

Draft of May 22, 1992

General Permit Number: WAG-03-1030
Issuance Date:
Expiration Date:

BOAT BUILDING AND REPAIR FACILITIES
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT

State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Olympia, Washington 98504

In compliance with the provisions of
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington as amended
and
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended
(The Clean Water Act)
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq.

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

Mike Llewelyn
Water Quality Program Manager
Department of Ecology

FACILITY SPECIFIC COVER PAGE

General Permit No. WAG-03-1030
Facility Specific No:
Issuance Date:
Expiration Date:

<+Owner>
<+Facility Name>
<+Street Address>
<+P.O. Box>
<+City, State, Zip>
<+Phone Number>

Meets the criteria for coverage under the General Boatyard National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Waste Discharge Permit.

Plant Location:

<+P.O. Box>
<+FACILITY LOC.>

Receiving Waters:

<+RECEIVING WATER>

Industry Type:

Boatyard

Discharge Location:

<+LATITUDE>
<+LONGITUDE>

Water Segment Number:

<WATER SEGMENT NUMBER>

Receiving Water Classification:

Class: <WQ STAND>

<+REGIONAL SUPERVISOR>
<+REGION> Region Supervisor
Water Quality Program

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SUBMITTAL & IMPLEMENTATION SUMMARY

Submittal Deadline:

Pressure Wash Wastewater Plans & Specifications.....<DATES>_____

Implementation Deadline:

Implementation of Best Management Practices....._____
Implementation of Spill Control Plan....._____
Implementation of Solid Waste Disposal Plan....._____

Required Monitoring & Applicable Effluent Limitations:

S2.a High Pressure Wash Wastewater to Sanitary Sewer.....
S2.b Storm water to Freshwater & Marinewater.....

The appropriate Ecology Regional Office for this permit is:

Northwest Regional Office.....
Mail Stop NB-81
3190 - 160th Avenue S.E.
Bellevue, WA 98008-5452
phone: (206) 649-7000/FAX: (206) 649-7098

Southwest Regional Office.....
300 Desmond Drive S.E.
Lacey, WA 98503
P.O.Box 47775
Olympia, WA. 98504-7775
phone: (360) 407-6300/FAX: (206) 407-6305

Eastern Regional Office.....
North 4601 Monroe, Suite 100
Spokane, WA 99205-1295
phone: (509) 456-2926/FAX: (509) 456-6175

Central Regional Office.....
15 West Yakima Avenue
Suite 200
Yakima, WA 98902
phone: (509) 575-2490/FAX: (509) 454-2809

NOTE: See appendix B for map of regional areas.

DEFINITIONS

When used in this permit, the following terms have the meanings given below.

1. "Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation" means the highest allowable "daily discharge."
2. A "Grab" sample is a single sample or measurement taken at a specific time or over a short period of time as is feasible.
3. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes 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.
4. "Closed loop system" means
5. "First flush" means the first 30 minutes, or as soon thereafter, of a storm water discharge following a minimum period of 72 hours without a measurable storm event.
6. "Normal Operations" means the time period when the boatyard is in use and does not apply to downtime.
7. "TR" means Total Recoverable metal.
8. "Pressure washing" means the use of a water pressure washer to remove paint or biological growth from a vessel's hull. "Pressure washing" includes the practice of hand scrubbing and rinsing with low pressure water from a hose.
9. "Storm water" means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, surface runoff, road wash waters related to road cleaning or maintenance, infiltration (other than infiltration contaminated by seepage from sanitary sewers or by other discharges) and drainage.
10. "NTU" means Nephelometric turbidity unit(s). A nephelometer is a method for determining turbidity in a water sample.
11. "Turbidity" means the optical property that causes light to be scattered and absorbed rather than transmitted in straight lines through a water sample. Turbidity in water is caused by suspended matter, such as clay, silt, finely divided organic and inorganic matter, soluble colored organic compounds, and plankton and other microscopic organisms.
12. "Date of coverage" means the date that the individual facility (identified on the Facility Specific Cover Page) is authorized to discharge under the conditions of this general permit.

DEFINITIONS (continued)

13. "Solid waste" means all putrescible and nonputrescible solid and semisolid wastes, including but not limited to garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, and discarded commodities. This includes all liquid, solid and semisolid, materials which are not the primary products of public, private, industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations. Solid waste includes but is not limited to sludge from wastewater treatment plants and septage, from septic tanks, woodwaste, dangerous waste, and problem wastes.
14. "Putrescible waste" means solid waste which contains material capable of being decomposed by micro-organisms.
15. "Pressure wash wastewater" means water which has been used to pressure wash, brush clean, or chemically clean boat hulls.
16. "Bilge water" means water from a boat's bilge spaces, whether single or double hulled.
17. "Leachate" means water or other liquid that has been contaminated by dissolved or suspended materials due to contact with solid waste or gases therefrom.
18. "State waters" means lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington.
19. "Sheet flow" means runoff which flows over the ground surface as a thin, even layer, not concentrated in a channel.

BOATYARD DEFINITION AND PERMIT COVERAGE

A boatyard, defined for purposes of this permit, is a service business primarily engaged in new construction and repair of small vessels 65 feet or less in length. Services provided may include, but are not limited to: pressure washing, bottom and top side painting; engine, prop, shaft, and rudder repair and replacement; hull repair, joinery, bilge cleaning, fuel and lubrication system repair or replacement, welding and grinding on the hull, buffing and waxing, top-side cleaning, MSD (marine sanitation device) repair or replacement, and other activities necessary to maintain a vessel.

The definition of a boatyard extends to both mobile and fixed shoreline facilities to the extent that these businesses conduct boatyard activities. For example, it includes marinas and land-based mobile contractor services conducting boat repair activities which require coverage under this permit.

Those boat repair activities, whether conducted by the vessel's owner or by an agent or contractor hired by the owner, which do not require coverage under this permit include the following:

Engine repair or maintenance conducted within the engine space without vessel haul-out, topsides cleaning, detailing and bright work, electronics servicing and maintenance, MSD servicing and maintenance that does not require haul-out, vessel rigging, minor repairs or modifications to the vessel's superstructure and hull above the waterline which are not extensive (i.e. 25% or less of the vessel's surface area above the waterline).

Any facility which offers haul-out services for the purpose of cleaning or pressure washing vessel bottoms with anti-fouling paints is considered a boatyard and must seek coverage under this permit to conduct or allow such operations at their facility. Facilities using tidal grids for the purpose of cleaning or pressure washing vessel bottoms are not covered by this permit.

A boatyard may employ one or more of the following to remove or return a vessel to the water: marine railway, crane, hoist, ramp, or vertical lift. Some yards may build a limited number of custom boats usually constructed of fiberglass or aluminum. Permanent moorage facilities are not usually a feature of a boatyard though a few boatyards do have such facilities. Nevertheless, they are still boatyards.

Permit coverage also extends to divers cleaning vessel hulls in-water. Divers are prohibited from cleaning vessel hulls painted with sloughing and ablating anti-fouling paints in-water.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. SCHEDULE FOR PLANS SUBMITTALS

Implementing Best Management Practices:

Within sixty (60) days of initial coverage under this permit, the facility shall implement best management practises (BMPs) for boatyards.

Collection and treatment of pressure wash wastewater:

A general engineering report recommending treatment options for pressure wash wastewaters shall be submitted to Ecology for approval within twelve (12) months of the issuance date of this general permit. The "Boatyard Wastewater Treatment Guidelines" from METRO's Industrial Waste Program Water Pollution Control Department is an example of an approved general engineering report for the boatyard industry.

Individual Permittees have the option of adopting an approved general engineering report or submitting a facility specific engineering report to the appropriate regional office of Ecology.

Permittees shall submit plans and specifications for pressure wash water treatment systems at their respective facilities based on an approved engineering report either within six (6) months of approval of the general engineering report for boatyards or six (6) months after coverage under this general permit, whichever comes later.

If the Permittee elects to discharge to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) with delegated pretreatment authority, the selected treatment option, engineering report, and plans and specifications must be submitted to the POTW authority for approval, as well as to Ecology.

If, upon review, the plans are rejected, the Permittee will be notified to revise and re-submit them within 30 days of the notification unless other deadlines are specified. A failure to submit a plan by a deadline or to adequately revise a plan after Ecology's rejection shall be a violation of this permit.

Start of construction is to commence 90 days after approval of plans and specifications for an individual facility.

Construction is to be completed approximately 90 days after start of construction for an individual facility.

Implementation of a spill control plan:

Within six (6) months of initial coverage under this permit, the facility shall develop and implement a spill control plan. A general spill control plan for any group or association of boatyards can be used to satisfy this requirement. A copy of the spill control plan shall be kept on site and made available to Ecology inspectors upon request.

S1. SCHEDULE FOR PLANS SUBMITTALS: (continued)

Implementation of a solid waste disposal plan:

Within six (6) months of initial coverage under this permit, the facility shall develop and implement a solid waste disposal plan. A general solid waste plan for any group or association of boatyards can be used to satisfy this requirement. A copy of the solid waste plan shall be kept on site and made available to Ecology inspectors upon request.

Permittees failing to meet the specified deadlines shall submit, no later than 14 calendar days following these deadlines, to the appropriate regional office of Ecology a letter explaining reasons for noncompliance with the specified schedule.

Ecology will consider alterations to this schedule on a case by case basis if the request is in writing and good reason for a modification is given (e.g. delays in obtaining permits from local authorities such as Shoreline Permits). Unless Ecology indicates to a Permittee a willingness to consider a modification of the schedule in writing, the above schedule shall apply. ARE THESE PROVISIONS NECESSARY?

S2. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this condition shall be representative of the volume and varying characteristics of the monitored discharge, except storm water which shall be sampled during the first flush. Representative sampling shall include sampling of any unusual discharge or discharge condition, including bypasses, upsets, and maintenance related conditions affecting effluent quality. Dilution of representative samples is prohibited.

Test Procedures

All sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit shall, unless approved otherwise in writing by Ecology, be conducted by a laboratory accredited for the parameters being monitored by the State of Washington under the provisions of Chapter 173-50 WAC. Metals shall be analyzed as follows:

Copper using inductively coupled plasma and method number 220.7 from 40 CFR Part 136. The method detection limit (MDL) is 3 ug/L and the Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL) is 15 ug/L.

Zinc using inductively coupled plasma and method number 200.7 from 40 CFR Part 136. The method detection limit is 2 ug/L and the practical quantitation limit is 10 ug/L.

Lead using the inductively coupled plasma and method 200.7 from CFR 40 Part 136. The method detection limit is 20 ug/L and the practical quantitation limit is 100 ug/L.

S2.a EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS - for pressure wash wastewater discharge to a municipal sanitary sewer

The Permittee is authorized to discharge pressure wash wastewaters to a municipal sanitary sewer operated by sewer authority without a delegated pretreatment program.

If the Permittee is authorized to discharge to a municipal sanitary sewer operated by a sewer authority with a delegated pretreatment program, the local limits shall supersede the monitoring and reporting requirements established in this general permit for municipal sanitary sewer discharge. Delegated pretreatment programs (e.g. METRO, Everett, Tacoma) will serve as the primary regulator of discharges to their

systems. Monitoring and reporting requirements will be determined by these delegated pretreatment authorities.

S2.a EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS: - for pressure wash wastewater discharge to a municipal sanitary sewer (continued)

The discharge to the sanitary sewer is subject to the following limitations and monitoring requirements:

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS and MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow	N/A	semi-annually	meter or calculate (gpm)
TR Cu	2.4 mg/L	semi-annually	Grab
TR Zn	3.3 mg/L	semi-annually	Grab
TR Pb	1.2 mg/L	semi-annually	Grab

Measurement of the discharge will be made after the pressure wash wastewater is treated and prior to discharge into the sanitary sewer. The sampling aliquots shall be obtained from a sampling tap on the effluent discharge line. DOES IT HAVE TO BE A TAP? Dilution of waste water in order to meet effluent limits is prohibited.

S2.b MONITORING REQUIREMENTS - for storm water discharges to fresh water & marine water.

Monitoring of storm water discharges is required at all boatyards covered under this general permit. Storm water shall be monitored such that four storm events per year are sampled. The sample shall be taken during the first flush of the storm event. The storm events will be sampled in the months of June, September, October and November.

Storm water discharges shall be sampled at a discrete discharge location. If stormwater flows are sheet flows than a collection point shall be constructed to collect an adequate sample volume.

Stormwater discharges are subject to the following monitoring requirements:

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Min. Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Oil & Grease ⁽¹⁾	June, Sept. Oct. & Nov.	Grab
TSS	June, Sept. Oct. & Nov.	Grab
TR Copper	June, Sept. Oct. & Nov.	Grab

Note: (1) Discharges shall not have, nor cause a visible oil sheen in the receiving waters.

S3. REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS:

The Permittee shall monitor the operations and efficacy of all Best Management Practices, pollution control facilities, and the quantity and quality of the waste discharged, when so directed. A record of all such data shall be maintained onsite.

The Permittee shall monitor the parameters as specified in Special Conditions S2. of this permit.

a) Reporting

1. Data from semi-annual monitoring of the discharge to non-delegated municipal sanitary sewers are to be submitted annually to Ecology, by January 15th of the following year.
3. Data from storm water monitoring are to be submitted annually to Ecology, by January 15th of the following year.

Monitoring data shall be summarized and reported on a form provided by Ecology. The form shall be sent to the appropriate regional office of Ecology.

b) Records Retention

The Permittee shall retain for the duration of the permit all records of monitoring activities and results. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by the director.

c) Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee shall record in a log or record book the following information:

1. the date and time of sampling;
2. a description of the exact sampling location (a photograph of the location may suffice);
3. the date the analyses were performed;
4. who performed the analyses;
5. the analytical techniques or methods used; and
6. the results of all analyses.

S3. MONITORING AND REPORTING: (continued)

f) Permit Modifications / Reopeners

Based on monitoring results, compliance inspections, results from the METRO treatment study, and shipyard sediment sampling Ecology may establish specific monitoring requirements beyond those identified in section S2 of this permit's special conditions by permit modification, administrative order or by issuing a site specific NPDES permit. Other cases which may be cause for issuance of an individual permit, modification, revocation or reopening the general permit are listed in WAC 173-220-045(4) {see appendix A}.

S4. UNDERWATER HULL CLEANING:

S4. SPILL CONTROL PLAN

The Permittee shall develop and implement a spill control plan, or adopt and implement a general spill control plan developed by a group or association of boatyards. For the purposes of this requirement, plans and manuals required by 40 CFR Part 112, and contingency plan requirements of Chapter 173-303 WAC may be included.

The spill control plan shall include information and procedures relative to the prevention of spills and unplanned discharges of oil and hazardous materials such as:

1. A description of the reporting system which will be used to alert responsible facility management and appropriate legal authorities in the event of a spill.

S4. SPILL CONTROL PLAN: (continued)

2. A description of preventative measures and facilities (including overall facility plot) which prevent, control, or treat spills and unplanned discharges and a compliance schedule to install any necessary facilities in accordance with the approved plan.
3. A list of all oil and chemicals used, processed, or stored at the facility which could possibly be spilled directly or indirectly into state waters. Some examples are:

Petroleum products:

gasoline, diesel, lubricating oils, kerosene, petroleum solvents and distillates, naphtha, and waste oil.

Hazardous materials:

oil based paints, latex based paints, epoxy paints, bottom paints, epoxy resins, chlorinated solvents (e.g. trichloroethane), methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), paint thinners, paint strippers.

S5. SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

a. Leachate Prevention and Treatment

The Permittee shall not permit leachate from its solid waste material, including spent abrasive blasting grit and detritus, to enter state water without providing all known, available and reasonable methods of treatment.

b. Waste Containment

The Permittee shall handle and dispose of all solid waste material in such a manner as to prevent its entry into state waters and shall comply with the State Minimum Functional Standards for Solid Waste, Chapter 173-304 WAC

c. Solid Waste Disposal Plan

The Permittee shall develop and implement a solid waste disposal plan or adopt and implement a general solid waste disposal plan, developed by a group or association of boatyards, for the handling and disposal of all solid waste material generated at the representative boatyard(s).

S6. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR BOATYARDS

General Requirements

a. Compliance with Best Management Practices

Implementation of these Best Management Practices (BMPs) is a requirement of this general permit. Facilities which are not in compliance with BMP requirements will be subject to appropriate enforcement actions by Ecology.

S6. **BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR BOATYARDS:** (continued)

b. Education of Employees and Customers

Boatyard employees, divers, independent contractors, and customers will be informed about these BMPs, and be required to perform in accordance with these practices. Copies of these BMPs and any specific management plans, including emergency phone numbers, shall be posted in the work areas.

Consideration shall be given to other feasible and innovative procedures as appropriate and available to improve the effectiveness of the following pollution prevention controls.

Yard Maintenance

c. Yard Cleaning and Sweeping

All work areas, service areas and storage areas of the boatyard shall be cleaned on a regular basis to prevent oils, paints, dusts, grinding residues, and other materials from being washed into the surface waters of the state including storm drains, ditches, swales or other watercourses.

Abrasive blasting shall be contained and followed by cleanup in a manner adequate to prevent grit, paint chips, oils, and other materials removed from a boat hull getting into any surface waters, drains, swales or other watercourses. The minimum acceptable containment can be accomplished with tarpaulins. However, tarpaulins shall be cleaned or replaced frequently enough to prevent contaminants from entering surface waters. It is preferred that concrete be used below the vessel for containment and to expedite cleanup.

Cleanup of boatyard areas shall be accomplished by appropriate mechanical or manual methods. The use of hose water for cleanup is to be minimized and as much as possible avoided. When hosing as a removal method is unavoidable the hose water shall be collected and treated through the hull wash water treatment system. Abrasive blasting grit, dust and other debris shall not accumulate to an extent that could be judged to be more than minor deposition by vehicular or pedestrian traffic between regular cleanup efforts.

d. Sediment Traps

All sediment traps in the storm water drainage system shall be inspected on a monthly basis and cleaned as necessary to ensure the interception and retention of solids entering the drainage system.

Inspection can be done visually. Cleanout can be done manually or with a vacuum device. Wastes shall be disposed of in accordance with local, Washington State, and/or Federal laws.

Material collected from catch basins that is predominately spent abrasive blast grit or bottom paint particles shall be designated in accordance with the state's Dangerous Waste Regulations. Contact the appropriate regional office of Ecology for specific requirements.

S6. **BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR BOATYARDS:** (continued)

e. Dust and Overspray Control

Preparation for painting and painting application shall be controlled with structures or drapes to the maximum extent feasible to minimize the spreading of wind blown materials and their falling into the water. The local air quality authority may have additional requirements for the control of fugitive emissions.

f. Maintenance of Hoses and Piping

Leaking connections, valves, pipes, hoses and equipment shall be repaired or replaced immediately. Hose connections to vessels and receiving lines or containers shall be tightly connected and as leak free as practicable.

g. Bilge Water

Bilge water discharges shall not cause any visible oil sheen in the receiving waters. Oily engine room bilge waters shall be disposed in accordance with Washington State laws.

Bilge water shall not be discharged to state waters if solvents, detergents, or other emulsifying agents or dispersants have been added DO WE NEED THIS? unless a state water quality variance has been granted specific to that instance.

When it is necessary to move a vessel before pumping out the bilge, adsorbent pads shall be deployed in the bilge spaces as a precaution to prevent pollution due to accident, slippage, shifting of the vessel in sling or lift, or other causes.

Paint, Chemical and Oil Management

h. Paint and Solvent Use

The use of paints and solvents shall be carried out in locations and under conditions such that no spill shall enter state waters.

1. Drip pans, drop cloths, tarpaulins or other protective devices shall be required for all paint mixing and solvent transfer operations unless carried out in controlled areas away from storm drains, surface waters, shorelines and piers. Paints and solvents shall not be mixed on floats or small boats.
2. When painting from floats or small boats, paints shall be kept in cans of one gallon or less. Paint cans shall be kept in drip pans with drop clothes or tarpaulins underneath the drip pans.
3. Paint and solvent spills shall be prevented from reaching storm drains, deck drains or surface waters.

S6. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR BOATYARDS: (continued)

i. Use of Antifouling Paints

Management of waste and off-spec anti-fouling paints shall be in accordance with state Dangerous Waste Regulations.

j. Prohibition on Use of Tributyltin Anti-fouling Paints

Anti-fouling paints containing tributyltin (TBT) are prohibited from use on any vessel less than 25 meters in length (82 feet). Public law 100-333, 33 USCA 2401, allows for two exceptions: the painting of aluminum hulls of a vessels that is less than 25 meters in length, and the painting of outboard motors or lower drive units of vessels less than 25 meters in length.

Only persons licensed by the Washington Department of Agriculture may purchase, handle or apply TBT paints. In addition to having a pesticide applicators license, the applicator must have passed either the Aquatic TBT exam or General Aquatic Antifouling exam.

k. Cleanup of Debris and Spent Paint

Cleanup of spent paint, paint chips, protective coating materials and abrasives, (including wet sanding residues) shall be routinely undertaken to prevent their entry into surface waters.

Contact of spent abrasive and spent paint or residues with water will be minimized by proper segregation and control of wastewater streams. When such debris is present, hosing of work areas shall be avoided as much as possible. When hosing as a removal method is unavoidable the hose water shall be collected and treated through the hull wash water treatment system.

l. Chemical Storage

Solid chemicals, chemical solutions, paints, oils, solvents, acids, caustic solutions and waste materials, including used batteries and their contents shall be stored in a manner which will prevent the inadvertent entry of these materials into surface waters, including ground waters. Storage shall be in a manner that will prevent spillage by overfilling, tipping or rupture. In addition, the following practices shall be used:

1. All liquid products stored outside shall be stored on durable impervious surfaces and behind berms. Impoundments shall contain capacity equal to 10 percent of the total tank or container volume or 110 percent volume of the largest tank or container, whichever is greater. Local fire codes may require larger containment capacity. If a berm has a rain drain, it is not considered a containment berm unless provided with a closed and locked valve.
2. Waste liquids shall be stored under cover, such as tarpaulins or roofed structures. Roofs and tarpaulins shall be large enough to keep rain water out of the containment berm.

S6. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR BOATYARDS: (continued)

3. Incompatible or reactive materials shall be segregated and securely stored in separate containment areas that prevent mixing of chemicals.

m. Waste Disposal

Concentrated waste or recovered chemicals shall be transported off-site for disposal. Disposal shall be at a facility approved by Ecology or appropriate County Health Department in accordance with the Solid Waste Disposal Plan requirements of Special Condition S5. These materials shall not be discharged to any sewer or state waters.

n. Zinc Replacement

Zincs used as sacrificial anodes shall not be disposed of by dropping to the bottom. Used zincs should be recycled for their material value.

n. Dangerous Waste Handling & Reporting

The owner or operator of a facility shall comply with the handling and reporting requirements for Dangerous Waste in Chapter 173-303 WAC.

o. Accidental Oil Discharge

No discharge of oil or hazardous material to state waters is permitted, except as specifically authorized in this permit. In the event of an accidental discharge of oil or hazardous material into waters of the state or onto land with a potential for entry into state waters:

1. Representatives of this department and the United States Coast Guard shall be notified immediately. Oil, grease, or fuel spills shall be prevented from reaching waters of the state.
2. Cleanup efforts shall commence immediately and be completed as soon as possible, taking precedence over normal work, and shall include proper disposal of any spilled material and used cleanup materials.
3. Oil containment booms shall be conveniently stored so as to be immediately deployed in the event of a spill.
4. Cleanup of oil/hazardous material spills shall be in accordance with an approved Spill Control Plan.
5. No emulsifiers or dispersants are to be used in waters of the state without approval from the Director of Ecology.

S6. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR BOATYARDS: (continued)

p. Oil, Grease and Fuel Transfers

Drip pans or other protective device shall be required for all petroleum product transfer operations to catch incidental spillage and drips from hose nozzles, hose racks, drums or barrels.

S7. OTHER REQUIREMENTS:

a. New Treatment Facility Plan and Specification Review:

If new treatment facilities, including wastewater collection, are necessary to comply with any condition of this permit, plans and specification for such facilities shall be submitted to the appropriate regional office of Ecology. The time of compliance shall be as specified in condition S1 of this permit.

b. Sanitary Sewage:

Sanitary sewage is to be discharged into the sanitary sewers or approved septic systems.

c. Local Sewer Authority Ordinances Enforced:

All requirements and ordinances of the local sewer authority pertaining to the discharge of wastes into the sanitary sewer are hereby made a condition of this permit.

d. Sewage and Gray Water Discharges Prohibited:

Owners of vessels at moorage for repair or under actual repair at dock-side shall be notified in writing by the Permittee that this permit prohibits the discharge of sewage (including discharges from the ship's galley) into the waterways. Sanitary waste discharges shall be to either the sanitary sewer or holding tanks that are periodically emptied into a sanitary sewer system. At a minimum, the Permittee will make available at all times a list of contractors providing disposal services. (See APPENDIX D for an example of this written notice.)

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. Discharge Violations:

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any pollutant more frequently, than or at a level in excess of that authorized by this permit, shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

G2. Proper Operation and Maintenance:

The Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of collection, treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with conditions of this permit.

G3. Reduced Production for Compliance:

The Permittee, in order to maintain compliance with its permit, shall control production and/or all discharges upon reduction, loss, failure, or bypass of the treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power for the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

G4. Non-Compliance Notification:

If, for any reason, the Permittee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any of the discharge limitations or other conditions specified in the permit, the Permittee shall, at a minimum, provide Ecology with the following information:

- a. A description of the nature and cause of noncompliance, including the quantity and quality of any unauthorized water discharges;
- b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times and/or the anticipated time when the Permittee will return to compliance; and
- c. Steps taken or to be taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

In addition, the Permittee shall take immediate action to stop, contain, and clean up any unauthorized discharges and take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impacts to waters of the state and correct the problem. The Permittee shall notify the appropriate regional office of Ecology immediately by telephone so an investigation can be made to evaluate any resulting impacts and corrective actions can be taken to determine if additional procedures are necessary.

G4. Non-Compliance Notification: (continued)

In the case of a discharge subject to any applicable toxic pollutant effluent standard under Section 307 (a) of the Clean Water Act, or which could constitute a threat to human health, welfare, or the environment (40 CFR Part 122) requires that the information specified in items G4(a), G4(b), and G4(c), above, shall be provided not later than 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

If this information is provided orally, a written submission covering these points shall be provided within five days of the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, unless Ecology waives or extends this requirement on a case-by-case basis.

Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

G5. Bypass Prohibited:

The intentional bypass of wastes from all or any portion of a treatment works to the extent that permit effluent limitations cannot be met is prohibited unless the following four conditions are met:

- a. Bypass is: (1) unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; or (2) necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act and authorized by administrative order;
- b. There are no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or temporary reduction or termination of production;
- c. The Permittee submits notice of an unanticipated bypass to Ecology in accordance with Condition G4. Where the Permittee knows or should have known in advance of the need for a bypass, this prior notification shall be submitted for approval to Ecology, if possible, at least 30 days before the date of bypass (or longer if specified in the special condition);
- d. The bypass is allowed under conditions determined to be necessary by Ecology to minimize any adverse effects. The public shall be notified and given an opportunity to comment on bypass incidents of significant duration, to the extent feasible.

"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.

After consideration of the factors above and the adverse effects of the proposed bypass, Ecology will approve or deny the request. Approval of a request to bypass will be by administrative order under RCW 90.48.120.

G6. Right of 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 Permittee's premises where a discharge source is located or where any records must be kept under the terms and conditions of the permit;
- b. To have access to and copy at reasonable times any records that must be kept under the terms and conditions of the permit;
- c. To inspect at reasonable times any monitoring equipment or method required in the permit;
- d. To inspect at reasonable times any collection, treatment, pollution management, or discharge facilities required under the permit;
- e. To sample at reasonable times any discharge of pollutants.

G7. Permit Modifications:

The Permittee shall submit a new application or supplement to the previous application where facility expansions, production increases, or process modifications will (1) result in new or substantially increased discharges of pollutants or a change in the nature of the discharge of pollutants, or (2) violate the terms and conditions of the existing permit.

G8. Permit Modified or Revoked:

After notice and opportunity for public hearing, this general permit or coverage under this general permit may be modified, terminated, or revoked during its term for cause as follows:

- a. Violation of any term or condition of the permit;
- b. Failure of the Permittee to disclose fully all relevant facts or misrepresentation of any relevant facts by the Permittee in the application or during the permit issuance process;
- c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction, or elimination of any discharge controlled by the permit;
- d. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to human health or welfare;
- e. A change in ownership or control of the source; or
- f. Other cause listed in 40 CFR Part 122.62 and 122.63.

Modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination may be initiated by Ecology or requested by any interested person.

G9. Reporting a Cause for Modification:

A Permittee who knows or has reason to believe that any activity has occurred or will occur which would constitute cause for modifying terms of coverage or revocation of coverage under this general permit and reissuance under Condition G8, or 40 CFR Part 122.62 must report its plans, or such information, to Ecology so that a decision can be made on whether action to modify terms of coverage or revoke coverage under this general permit and reissue a permit will be required. Ecology may then require submission of a new application. Submission of such application does not relieve the discharger of the duty to comply with the existing permit until it is reissued.

G10. Toxic Pollutants:

If any applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307 (a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutant in the permit, Ecology shall institute proceedings to modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

G11. Plan Review Required:

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, detailed plans shall be submitted to Ecology for approval in accordance with Chapter 173-240 WAC. Facilities shall be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plans.

G12. Other Requirements of 40 CFR:

All other requirements of 40 CFR 122.41 and 122.42 are incorporated into this permit by reference.

G13. 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.

G14. Additional Monitoring:

Ecology may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by administrative order or permit modification.

G15. Revocation for Non-Payment of Fees:

Ecology may revoke the Permittees coverage under this general permit if the permit fees established under Chapter 173-224 WAC are not paid.

G16. Removed Substances:

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall not be resuspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for discharge to state waters.

G17. Duty to Apply for Coverage:

All boatyards currently operating in Washington State may apply for coverage under this general permit upon its issuance and must have applied for coverage no later than October 1, 1992. Any new boatyards starting operations after October 1, 1992 must submit an application for coverage to Ecology 30 days prior to commencement of operations. Applications for coverage under this general permit can be obtained through any one of Ecology's regional offices.

G18. Duty to Reapply for Coverage:

The Permittee must reapply for coverage under this general permit, at least 180 days prior to the specified expiration date of coverage.

G19. Compliance with Washington State Regulations:

Permittees covered under this general permit are required to meet all Washington State standards for ground water (Chapter 173-200 WAC), surface water (Chapter 173-201 WAC), and sediments (Chapter 173-204 WAC).

APPENDIX A

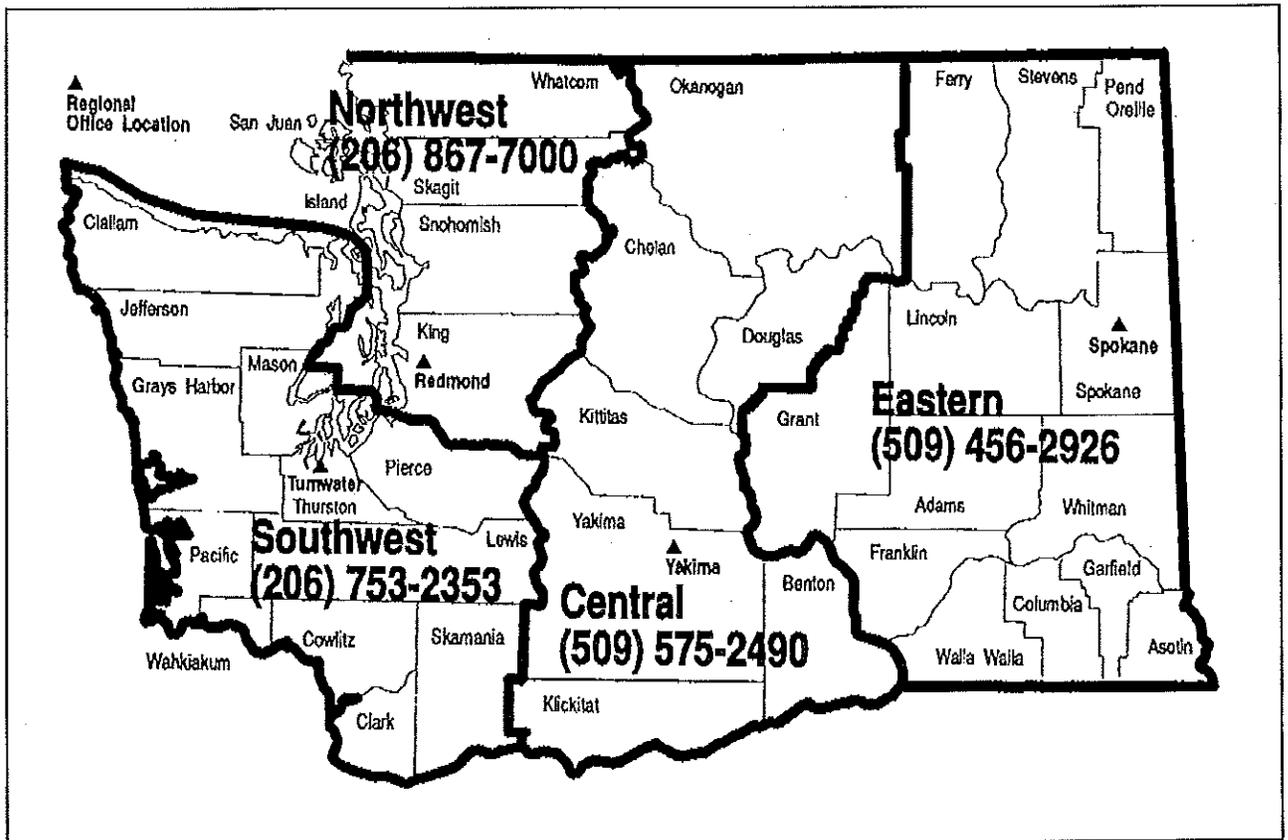
WAC 173-220-045(4)

The director may require any discharge authorized by a general permit to apply for and obtain an individual permit. Cases where an individual permit may be required include, but are not limited to the following:

- (a) The discharger is not in compliance with conditions of the general permit;
- (b) A change occurs in the technology or practices for control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source;
- (c) Effluent limitation guidelines are promulgated for point sources covered by the general permit;
- (d) A water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to such point sources is approved;
- (e) Effluent limitations more stringent than those contained in a general permit are necessary to meet water quality standards;
- (f) Information is obtained which indicates that cumulative effects on the environment from dischargers covered under the general permit are unacceptable; or
- (g) Other causes listed in the General Conditions section of this permit.

APPENDIX B

MAP of WDOE Regional Areas.



APPENDIX C

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE in WASHINGTON STATE

Hazardous Waste Hotline/Disposal.....1-800-633-7585
Community Right to Know.....1-800-633-7585
Worker Right to Know.....1-800-423-7233
Hazardous Waste Cleanup.....1-800-458-0920
Underground Storage Tanks.....1-800-826-7716
Recycling.....1-800-732-9253
Department of Agriculture.....(206) 753-5050
Department of Ecology
 NWRO.....(206) 649-7000
 SWRO.....(206) 753-2353
 CRO.....(509) 575-2490
 ERO.....(509) 456-2926
Division of Emergency Response.....1-800-262-5990

DELEGATED PRETREATMENT PROGRAMS

Municipality of Metropolitan Seattle (METRO)
Industrial Waste Section.....(206) 689-3000
METRO's Hazardous Waste Program
(small business assistance).....(206) 689-3050
322 W. Ewing St.
Seattle, WA 98119

City of Lynnwood:..Lin Folsom.....(206) 755-1971
City of Everett:.....Jeff Kerwin.....(206) 259-8819
City of Tacoma:.....John Stetson.....(206) 591-5588
City of Richland:..Bill Harlan.....(509) 943-4384
City of Vancouver:.....Elaine Spray.....(206) 696-8008
City of Spokane:.....Tim Pelton.....(509) 456-4305
Pierce County:.....Stephen Thompson.....(206) 565-3013

LOCAL ASSISTANCE

Industrial Materials Exchange Service(206) 296-4633
(IMEX)

Seattle/King County Dept. of Health, Hazard Line
(Steve Burke)296-4692

King County Solid Waste Division.....296-6542

METRO Industrial Waste Section
Doug Hilderbrand.....684-2341

Tacoma/Pierce County Health Dept. Waste Management Section
Enrico Baroge.....591-6469

City of Tacoma Sewer Utility
Wastewater Quality Representative.....591-5588

Pierce County Sewer Utility
Laboratory Supervisor, Steve Thompson.....565-3013

Snohomish County, Solid Waste Division
Jack Wolfin, Karen Nakhjiri.....259-9425

Snohomish Health District
Environmental Health Division.....339-5250

Thurston County, Environmental Health Division
Small Quantity Generators, Marie Zuroske,.....786-5461

Thurston County Solid Waste Disposal.....786-5461

Bremerton/ Kitsap County
Health Department.....478-5285

Center for Urban Water Resource Management
Director Dr. Richard Horner.....(206) 543-7923
Dept. of Civil Engineering, FX-10.....FAX 685-3836
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

APPENDIX D

Notice to vessel owners/operators awaiting repair or under repair at this boatyard facility:

Please ensure that all overboard discharges of sewage both from graywater sources (e.g. showers, sinks, and galleys) and blackwater (e.g. heads and MSDs) are secured on your vessel so that discharge of these wastewater sources are prevented during the time your vessel is moored awaiting repairs at this facility and during actual haul-out for repair. This action will prevent the discharge of sewage from this facility as required by its NPDES discharge permit from Washington State and will also prevent the unhealthy exposure of boatyard personnel to sewage from your vessel.