with the goal of achieving the applicable *benchmark* value(s) in future discharges. 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;
      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 the May 15th prior to the Level 3 deadline, unless an alternate due date is specified in an 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.

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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 the following year.

   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 form to *Ecology* in accordance with Condition S2.B, by May 15th prior to the Level 3 Deadline. *Ecology* will approve or deny the request 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.

   e. For the year following the 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.

S9. REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

A. 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 Form (SMR)[8] form 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 9: Reporting Dates and DMR Due Dates

Reporting Period	Months	DMR Due Date
1st	January-March	May 15
2nd	April-June	August 15
3rd	July-Sept	November 15
4th	October-December	February 15

[8] SMR required if Condition S6.C.2 applies.

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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 broadband 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, WA 98504-7696

4. The Permittee shall submit a DMR each reporting period, whether or not the *facility* has discharged *stormwater* from the site. For Permittees that receive permit coverage after January 2, 2015, the first reporting period is the first full quarter following the effective date of permit coverage.

   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", as applicable.

   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.A. If a waiver has been granted, DMRs must be postmarked or delivered to the address listed in S9.A.3 by the due date.

B. 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.A.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.

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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.

C. Records Retention

1. The Permittee shall retain the following documents 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 S3.B.4.

   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 *pollutant*s 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*.

D. 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.

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E. Reporting Permit Violations

1. 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:

   a. Immediately take action to minimize potential *pollution* or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem.

   b. Immediately notify the appropriate *Ecology* regional office of the failure to comply:

      • 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 (425) 649-7000 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.

   c. 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. 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.A.3. The Permittee's report shall contain:

      i. A description of the noncompliance, including exact dates and times.

      ii. Whether the noncompliance has been corrected and, if not, when the noncompliance will be corrected.

      iii. The steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

   d. Upon request of the Permittee, Ecology may waive the requirement for a written report on a case-by-case basis, if the immediate notification (S9.E.1.b) is received by Ecology within 24 hours.

2. 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.

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F. 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. Provide a copy of the plans and records to *Ecology*, where the requestor may view the records, within 14 days of a request; or may arrange with the requestor for an alternative, mutually agreed upon location for viewing and/or copying of the plans and records. If access to the plans and records is provided at a location other than at an *Ecology* office, the Permittee will provide reasonable access to copying services for which it may charge a reasonable fee.

S10. COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

A. Discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of *Surface Water Quality Standards* (Chapter 173-201A WAC), Ground Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC), Sediment Management Standards (Chapter 173-204 WAC), and human health-based criteria in the National Toxics Rule (*40 CFR* 131.36). 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 storm water *best management practices* contained in storm water technical manuals approved by the department, or practices that are *demonstrably equivalent* to practices contained in storm water 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.

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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.

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 *Ground Water 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:

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 *pollutant*s 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).

B. Procedure for Obtaining Termination

1. The Permittee shall apply for a NOT on a form specified by *Ecology* (NOT Form).
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* at the address in Condition S9.A.5.

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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."

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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 *pollutant*s 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.

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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

The Permittee shall apply for permit renewal at least 180 days prior to the expiration date of this permit.

G9. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other *pollutant*s 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

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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 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.

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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 *pollutant*s 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 *pollutant*s 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.

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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 *dis*charger 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 nonapplicability to that individual *discharger*.

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C. The appeal of *general permit* coverage of an individual *discharger* does not affect any other *discharger*s 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.

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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 *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.

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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
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
NOT	Notice of Termination
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SMCRA	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act
SWMM	Stormwater Management Manual
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USC	United States Code
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WQ	Water Quality

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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.

Air Emission means a release of air contaminants into the ambient air.

Airfield Pavement means all paved surfaces on the *airside* of an airport.

Airside means the part of an airport directly involved in the arrival and departure of aircraft, including runways, taxiways, aprons, and ramps.

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 *pollutant*s 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.

Best Management Practices (*BMPs* - general definition) 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: facility 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 BMP*s.

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.

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Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment *facility*.

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 *ground water* 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).

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 storm water *best management practices* are documented within a storm water *pollution* prevention plan. The storm water *pollution* prevention plan must document: 1) The method and reasons for choosing the storm water *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.

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 waters of the United States from any point source. This definition includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States 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.

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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 *ground water* infiltration or surface waters as may be present.

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 *ground water* 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 source (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 October 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.*

Ground Water means water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the land surface or a surface waterbody.

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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.

Inactive Facility means a *facility* that no longer engages in business, production, providing services, or any auxiliary operation.

Industrial Activity means (1) the 10 categories of industrial activities identified in *40 CFR* 122.26(b)(14)(i-ix and xi), (2) any *facility* conducting any activities described in Table 1, or (3) any facility identified by *Ecology* as a *significant contributor of pollutants*.

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.

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.

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.

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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.

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.

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: Category 4B (Sediment) portions of Budd Inlet (Inner), Commencement Bay (Inner), Commencement Bay (Outer), Dalco Passage and East Passage, Duwamish Waterway (including East and West Waterway), Eagle Harbor, Elliot Bay, Hood Canal (North), Liberty Bay, Rosario Strait, Sinclair Inlet, and Thea Foss Waterway; Category 5 (Sediment) portions of the Duwamish Waterway (including East and West Waterway), and Port Gardner and Inner Everett Harbor; and Port Angeles Harbor sediment cleanup area, as mapped on Ecology's ISGP website. All references to Category 4B and 5 pertain to the 2012 EPA-approved Water Quality Assessment.

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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 consultant with education and experience in stormwater management and licensed to do business in the State of Washington.

Qualified Personnel means those who possess the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities that could impact *stormwater* quality at the *facility*, and evaluate the effectiveness of *best management practices* required by this permit.

Quantitation Level (QL) also known as Minimum Level of Quantitation (ML) means the lowest level at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for the analyte. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard, assuming that all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures have been employed.

Reasonable Potential means the likely probability for *pollutant*s in the *discharge* to exceed the applicable water quality criteria in the receiving waterbody.

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).

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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 *AKART*; 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* (SIC) that was not previously covered.
4. Add additional impervious surface or acreage such that *stormwater* discharge would be increased by 25% or more.

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.

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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.

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 Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity means the *discharge* from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying *stormwater* and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant (see *40 CFR* 122(b)(14)).

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 *pollutant*s 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 *pollutant*s 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).

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.

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

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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 *pollutant*s from *stormwater*.

Turbidity means the clarity of water expressed as nephelometric *turbidity* units (NTU) and measured with a calibrated turbidimeter.

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)

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 human health-based criteria in the National Toxics Rule (*40 CFR* 131.36).

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, under*ground water*s, salt waters and all other surface waters and water courses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington (Chapter 90.48 RCW).

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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 backside, 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.

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APPENDIX 4 - EXISTING DISCHARGERS TO IMPAIRED WATERS

This appendix has a link below to a website list of existing Permittees that *discharge pollutants* of concern, either directly or indirectly through a stormwater drainage system, to an *outfall* that enters 303(d)-listed (Category 5) impaired waters based on the 2012 EPA-approved water quality assessment and to *Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Sites*.

http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/industrial/permitdocs/iswgpapp4.pdf

Appendix 4 is based upon information in Ecology's PARIS database. As such, it is subject to revision based upon new information including but not limited to: new facilities, *discharge points*, and/or *outfalls*; updates or corrections to ISGP facility locations, stormwater sample points, *discharge points*, and/or *outfalls*.

Appendix 4 is a technical assistance tool intended to support ISGP facilities with permit compliance. Appendix 4 may contain errors or omissions for various reasons, but this does not relieve ISGP facilities of applicable permit requirements. If an inconsistency exists between Appendix 4 and ISGP Condition S6, the ISGP takes precedence. Permittees aware of errors or omissions with the information contained in Appendix 4 shall contact Ecology so that an update/correction can be made. If changes or updates are made, based on new or more accurate information, *Ecology* will notify the affected Permittees directly. Such changes or updates will not become effective until 30 days after the affected *dischargers* are notified.

APPENDIX 5 - DISCHARGERS SUBJECT TO TMDL REQUIREMENTS

The list of *dischargers* identified as discharging to water bodies which have completed water quality cleanup plans or *TMDL*s and associated monitoring requirements can be viewed on *Ecology*'s website at:
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/industrial/permitdocs/iswgpapp5.pdf

The most current list can also be obtained by contacting Ecology at:

Industrial Stormwater General Permit
Washington State Department of Ecology
PO Box 47696
Olympia, WA 98504-7696

This list is based on the best information available to *Ecology*. There will be changes and updates to this list based on new, more accurate information. If changes or updates are made, *Ecology* will notify the affected Permittees directly. Such changes or updates will not become effective until 30 days after the affected *dischargers* are notified.

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