

**FACT SHEET FOR STATE WASTE DISCHARGE
PERMIT NO. ST-9200**

BASIN ASPHALT

**DATE OF THIS FACT SHEET – MARCH 16, 2007
DATE OF EXPIRING PERMIT - APRIL 30, 2012**

SUMMARY

This fact sheet is a companion document to the State Waste Discharge Permit No. ST-9200 for Basin Asphalt Company-Omak. The Department of Ecology (Department) is proposing to issue the above permit, which will allow discharge of process wastewater and Type 3 stormwater to the Department-approved treatment/disposal method(s). This fact sheet explains the nature of the proposed discharge, the Department's decisions on limiting the pollutants in the wastewater, and the regulatory and technical bases for those decisions. Public involvement information is contained in Appendix A.

PERMIT GOAL AND SUMMARY

The goal of this permit is to protect groundwater by limiting the discharge of pollutants in wastewater, and stormwater from this sand and gravel mine and a hot mix asphalt plant located at the mine site. The pollutants that are limited in this permit result from the processing of mined material, stormwater runoff, and from ancillary operations. This permit limits the discharge of pollutants only to groundwater under the authority of Chapter 90.48 RCW. Methods of compliance with this permit include chemical or physical treatment of the wastewater and implementation of stormwater and sediment control best management practices (BMPs). Limitations are based on state technology-based requirements and state requirements for maintenance of water quality in groundwater.

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GENERAL INFORMATION	
Applicant	Basin Asphalt Co.
Facility Name and Address	Basin Asphalt Co. – North PO Box 10448 Yakima, WA 98909
Type of Facility	Sand and Gravel Mine (SIC Code 1442) Hot Mix Asphalt Plant (SIC Code 2951)
Receiving Water	Groundwater
Facility Location	Rodeo Trail Road, Omak, WA 98841 Section 3, Township 33 N., Range 26 E.W.M. Latitude: 48° 23' 13" N Longitude: 119° 32' 38" W
Contact at Facility	Name: Aaron Davis Telephone #: 509/248-6823
Responsible Official	Name: John F. Benson Title: Controller and Corporate Secretary Address: 80 Pond Rd., Yakima, WA 98909 Telephone #: 509/248-6823 Fax #: 509/453-6737

WATER QUALITY PROTECTION AUTHORITY

The state Water Pollution Control Act (Chapter 90.48 RCW) requires that any party that conducts a commercial or industrial operation of any type that results in the disposal of liquid or solid waste material into waters of the state shall obtain a permit (RCW 90.48.160). The state Department of Ecology lacks statutory authority to regulate discharges to surface water due to the location of Basin Asphalt Co. on the Colville Indian Reservation; however, the state retains the right to require wastewater discharge permits for discharges to state groundwaters originating on federal or tribal lands.

The state has adopted groundwater quality standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC) that declare beneficial uses of the state's waters shall be protected. This protection shall be accomplished and maintained by limiting the discharge of wastes or other contaminating material and substances into the state's groundwater. All State Waste Discharge Permits must be conditioned in such a manner that all authorized discharges meet state groundwater quality standards.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY

Basin Asphalt Co. operates a sand and gravel mine and a hot mix asphalt plant on the Colville Indian Reservation, south of Omak, Washington. During the warmer months the company employs approximately 12 employees, four of whom are permanent throughout the year. Basin Asphalt Co. estimates the facility processes a maximum of 200,000 tons of asphalt aggregates, 100,000 tons of base course aggregates and 100,000 tons of top course aggregates. Stockpiles of product cover approximately five acres of the mine site. The hot mix asphalt plant, located onsite, has in the past five years produced a maximum of 45,000 tons per year and a minimum of 15,000 tons per year. The total area of the facility is approximately 32 acres. The facility normally operates during June, July, August and September and parts of May and October, if weather permits. It operates 20 to 25 weeks per year, 3 to 5 days a week and 3 to 6 hours per day.

PROCESSING OPERATIONS

The facility is presently active. Discussion with the facility contact reveals the site is in active status 20 to 25 weeks per year. Mining, crushing, and screening operations rarely occur because enough product is stockpiled to fill years of demand. Product is occasionally crushed and screened when a portable crusher is brought onsite. The facility estimates its water use at under 5,000 gallons per day. The water is used exclusively for dust abatement. During rain events this water could mix with stormwater. This commingled water either percolates or evaporates along a sloped area, and does not migrate from the site.

HOT MIX ASPHALT PLANTS

The manufacture of asphalt concrete paving mixtures by hot mix asphalt plants (portable plants and central mix plants) are frequently associated with sand and gravel mining. Crushed rock is heated and dried in a rotary drier and then placed in a mixing hopper and mixed with hot asphalt cement. The asphalt concrete is then usually dumped into a truck for transport to the job site.

The particulate emissions from this process are controlled by air pollution control equipment. Cyclones, venturi scrubbers or fabric filters collect dust from the dryer. Water is commonly used as a dust capture agent in these systems. Using water sprays to remove the air pollutants causes transfer to the resulting wastewater. The amount of water needed in a wet collection system may range from 50 to 200 gpm. Basin Asphalt uses a bag filter system, which does not produce an effluent.

Delivery truck washout may not be performed with a petroleum product such as diesel fuel or other type of release agent at the site except at a designated location. Associated equipment in the manufacturing and delivery process adds to the potential for contamination of waters.

The treatment technology used at the hot mix asphalt is an oil/water separator for the removal of oil before recycling of water.

The hot mix asphalt plant at this site operates on an 'as needed' basis to fill local construction contracts.

STORMWATER

In some areas of the state, stormwater is a significant source of water at a facility. Implementation of BMPs for stormwater management will be an important part of this permit. The most important BMP that relates to stormwater involves minimization of the amount of stormwater which contacts products and raw materials, flows or falls into an area of active processing or process water storage.

Stormwater falling on the part of a site where manufacturing, processing, active storage, or mining takes place is classified as Type 3 stormwater. Type 3 stormwater is virtually the same as the federally defined "stormwater associated with industrial activity." This type of stormwater has the greatest potential to become contaminated prior to discharge to waters of the state.

DISCHARGE CHARACTERISTICS

Basin Asphalt Co. reports no discharge.

SELECTION OF POLLUTANT PARAMETERS

The presence or absence of an oil sheen and pH are the parameters selected for monitoring. The only source of water reported at the site is in the form of stormwater perhaps mixed with some dust abatement water from a well source.

PERMIT STATUS

Ecology issued the previous permit for this facility on June 26, 2002.

SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE PREVIOUS PERMIT

A compliance inspection without sampling was conducted on June 26, 2006. No violations were observed. The site is clean and well maintained.

TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

The first consideration for limitations and permit conditions is to determine what available pollution-prevention technology is reasonable to require of the discharger. The goal is to require each discharger to do what is economically and technically reasonable to reduce the flow of pollutants to groundwaters of the state. This consideration of all known, available, and

reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART) is required in all wastewater discharge permits issued in the state of Washington (RCW 90.48.010).

LIMITATIONS ON pH

Discharge must be within the range of 6.5 to 8.5 pH units. Discharges outside this range would violate the groundwater quality standards, prohibited by this permit and state regulation (Chapter 173-200 WAC).

STORMWATER DISCHARGE CONDITIONS

The Permittee operates a hot mix asphalt plant on the site. The plant site is partially paved. Hot mix asphalt plants (SIC Code 2951) can cause impairment of groundwater quality when cleaning solvents are allowed to infiltrate untreated into aquifers that are being used or have the potential to be used for drinking water supply. Wastewater ponds also have the potential to overflow and to pollute adjacent surface water.

Trucks are cleaned out onsite using release agents, which at some facilities can include solvents or diesel fuel. Basin Asphalt cleans its asphalt trucks north of the shop, where a sump collects this wastewater. The wash water is processed through an oil-water separator. The processed wash water is recycled and the oily residue is either hauled off site by a used oil vendor, or recycled through a used oil burning shop heater.

This permit requires the Permittee to identify and control pollution sources that may affect stormwater by development and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. The pollutant control, inspections, and standard provisions of this permit include specific requirements, as well as references to technical guidance. The Permittee will be able to select BMPs best suited for reducing the pollutants in its stormwater on the basis of site-specific conditions.

GROUND WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

The Department has promulgated Ground Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC) to protect beneficial uses of groundwater. Permits issued by the Department do not allow violations of those standards (WAC 173-200-100).

The groundwater antidegradation policy of the state of Washington is generally guided by chapter 90.48 RCW, the Water Pollution Control Act, and chapter 90.54 RCW, the Water Resources Act of 1971. The goal of this policy is to ensure the purity of the state's groundwaters and to protect the natural environment. The antidegradation policy states that existing and future beneficial uses shall be maintained and protected and degradation of groundwater quality that would interfere with or become injurious to beneficial uses shall not be allowed (WAC 173-200-030).

The characteristics that make sand and gravel resources valuable also make them productive aquifer systems. Over three-quarters of the population of the state relies on groundwater as its principal source of drinking water. The high quality groundwater associated with unconsolidated glacial deposits near the surface is as valuable as is the sand and gravel resource or resource potential. The use of an infiltration basin, a dry well, a drainfield, an unlined settling lagoon or similar means of disposal of untreated wastewater is likely to adversely affect groundwater when pollution prevention measures are not practiced.

The Ecology Stormwater Manual, the Spokane County Guidelines for Stormwater Management, and other publications listed in the References section at the end of this fact sheet include guidance on the appropriateness of certain BMPs for discharging process water or stormwater to the ground. Other BMPs may be equally useful and acceptable. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency technical guidance documents are also listed in the References section.

Discharges to the ground via dry wells, drainfields, or other subsurface means are subject to the requirements of the Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program (Chapter 173-218 WAC). Certain pollutants must not be discharged; these are covered by the UIC regulations.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

Effluent monitoring, recording, and reporting are required (WAC 173-226-090) to verify that the treatment process is functioning correctly and the effluent limitations are being achieved. Monitoring may also be required to determine the effectiveness of source control BMPs and to determine if further effluent limits are necessary (90.48.260 RCW).

The monitoring and testing schedule is detailed in the permit under Special Condition S2. Specified monitoring frequencies take into account the quantity and variability of the discharge, the treatment method, past compliance, significance of pollutants, and cost of monitoring.

For this permit, the monitoring plan will be based on the activities at the site, sources of process water and contaminants, and the method of discharge. The fate of the discharge may be to groundwater, or indirectly to groundwater through land application. A combination of these will complicate the monitoring requirements for a discharger. Careful consideration of Special Conditions S1. and S2. should enable the facility operator to determine the appropriate monitoring plan.

The permit requires that monitoring results be representative, to allow characterization of water quality reflecting typical operating conditions. Special Condition S6.B1C addresses the subject of representative monitoring and the application of the concept of substantially identical discharges. Typically, but not necessarily, Special Condition S6.B I applies to stormwater. An example of substantially identical discharges would be: After a rain event several puddles collect around a gravel stockpile and don't collect runoff containing different contaminants from another

source, such as the hot mix asphalt plant; then it is reasonable to expect those puddles would contain water of the same quality. One measurement of pH should adequately characterize those puddles.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

State water pollution control law requires that wastewater discharges including stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity (Type 3 stormwater in this permit) be limited by the more stringent of technology-based (AKART) or water quality-based effluent limitations. The State Water Pollution Control Act requires application of AKART for discharges to waters of the state.

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) shall be developed by this facility and retained on-site for inspection by the Department. Developing and implementing the SWPPP constitutes the initial phase of the identification and control of stormwater pollution by industrial activities. The objectives include: elimination of commingling of process water and stormwater, implementation of BMPs of the SWPPP and its implementation, and the prevention of the violation of water quality standards. Certification, through testing, that the stormwater discharges were investigated for potential commingling with process water or water originating within a processing area will be a requirement of this permit. The SWPPP and all test results must be retained on-site and available for inspection and review by the Department.

The Department is including reference to several sources of BMPs in this permit. The SWPPP shall identify appropriate BMPs and a discussion of how and when the BMPs will be implemented. The Permittee is required to select, install, and maintain appropriate BMPs. In the BMP Reference section at the end of this fact sheet are citations for publications that may be useful as guides in selecting appropriate BMPs.

The SWPPP should also include other source control and treatment BMPs necessary to comply with the requirements of this permit or state water quality standards. Where BMPs listed in available references are not adequate to meet site specific requirements, the operator may design innovative BMPs that achieve compliance with this permit.

Although Basin Asphalt has implemented BMPs to prevent contamination of stormwater it does not presently have a comprehensive SWPPP. The Permittee will be required to develop and implement a SWPPP according to a schedule of compliance.

SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

The Permittee is required to develop and maintain onsite a spill contingency and emergency procedures plan in accordance with WAC 173-303-350. The Department has published guidance for the content of the plan in Publication 91-69, Emergency Spill Response Laws and Regulations, A Reference Guide.

SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL

The Department has determined that the Permittee has a potential to cause pollution of waters of the State by discharging of leachate from solid waste.

This section of the permit is intended to ensure that the disposal and handling of solid or liquid wastes generated in compliance with the requirements of this permit do not result in violation of applicable solid and hazardous waste regulations (Chapters 173-303 and 173-304 WAC). Adequate containment, collection, separation, and settling are some of the techniques for controlling stormwater or process water that may result in the generation of solid and liquid wastes. Management and housekeeping techniques could also generate solid and liquid wastes.

Practices similar to proper sanitary landfill technology should be followed for disposal of non-hazardous waste materials, if appropriate. The silts recovered from settling basins may be used as soil or fill material when hazardous materials are excluded from the raw wastestream.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

General Conditions are based directly on state laws and regulations and have been standardized for all industrial waste discharge to ground water permits issued by the Department.

Condition G1. requires responsible officials or their designated representatives to sign submittals to the Department.

Condition G2. requires the Permittee to allow the Department to access the treatment system, production facility, and records related to the permit.

Condition G3. specifies conditions for modifying, suspending or terminating the permit.

Condition G4. requires the Permittee to apply to the Department prior to increasing or varying the discharge from the levels stated in the permit application.

Condition G5. requires the Permittee to construct, modify, and operate the permitted facility in accordance with approved engineering documents.

Condition G6. prohibits the Permittee from using the permit as a basis for violating any laws, statutes or regulations.

Condition G7. relates to permit renewal and transfer.

Condition G8. requires the payment of permit fees.

Condition G9. describes the penalties for violating permit conditions.

PERMIT MODIFICATIONS

The Department may modify this permit to impose numerical limitations, if necessary to meet Ground Water Standards, based on new information obtained from sources such as inspections, effluent monitoring, outfall studies, and effluent mixing studies.

The Department may also modify this permit as a result of new or amended state regulations.

RECOMMENDATION FOR PERMIT ISSUANCE

This permit meets all statutory requirements for authorizing a wastewater discharge, including those limitations and conditions believed necessary to control toxics, protect human health, aquatic life, and the beneficial uses of waters of the State of Washington. The Department proposes that this permit be issued for 5 years.

BMP REFERENCES

Washington State Department of Ecology

Stormwater Management Manual for the Puget Sound Basin, Publication 91-75

Spokane County

Guidelines for Stormwater Management. Spokane County Engineers Office, North 811 Jefferson St., Spokane, WA 99260

Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geology and Earth Resources

Surface Mine Reclamation Guide, Draft July 1992.

Barfield, B.J., R.C. Warner, and C.T. Haan

Applied Hydrology and Sedimentology for Disturbed Areas. Oklahoma Technical Press, Stillwater, Oklahoma, 1981.

Urbonas, Ben and Peter Stahre

Stormwater: Best Management Practices and Detention for Water Quality, Drainage, and CSO Management. Prentice Hall, Des Moines, Iowa, January 1993.

United States Environmental Protection Agency

NPDES Stormwater Sampling Guidance Document. USEPA Document 833-B-92-001, July 1992

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards, Mineral Mining and Processing Industry, Point Source Category, USEPA Document 440/1-76/059b, July 1979

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Guidance Development Document Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for Concrete Products, Point Source Category. USEPA Document 440/1-78/090, February 1978

Environment Canada

Recommended Waste Management Practices for the Ready Mix Concrete Industry in British Columbia. March, 1990

GENERAL REFERENCES

This fact sheet was prepared using information obtained from Washington Department of Natural Resources, Washington Department of Ecology, Washington Department of Health, Florida Department of Environmental Quality, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Environment Canada, and various manufacturers, operators, and trade associations, including: American Concrete Association; American Cyanamid Company; Asphalt Pavement Association; Holnam, Inc.; Master Builders; National Ready Mixed Concrete Association; Portland Cement Association; Washington Aggregates and Concrete Association; and W.R. Grace.

APPENDIX A -- PUBLIC COMMENT AND INFORMATION

The Department has tentatively determined to issue a permit to the applicant listed on page 1 of this fact sheet. The permit contains conditions and effluent limitations which are described in the rest of this fact sheet.

The Department published a Public Notice of Application and Draft (PNOA/D) on February 7 and February 14, 2007 in the Omak-Okanogan County Chronicle to inform the public that an application, draft permit and fact sheet were available for review. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments regarding the draft permit. The draft permit, fact sheet, and related documents are available for inspection and copying between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. weekdays, by appointment, at the regional office listed below. Written comments should be mailed to:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Central Regional Office
15 West Yakima Avenue, Suite 200
Yakima, WA 98902

Any interested party may comment on the draft permit or request a public hearing on this draft permit within the 30 day comment period to the address above. The request for a hearing shall indicate the interest of the party and reasons why the hearing is warranted. The Department will hold a hearing if it determines there is a significant public interest in the draft permit (WAC 173-216-100). Public notice regarding any hearing will be circulated at least 30 days in advance of the hearing. People expressing an interest in this permit will be mailed an individual notice of hearing.

The Department will consider all comments received within 30 days from the date of public notice of draft indicated above, in formulating a final determination to issue, revise, or deny the permit. The Department's response to all significant comments is available upon request and will be mailed directly to people expressing an interest in this permit.

Further information may be obtained from the Department by telephone, 509/457-7105, or by writing to the address listed above.

This permit was written by Richard Marcley.

APPENDIX B -- GLOSSARY

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

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation--The average of the measured values obtained over a calendar month's time.

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

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

Bypass--The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the collection or treatment facility.

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

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

Compliance Inspection - With Sampling--A site visit to accomplish the purpose of a Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling and as a minimum, sampling and analysis for all parameters with limits in the permit to ascertain compliance with those limits; and, for municipal facilities, sampling of influent to ascertain compliance with the 85 percent removal requirement. Additional sampling may be conducted.

Composite Sample--A mixture of grab samples collected at the same sampling point at different times, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. May be "time-

composite”(collected at constant time intervals) or “flow-proportional” (collected either as a constant sample volume at time intervals proportional to stream flow, or collected by increasing the volume of each aliquot as the flow increased while maintaining a constant time interval between the aliquots.

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

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

Engineering Report--A document, signed by a professional licensed engineer, which thoroughly examines the engineering and administrative aspects of a particular domestic or industrial wastewater facility. The report shall contain the appropriate information required in WAC 173-240-060 or 173-240-130.

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

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

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

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

Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal and;

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

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

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation--The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. The daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Method Detection Level (MDL)--The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is above zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.

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

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

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

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

The Department may determine that a discharger initially classified as a potential significant industrial user should be managed as a significant industrial user.

Quantitation Level (QL)-- A calculated value five times the MDL (method detection level).

Significant Industrial User (SIU)--

1) All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N and;

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

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

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

Slug Discharge--Any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge to the POTW. This may include any pollutant released at a flow rate which may cause interference with the POTW.

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

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

Technology-based Effluent Limit--A permit limit that is based on the ability of a treatment method to reduce the pollutant.

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

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

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

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

Water Quality-based Effluent Limit--A limit on the concentration of an effluent parameter that is intended to prevent the concentration of that parameter from exceeding its water quality criterion after it is discharged into a receiving water.

APPENDIX C -- RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

No comments were received by the Department of Ecology.