PREPARED BY

Mead & Hunt

FINAL

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

PREPARED FOR

PULLMAN-MOSCOW REGIONAL Airport
3625 NE Airport Drive, Building 230
PULLMAN, WASHINGTON 99163

MEAD & HUNT PROJECT NO.: 1622300-160950.01

APRIL 2025

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SECTION 1: FACILITY ASSESSMENT

1.1 Introduction and Applicability

The Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport (Airport) operates under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) group 4811 for Air Transportation and is required to maintain coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit program to cover stormwater discharges to a surface waterbody associated with industrial activities at the Airport. The Airport maintains coverage under the State of Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) Industrial Stormwater General Permit (ISGP), Permit Number WAR00942 (2019). The ISGP is included in **Attachment A**. The Airport is also a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Part 139 Certified Airport.

Under the 2019 ISGP coverage, the Airport is required to maintain and implement a current Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). This SWPPP is prepared to comply with the 2019 ISGP. The ISGP and SWPPP covers portions of the facility which include the following industrial activities: vehicle maintenance (including vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, and lubrication), equipment cleaning operations, and airport deicing operations. This SWPPP reflects current facility operation and ISGP conditions. The SWPPP covers activities performed by and under the responsible charge of the Airport. The following tenant maintains their own ISGP permit coverage as noted in **Table 1**: Inter-State Aviation, the Fixed Base Operator (FBO), which provides aircraft fueling, maintenance and deicing services to tenants and the commercial air carrier.

TABLE 1: TENANT INDUSTRIAL SW GENERAL PERMITS

TENANT	PERMIT NUMBER
Inter-State Aviation	WAR000975

Other tenants which perform industrial activities within the Airport property include Schweitzer Engineering Laboratories (SEL), who owns and operates private aircraft on the Airport; Life Flight which owns and operates private emergency helicopter service on the Airport; and various rental car agencies that provide rental car service at the Airport including light maintenance and car washing. Other Airport tenants include private hangar lease holders who do not conduct separate industrial activities on the Airport. General discussion of tenants' industrial activities are included in this SWPPP. However, the Airport does not accept responsibility for tenant activities.

The SWPPP Certification Form is included in **Attachment B**.

1.2 Facility Description

The Airport address is 3625 NE Airport Drive, Building 230, Pullman, WA and is located approximately 4.5 miles to the east of Pullman in southeastern Washington. The Airport business hours are 8am-5pm. General aviation operations are allowed 24 hour per day, 7 days per week with scheduled daily commercial air service. The general location map for the Airport is shown in **Figure 1**. Airport Creek drains through the Airport entering the property on the east end and existing on the west end. Airport Creek ultimately drains to Paradise Creek to the south. The facility is owned and operated by the City of Pullman.

Industrial activities conducted on site include significant material[1] storage and material handling; aircraft/vehicle/equipment maintenance, fueling, and cleaning; and aircraft deicing. Industrial activities at the Airport performed by the owner and tenants are outlined further in **Section 1.3**. The site maps for this facility (Figures 2-6) are included in **Attachment C**. The site map contains buildings and paved areas, the storm drainage system, drainage basins, infalls, outfalls and monitoring points within the facility. Approximate locations of significant materials utilized by the Airport are shown on the site maps.

In 2022, significant airfield improvements were completed which includes realignment of the runway and taxiway and associated airfield improvements. With the airfield improvement project, Airport Creek and other off-site flows were separated from the drainage areas where industrial activities occur on the Airport. Stormwater runoff from areas with industrial activities run through various Best Management Practices (BMPs) prior to discharging into Airport Creek. BMPs are consistent with the *2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington (SWMMEW)*. These BMPs are further described in **Section 3**.

In 2024, significant site improvements were completed which include the construction of a new terminal building and associated parking lots and a new ramp for aircraft operations. Stormwater runoff from areas with industrial activities run through various BMPs prior to discharging into Airport Creek. The ramp includes a dedicated aircraft deicing area. BMPs are consistent with the *2019 SWMMEW*. These BMPs are further described in **Section 3**.

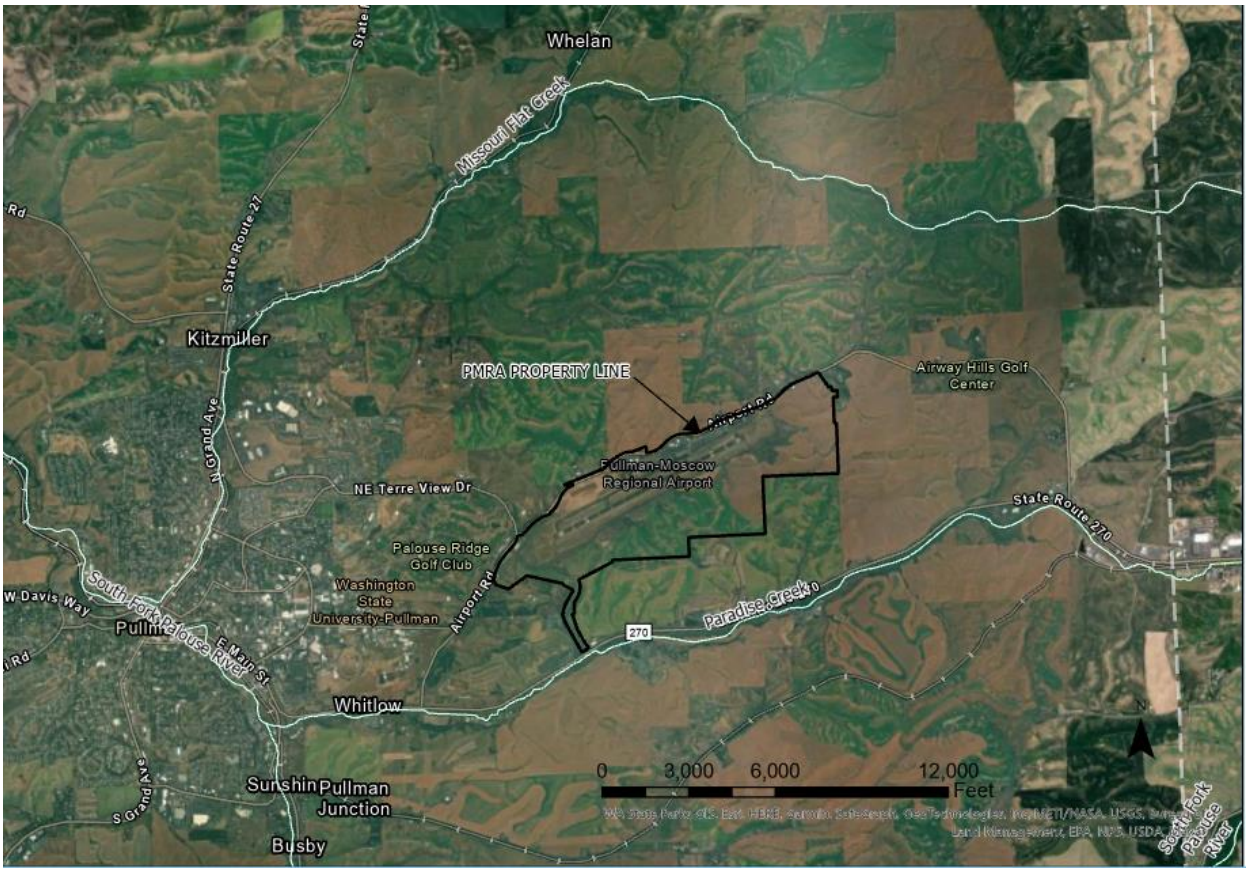

Figure 1: General Location Map

[1] Significant materials as defined in the ISGP, Appendix 2, which is provided in Attachment G of this SWPPP.

1.3 Industrial Activities

Industrial activities that occur at the Airport including the location, the responsible party performing the activities, and potential pollutants to stormwater runoff are inventoried in **Table 2**. These areas are depicted in the site maps in **Attachment C**.

TABLE 2: INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES[1]

LOCATION		
ACTIVITIES	**RESPONSIBLE PARTY PERFORMING ACTIVITIES**	**POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS**
AIRFIELD PAVEMENTS		
Pavement deicing	Airport	Potassium acetate, sodium acetate
TERMINAL RAMP		
Aircraft deicing	Horizon Air, Inter-State Aviation, SEL	Propylene glycol
Aircraft fueling	Inter-State Aviation	Aviation fuel
Deicing material storage	Horizon Air	Propylene glycol
Materials handling and storage	Airport	Deicing fluid
ARFF RAMP		
Vehicle fueling and maintenance (inside)	Airport	Oil and grease, fuel
Materials handling and storage	Airport	Oil and grease, fuel
FBO/GA RAMP		
Aircraft fueling	Inter-State Aviation	Aviation fuel
Fuel storage and handling	Inter-State Aviation	Aviation fuel
Aircraft washing and maintenance	Inter-State Aviation	Oil and grease, detergents, sediment
Equipment/Vehicle washing and maintenance	Airport, Rental car agencies	Oil and grease, detergents, sediment
Materials handling and storage	Airport, Inter-State Aviation, Rental car agencies	Oil and grease, detergents
SEL RAMP		
Aircraft fueling	Inter-State Aviation	Aviation fuel
Aircraft/Equipment maintenance (inside)	SEL	Oil and grease, detergents, sediment
Materials handling and storage	Inter-State Aviation, SEL	Aviation fuel, oil and grease, detergents

LIFE FLIGHT RAMP		
Helicopter fueling	Life Flight	Aviation fuel
Aircraft/Equipment maintenance (inside)	Life Flight	Oil and grease, detergents, sediment
Materials handling and storage	Life Flight, Inter-State Aviation	Aviation fuel, oil and grease, detergents

[1]Industrial activities for Inter-State Aviation are covered under their individual SWPPP. Copies of the individual plan have been requested and will be retained at the Airport office upon receipt of the finalized version.

1.4 Significant Material Inventory

Significant materials with the potential to be present in stormwater discharges are stored at the Airport and are stored in various aboveground containers located throughout the facility. The storage location, capacity, and content for each material maintained by the Airport is inventoried and described in **Table 3**. The locations of these materials are shown on the site maps **Attachment C**. The site maps also include the general location of significant materials stored outside by tenants for general awareness.

TABLE 3: SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS INVENTORY[1]

LOCATION				
ID	**STORAGE CAPACITY (GALLONS)**	**CONTENT**	**DESCRIPTION**	**OWNER**
TERMINAL RAMP				
T-1	260,200	Spent Aircraft Deicing Fluid Runoff	Chamber System Storage Tank	Airport
T-2	500	Type IV ADF	Totes (2), outside	Horizon Air
AIRFIELD RESCUE AND FIRE FIGHTING (ARFF) BUILDING				
A-1	Varies	Potassium bicarbonate (Purple K)	Buckets, inside	Airport
A-2	50	3% AFFF	Drum (1), inside	Airport
A-3	400	Diesel	Generator, double walled tank	Airport
A-4	30	Gasoline	Fuel tank	Airport
ARFF RAMP				
H-1	300-400	Diesel	Generator, double walled tank	Airport
H-2	500	Type I ADF	Outside[2]	Horizon Air
FBO/GA RAMP - SNOW REMOVAL EQUIPMENT BUILDING #2 (SRE #2) [3]				
S-5	50	Oil	Drum (1), inside; temporary structure	Airport
S-6	50	Waste Oil	Drum (1), inside; temporary structure	Airport
S-7	Varies	Hydraulic Fluids	Drums, inside; temporary structure	Airport

FBO/GA RAMP - SNOW REMOVAL EQUIPMENT BUILDING #1 (SRE #1)				
S-1	500	Potassium Acetate, liquid deicer	Totes (4), inside	Airport
S-2	Varies	Sodium Acetate, solid deicer	Pallet (1), inside	Airport
S-3	55	Motor Oil	Drums (2), inside	Airport
S-4	Varies	Hydraulic Fluids	Drums, inside	Airport
ELECTRICAL VAULT				
E-1	300-400	Diesel	Generator, double walled tank	Airport
BUILDING A (3360 TERRE VIEW DR)				
B-1	750	AFFF Foam Concentrate	Totes (3), inside	Airport
B-2	50	AFFF Foam Concentrate	Drum (1), inside	Airport
B-3	100	Rinse water	Inside	Airport

[1] Significant material storage for Inter-State Aviation. A copy of their plan is retained at the Airport office.

[2] Type I ADF storage will be moved to the Terminal Ramp in Fall 2025.

[3] The SRE #2 Building is a temporary structure erected on the FBO/GA Ramp.

1.5 Sector Specific Activities

Air transportation facilities (NAICS 4811) are subject to additional regulations under the ISGP. These are based on limits of usage of specific deicing chemicals. The Airport does not use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing chemicals and does not use urea. The Airport does not expect to exceed 1,000 or more annual jet departures (annual non-propeller aircraft departures). Therefore, the Airport is not subject to additional sector specific monitoring and effluent limits (ISGP Condition S5.B.).

1.6 Previous Spills and Leaks

No reported significant spills or significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants have occurred in the last three years.

SECTION 2: SWPPP TEAM

2.1 Contact Information/Responsible Parties.

Facility Operators:
Name: Anthony Bean
Title: Airport Manager Address: 3625 NE Airport Drive, Building 230
City, State, Zip Code: Pullman, WA 99463-8974
Telephone Number: 509-338-3223 x21
Email address: tony.bean@pullman-wa.gov
Name: Alex Aegeter
Title: Airport Operations Supervisor / ARFF Fire Chief Address: 3625 NE Airport Drive, Building 460
City, State, Zip Code: Pullman, WA 99463-8974
Telephone Number: 509-334-0572
Email address: alex.aegerter@pullman-wa.gov
Name: Cory Carpenter
Title: Airport Operations / ARFF Address: 3625 NE Airport Drive, Building 460
City, State, Zip Code: Pullman, WA 99463-8974
Telephone Number: 509-334-0572
Email address: cory.carpenter@pullman-wa.gov
Facility Owner:
Name: Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport Board
Address: 3625 NE Airport Drive, Building 230
City, State, Zip Code: Pullman, WA 99463-8974
Telephone Number: 509-338-3223
SWPPP Contacts:
SWPPP Contact Name (Primary): Alex Aegerter
Contact information listed above
SWPPP Contact Name (Backup): Anthony Bean
Contact information listed above

2.2 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

The stormwater pollution prevention team is responsible for overseeing development of the facility's SWPPP, any modifications to it, and for implementing and maintaining control measures, taking corrective action, and or implementation measure responses when required. Each team member should have ready access to the ISGP and most updated copy of the SWPPP. **Table 4** lists the name and responsibilities of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team.

TABLE 4: STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION TEAM

STAFF NAMES	INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES
Anthony Bean, Airport Manager	Overall SWPPP compliance and coordination with Airport tenants
Alex Aegerter, Airport Operations Supervisor / ARFF Fire Chief	Oversee implementation of SWPPP and BMPs, coordinate BMPs and SWPPPs with all Airport tenants
Cory Carpenter, Airport Operations Airport Operations / ARFF	Conducts monitoring, inspections, maintenance

SECTION 3: BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

3.1 General BMP Requirements

The following sections detail the BMPs used to eliminate or reduce the potential to contaminate stormwater.

3.2 Operational Source Control BMPs

Operational Source Control BMPs are non-structural practices that prevent or reduce pollutants from entering stormwater. These include good housekeeping practices, preventative maintenance, a Spill Prevention and Emergency Cleanup Plan, employee training, inspections and record keeping, and illicit discharge elimination, which are discussed in the following sections.

3.2.1 Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping practices are designed to maintain a clean and orderly work environment to reduce the potential for significant materials to come in contact with stormwater. The following are BMPs that relate to good housekeeping practices which define ongoing maintenance and cleanup of areas which may contribute to stormwater discharges. **Table 5** describes the area/equipment associated, good housekeeping tasks, and frequency.

TABLE 5: GOOD HOUSEKEEPING ITEMS

AREA/EQUIPMENT	TASKS	FREQUENCY
Significant materials storage	Store inside where possible. Use containers, such as steel and plastic drums, that are rigid and durable, corrosion resistant to the weather and fluid content, nonabsorbent, watertight, rodent-proof, and equipped with a close-fitting cover.	At all times
Outside material handling and storage area paved surfaces	Vacuum with a vacuum sweeper (or a sweeper with a vacuum attachment) to remove accumulated pollutants	Once per quarter
Equipment/vehicles storage, maintenance and cleaning	Store inside where possible. Use drip pans to collect leaks and spills for materials stored outside. Perform maintenance and cleaning operations indoors, where possible. Maintenance occasionally occurs outside with appropriate containment and spill protection measures.	Every use
Solid and liquid pollutant spills and leaks, contaminated surfaces	Promptly contain and clean up. Use solid adsorbents where applicable. Do not hose down pollutants from any area to the ground, storm drain, or conveyance ditches. If contaminated surface must be pressure washed, collect the resulting wash water for proper disposal (usually involves plugging storm drains or otherwise preventing discharge, and pumping or vacuuming up wash water for discharge to sanitary sewer or for Vactor truck transport to a wastewater treatment plant for disposal).	Immediately
Oil and fuel filters, oily rags, and other oily solid waste	Perform maintenance inside. Drain oil and fuel filters before disposal. Discard into appropriately closed and properly labeled containers.	Immediately after use
On-site sources of dust	Identify and control to minimize stormwater contamination of deposition of dust on areas exposed to precipitation	At all times
Dumpsters	Keep under cover or fit with a storm-resistant lid that must remain closed when not in use	At all times

3.2.2 Preventive Maintenance

Preventive maintenance involves inspecting and maintaining the stormwater drainage controls, source controls, and treatment systems. The tasks, frequency, and responsible party of each maintenance activity are shown in **Table 6**. Maintenance requirements from the *SWMMEW* and inspections forms are included in **Attachment D**.

TABLE 6: PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

EQUIPMENT	TASKS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Equipment/Vehicles	Inspect 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.	Monthly, during monthly site inspections	Airport
Spills and Leaks	Contain and clean up using dry clean up methods	Immediately	Airport
Catch Basins including Flow Control Structures, Sedimentation Manhole	Maintain in accordance with the maintenance standards set forth in the *SWMMEW*[1]	As needed	Airport
Pre-treatment Manholes	Maintain as specified in Operation and Maintenance Manuals	As needed	Airport
Vegetated Filter Strips	Maintain in accordance with the maintenance standards set forth in the *SWMMEW*[1]	Mow in the summer, maintenance as needed	Airport
Detention Facilities (Tanks and Ponds)	Maintain in accordance with the maintenance standards set forth in the *SWMMEW*[1]	As needed	Airport
Media Filters and Media Filter Vaults	Maintain in accordance with the maintenance standards set forth in the Operation and Maintenance Manuals	As needed	Airport
Biofiltration Facility and Biofiltration Swales	Maintain in accordance with the maintenance standards set forth in the *SWMMEW*[1]	Mow in the summer, maintenance as needed	Airport
Oil Water Separators (OWS)	Maintain as specified in Operation and Maintenance Manuals	As needed	Airport

[1] Excerpts from *SWMMEW* maintenance requirements are included in **Appendix D**.

3.2.3 Spill Prevention and Emergency Cleanup Plan (SPECP)

The Spill Prevention and Emergency Cleanup Plan (SPECP) includes BMPs including material handling procedures, storage requirements, cleanup equipment and procedures, and spill logs, as appropriate, to prevent spills that can contaminate stormwater.

Spills are often preventable if appropriate chemical and waste handling techniques are practiced. BMPs for spill prevention include:

- Clearly labeling all containers that contain potential pollutants.
- Storing and transporting liquid materials in appropriate containers with tight-fitting lids.
- Storing all hazardous substances, petroleum/oil liquids, and other chemical solid or liquid materials that have potential to contaminate stormwater on an impervious surface that is surrounded with a containment berm or dike that is capable of containing 10% of the total enclosed tank volume or 110% of the volume contained in the largest tank, whichever is greater, or use double-walled tanks.
- Preventing precipitation from accumulating in containment areas with a roof or equivalent structure or including a plan on how to manage and dispose of accumulated water if a containment area cover is not practical.
- Placing drip pans underneath all containers, fittings, valves, where materials are likely to spill or leak, during all petroleum transfer operations, and around or under leaky vehicles and equipment.
- Using tarpaulins, ground clothes, or drip pans in areas where materials are mixed, carried, and applied to capture any spilled materials.
- Draining fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage or disposal.
- 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 are to include:
    - 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 5-gallon buckets with lids.
- Not locking shut-off fueling nozzles in the open position. Do not “top-off” tanks being refueled.
- Blocking, plugging, or covering storm drains that receive runoff from areas during fueling.
- Locating materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas).
- Training employees on the safe techniques for handling materials used on the site and to check for leaks and spills.

The Airport is to maintain a spill log that includes the following information for chemical and petroleum spills: date, time, amount, location, and reason for spill; date/time cleanup completed, notifications made, and staff involved. The spill log is included in **Attachment E**. No spills were recorded in the last 3 years.

Spill response procedures and contact information for public agencies in the state of Washington are included in **Attachment F**.

3.2.4 Employee Training

All employees who have duties in areas of industrial activities at the Airport need to be trained on the SWPPP. The training plan must include an overview of what is in the SWPPP, how employees make a difference in complying with the SWPPP and preventing contamination of stormwater, and spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices.

Airport staff are trained upon hire as well as annually by the Airport. All other operators are responsible for training their own staff upon hire as well as annually. Records of such training are to be kept on the Training Log, located in **Attachment G**.

3.2.5 Inspections and Recordkeeping

The Airport Manager is to designate personnel to conduct inspections. Visual inspections must be conducted and documented monthly. The Airport Manager is to ensure that inspections are conducted by qualified personnel familiar with the facility's site, operations, and BMPs.

Each monthly visual inspection are to include:

- Documentation of time and date of locations inspected.
- Observations made at stormwater sampling locations and areas where stormwater associated with industrial activity is discharged to a storm sewer system that drains to waters of the State.
- Observations for the presence of floating materials, visible oil sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc. in the stormwater discharge(s).
- Observations for the presence of illicit discharges such as domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water, or process wastewater (including leachate).
    - If an illicit discharge is discovered, the Permittee is to notify Ecology within seven days.
    - The Permittee is to eliminate the illicit discharge within 30 days.
- A verification that the descriptions of potential pollutant sources required under this permit are accurate.
- A verification that the site map in the SWPPP reflects current conditions.
- An assessment of all BMPs that have been implemented, noting:
    - Effectiveness of BMPs inspected.
    - Locations of BMPs that need maintenance.
    - Reason maintenance is needed and a schedule for maintenance.
    - Locations where additional or different BMPs are needed and the rationale for the additional or different BMPs.

The Airport is to record the results of each inspection in an inspection report (a template is included in **Attachment H**). The Airport is to keep the records on site, as part of the SWPPP, for Ecology review. The Airport is to ensure each inspection report documents the observations, verifications and assessments specified above and includes the following:

- Time and date of inspection
- Locations inspected
- Statements that, in the judgment of the inspector, that the site is either in compliance or out of compliance.
- A summary report and schedule of implementation of the remedial actions that the Airport plans to take if the site inspection indicates the site is out of compliance.

- 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."
- Certification of completion of the inspection by signature of the Airport Manager.

The Airport is to prepare reports of non-compliance identified during an inspection in accordance with the requirements of the ISGP.

3.2.6 Illicit Discharges

The Airport takes measures to identify and eliminate the discharge of process wastewater, domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water, and other illicit discharges to storm drains, surface waters and groundwaters of the State. All domestic wastewater drains to on-site septic fields. There are no known noncontact cooling water discharges to the storm drain system.

The ARFF Building floor drains are connected to the sanitary sewer as verified by a record drawings review. In addition, the maintenance bays drain first to an oil water separator then to the sanitary sewer.

The SRE #1 Building floor drains in the eastern maintenance bay connects to the sanitary sewer based on input from the facility owner. The floor drains in the western maintenance bay are believed to be connected to the adjacent drainage ditch although the outlet cannot be identified. This floor drain needs to be plugged or rerouted to sanitary to prevent potential illicit discharges to surface waters. The Airport is investigating alternatives to eliminate this connection.

The SRE #2 Building is a temporary structure located on the FBO/GA ramp. The current grading of the ramp allows stormwater runoff to enter the structure and exit the structure. There are no floor drains within this structure. To provide temporary management of stormwater runoff from this area, catch basin inserts are recommended to be installed in the storm drain inlets receiving runoff from this area filtering sediment, oil, and grease.

Process wastewater associated with aircraft deicing is generated on the aircraft deicing pad on the terminal ramp by all users conducting aircraft deicing activities. Spent aircraft deicing fluid (SADR) process wastewaters are collected and discharged to an OWS and then enter a SADR storage tank as described The SADR is stored in the storage tank until conditions allow for treatment at the land application treatment site on the west side of Airport property (application pending for a State Waste Discharge Permit to Discharge Industrial Wastewater to Ground Water by Land Treatment or Application with Ecology). The aircraft deicing conditions are described in more detail in **Section 3.3.3**.

3.3 Structural Source Control BMPs

Structural source control BMPs are physical, structural, or mechanical devices intended to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater. These include enclosing and/or covering the pollutant source, physically segregating the pollutant source to prevent run-on of and mixing with uncontaminated stormwater, and devices that direct contaminated stormwater to appropriate runoff treatment BMPs. The following subsections describe the structural source control BMPs in place at the Airport.

3.3.1 Minimize Exposure

The Airport minimizes the exposure of significant materials to rain, snow, snowmelt and runoff by storing materials and performing maintenance and cleaning activities inside. Where it is not feasible to divert run-on from areas with industrial activities, such as the case with the SRE #2 Building temporary structure, treatment BMPs are utilized as described in **Section 3.4**.

3.3.2 Airfield Pavement Deicing

Pavement deicing chemicals are applied according to manufacturer's specifications in quantities sufficient to maintain airfield safety. The Airport does not used urea-based chemicals for pavement deicing.

3.3.3 Aircraft Deicing

Select tenants at the Airport, including Horizon Air, Inter-State Aviation and SEL, perform aircraft deicing and do not collectively use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing chemicals annually. All aircraft deicing activities occur at the aircraft deicing pad at the terminal ramp.

A SADR storage tank was installed with the terminal ramp project to store wastewater generated from aircraft deicing activities. The deicing pad and snow storage area include a trench drain system that isolates runoff from these areas. Pavement runoff collected in this trench drain system passes through oil water separators to a valved diversion tee that can direct flow either to the SADR collection tank or the stormwater system.

During deicing season, the deicing valve position will be open, and the stormwater valve position closed so that runoff is diverted to the SADR storage tank and will not come into contact with the Airport's stormwater system. In the event of a mid-deicing season rain event, where deicing is not occurring, the deicing valve will be closed and the stormwater valve opened temporarily after an initial rainfall flushes the deicing pad and collection. This will allow clean rainfall to enter the stormwater system and preserve the SADR tank volume for active deicing activities. Valves will be returned to normal deicing season positions after the rainfall event, in accordance with procedures outlined in the Aircraft Deicing Runoff Management Operations and Maintenance Manual. During the non-deicing season, the deicing valve position will be closed and the stormwater valve position open to the stormwater treatment system. In the event of a hazardous material spill on the deicing pad, both valves should be in the closed position.

The SADR system is shown on the site maps in **Attachment C**.

3.3.4 Loading and Unloading of Significant Materials

Airport employees involved in vehicle fueling are trained on the proper use of fuel dispensers and on the SPECP. Employees always use drip pans when making and breaking connections and check loading/un-loading equipment such as valves, pumps, flanges, and connections regularly for leaks and repair as needed.

3.3.5 Maintenance and Repair of Vehicles and Equipment

The Airport inspects vehicles, parts, and equipment stored temporarily outside for leaks. Batteries and liquids from vehicles and equipment are stored in designated areas with secondary containment to prevent stormwater contamination. Drip pans or other containers are placed under vehicles during maintenance activities that could lead to pollutants contaminating stormwater. Liquids from retired vehicles, waste oil and waste fuel are properly disposed of.

The Airport does not pour/convey wash water, liquid waste, or other pollutants into storm drains or receiving water. Maintenance and repair shop floor drains are either connected to the sanitary sewer system or need to be plugged if connected to storm drainage conveyances.

3.4 Treatment BMPs

The Airport utilizes various treatment BMPs to eliminate or minimize potential pollutants in stormwater discharges. With the airfield improvement project, runoff from airfield pavements is directed to vegetated filter strips to the maximum extent practical. These vegetated BMPs provide basic treatment in accordance with the *SWMMEW*. Where use of vegetated filter strips was not possible with the runway improvement project, media filters provide basic treatment. Two adjacent project improvements, a parking lot extension and an access road off of State Road 270, included additional treatment BMPs. Runoff from the parking lot drains includes a sedimentation manhole and the runoff from the access road off of State Road 270 includes a biofiltration facility.

With the terminal site project, runoff from central paved areas flows to pre-treatment manholes followed by an underground detention pipe manifold, oil water separator and an underground filter media treatment system. Runoff from the westside of the terminal site flows to biofiltrations swales that discharge to a detention pond before discharging to Airport Creek.

With the terminal ramp project, runoff from airfield pavements is directed to vegetated filter strips to the maximum extent practical. These vegetated BMPs provide basic treatment in accordance with the *SWMMEW*. Where use of vegetated filter strips was not possible, runoff is routed to a filter media vault to provide basic treatment and metals removal. The filter media vault is used in conjunction with oil water separators, a pre-treatment manhole and an underground detention system.

The BMPs used throughout the airport are shown on the site maps in **Attachment C**.

3.5 Stormwater Peak Runoff Rate and Volume Controls BMPs

With the airfield improvement project, various detention facilities provide flow control throughout the airport. There is a small underground detention facility and a large underground detention facility located southwest of the ARFF ramp. There are pre-treatment manholes upstream of these detention facilities. The small underground detention facility meters flow to the media filter structure. Flows out of the small and large underground detention facilities combine immediately downstream prior to discharge to the downstream conveyance system which flows to Airport Creek. The runoff from the access road off State Road 270 discharges to a detention pond prior to discharge to the downstream conveyance system in State Road 270. An underground detention facility and a detention pond were installed as part of the terminal site project. Another underground detention facility and an underground SADR storage tank were installed as part of the terminal ramp project. The detention systems are called out in the site maps in **Attachment C**.

3.6 Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs

Areas at the Airport are paved, gravel, or established grassy surfaces and are not subject to erosion. There are various types of permanent sediment control BMPs located within the facility:

- Vegetated filter strips located adjacent to airfield pavements;
- The sedimentation manhole at the ARFF parking lot extension;
- The pre-treatment manholes along with the underground detention facilities adjacent to the terminal ramp, to the east of the new terminal building (central), and to the south of the new terminal ramp;
- The biofiltration swale and detention pond at the State Road 270 access road and to the west of the new terminal building.

SECTION 4: SAMPLING PLAN

4.1 General Requirements

The Airport is to conduct sampling of stormwater in accordance with the ISGP and this SWPPP. Specific requirements are summarized in this section.

Staff responsible for conducting stormwater sampling: **Alex Aegerter, Airport Operations Supervisor / ARFF Fire Chief**

4.2 Sampling Requirements

The Airport is to sample the discharge from each designated location at least once per quarter. The timing and frequency of sampling are as specified in **Table 7**.

TABLE 7: SAMPLING PERIODS

PERIOD	MONTHS
1st Quarter	January-March
2nd Quarter	April-June
3rd Quarter	July-September
4th Quarter	October-December

The Airport is to sample the stormwater discharge from the **first fall storm event** each year. First fall storm event means the first time on or after September 1st of each year that precipitation occurs and results in a stormwater discharge. Additional sampling requirements are detailed in the ISGP Condition S4.B.

4.3 Sampling Locations

The Airport needs to conduct sampling at the point where discharges from industrial activities discharge off-site. Basin 004 contains isolated airport industrial activities. This basin discharge location has been designated as the point downstream of the stormwater detention facilities southwest of the ARFF ramp prior to discharge to Airport Creek. The location of this monitoring point is shown on the site maps in **Attachment C** and is listed in **Table 8**.

TABLE 8: MONITORING LOCATIONS

MONITORING LOCATION	BASIN NAME	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	LATITUDE/LONGITUDE
001	Basin 004	Airport	N46º 44' 31.29", W 117º 06' 55.62"

The Airport is to 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. Additional reporting and record keeping requirements are specific in **Section 5**.

4.4 Sampling Parameters

The parameters for analysis, holding times and preservatives, laboratory quantitation levels, and analytical methods are shown in **Table 9**. These include turbidity, pH, oil sheen, copper, and zinc which is required for all facilities to sample. pH must be measured in the field with a calibrated pH meter or pH paper. As the Airport does not exceed the threshold for glycol-based deicing chemical usage and/or usage of urea-based deicer, it is not required to sample the additional parameters listed in Table 3 of the ISGP. Further, the Airport does not have more than 1,000 or more annual jet departures and does not used urea-based deicers and is not subject to the additional effluent limits specified in Table 5 of the ISGP. The ISGP includes additional requirements for analytical procedures and laboratory accreditation in the ISGP Condition S4.

TABLE 9: BENCHMARKS AND SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

PARAMETER	UNITS	BENCHMARK VALUE	ANALYTICAL METHOD	LABORATORY QUANTITATION LEVEL [a]	MINIMUM SAMPLING FREQUENCY [b]
Turbidity	NTU	25	EPA 180.1 Meter	0.5	Quarterly
pH	Standard Units	Between 5.0 and 9.0	Meter/Paper [c]	±0.5	Quarterly
Oil Sheen	Yes/No	No visible oil sheen	N/A	N/A	Quarterly
Copper, Total	µg/L	32	EPA 200.8	2.0	Quarterly
Zinc, Total	µg/L	117	EPA 200.8	2.5	Quarterly

[a] The Permittee is to ensure laboratory results comply with the quantitation level (QL) specified in the table. However, if an alternate method from 40 CFR Part 136 is sufficient to produce measurable results in the sample, the Permittee may use that method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method, it must report the test method and QL on the discharge monitoring report. The permittee must also upload the QA/QC documentation from the lab on the QL development.

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

[c] Permittees is to use either a calibrated pH meter or narrow-range pH indicator paper with a resolution of ± 0.5 SU or better.

4.5 Sampling and Laboratory Documentation

The Airport is to maintain all original sampling records on site and make them available to Ecology upon request.

4.5.1 Sampling Documentation

The Airport is to document the following information for each sample taken and retain it on-site for Ecology review:

a. Sample date
b. Sample time
c. A notation describing if the Airport collected the sample with 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 Airport could not collect a sample within the first 12 hours of a stormwater discharge event, if it was not possible. Or, if it is unknown, an explanation of why it is unknown if a sample was collected within or outside the first 12 hours of stormwater discharge.
e. Sample location (using SWPPP identifying number)
f. Method of sampling, and method of sample preservation, if applicable.
g. Individual who performed the sampling

The Sampling Documentation Form is included in **Attachment I**.

4.5.2 Laboratory Documentation

The Airport is to retain laboratory reports on-site for Ecology review and is to 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
h. Reporting units
i. Sample result
j. Quality assurance/quality control data

SECTION 5: REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING

5.1 Electronic Reporting Requirements

The Airport is required to submit an Annual Report, Quarterly Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), Noncompliance Reports and other reporting as required electronically through Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal. The Airport is to submit sampling data obtained during each reporting period on a DMR form and submit by the due dates listed in **Table 10** for each quarter.

TABLE 10: REPORTING DATES AND DMR DUE DATES

PERIOD	MONTHS	DMR DUE DATE
1st Quarter	January-March	May 15
2nd Quarter	April-June	August 15
3rd Quarter	July-September	November 15
4th Quarter	October-December	February 15

The Airport is required to submit a complete and accurate Annual Report to Ecology no later than May 15th of each year using Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application (link: https://secureaccess.wa.gov/ecy/wqwebportal/).

The annual report is to include corrective action documentation as required in ISGP Condition S8B-D. If corrective action is not yet completed at the time of submission of this annual report, the Airport must describe the status of any outstanding corrective actions. The following information is to be included with each annual report:

a. Identify the condition triggering the need for corrective action review.
b. Describe the problem(s) and identify the dates they were discovered.
c. Summarize any Level 1, 2 or 3 corrective actions completed during the previous calendar year and include the dates it completed the corrective actions.
d. Describe the status of any Level 2 or 3 corrective actions triggered during the previous calendar year and identify the date it expects to complete corrective actions.
e. Primary airport Permittees with at least 1,000 annual jet departures are to include a certification statement in each annual report that it does not use airfield deicing products that contain urea. Alternatively, Permittees are to meet the numeric effluent limit for ammonia in Condition S5.C, Table 5.

The Airport is to retain a copy of all annual reports onsite for Ecology review.

5.2 Records Retention

The Airport is to retain the following documents on site for a minimum of five years:

a. A copy of the ISGP.
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 the ISGP.
k. Records of all data used to complete the application for the ISGP.

The Airport is to extend the period of records retention during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the facility, or when requested by Ecology. The Airport is to make all plans, documents, and records required by the ISGP immediately available to Ecology or the local

jurisdiction upon request; or within 14 days of a written request from Ecology.

SECTION 6: CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

If the Airport exceeds any of the benchmarks listed in **Table 9**, the Airport is to take corrections actions as specified in the ISGP Condition S8. There are no current corrective actions required.

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Attachment A – ISGP

Errata

For the Industrial Stormwater General Permit Issued on November 20, 2019 and effective on January 1, 2020.

November 25, 2019

Ecology corrected S6.C.2. Footnote 6. Footnote 6 defines the Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Sites. Ecology has added Oakland Bay/Shelton Harbor to the list.

[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; Category 4A (Sediment) portions of Bellingham Bay (Inner); and the Everett/Port Gardener, Oakland Bay/Shelton Harbor, and Port Angeles Harbor sediment cleanup areas, as mapped on Ecology's ISGP website. All references to Category 4A, 4B and 5 pertain to the 2012 EPA-approved Water Quality Assessment.

December 17, 2019

Ecology corrected two typos in Table 3. The changes are marked with underlined blue text and strikethrough red text. The two typos were leaving off the NAICS code 113310 in the Wood Product Manufacturing category and transposing two numbers on the Construction, Transportation, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing category.

Table 1: Additional Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements Applicable to Specific Industries (screenshot of changes in table)

Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel Fraction)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	1/quarter
5. Timber Product Industry (321xxx), Paper and Allied Products (322xxx), Wood Product Manufacturing (321xxx,113310)					
COD	mg/L	120	SM5220-D	10	1/quarter
TSS	mg/L	100	SM2540-D	5	1/quarter
6. Transportation (482xxx-485xxx), Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (4247xx), Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (336xxx), Construction, Transportation, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing (~~53421~~53241x)					
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel Fraction)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	1/quarter
7. Coal Mining (2121xx), Oil and Gas Extraction (2111xx), Nonmetallic Mining and Quarrying, except Fuels (2123xx), Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (324xxx), Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (327xxx), Steam Electric					

Issuance Date:	November 20, 2019
Effective Date:	January 1, 2020
Expiration Date:	December 31, 2024

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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LIST OF TABLES

SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORTS & SUBMITTALS

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	Due Date(s)
S1.F	Conditional "No Exposure" Certification (CNE) Form	As necessary	As necessary, with renewals every 5 years
S2.A	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.B	Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)	1/quarter	February 15th May 15th August 15th November 15th
S9.C	Annual Report	1/year	May 15th
S9.D	SWPPP, if requested by Ecology	Per Ecology request	Within 14 days of request
S9.F	Noncompliance Notification	As necessary	Within 30 days of noncompliance event
G8	Duty to Reapply	1/permit cycle	July 3, 2024

The text of this permit contains words or phrases in ***bold and italics***. These words or phrases are the first usage in the permit and are defined in Appendix 2.

[1] Unless an alternate due date is specified in an order

SUMMARY OF REQUIRED ONSITE DOCUMENTATION[2]

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

[2] A complete list is contained in Condition S9.D. 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

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 ***North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*** groups generally, but not always, associated with these activities are listed in Table 1.

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

Industrial Activities	NAICS Groups
Metal Ore Mining	2122xx
Coal Mining	2121xx
Oil and Gas Extraction	2111xx
Nonmetallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying, except Fuels (except facilities covered under the Sand and Gravel General Permit)	2123xx
Food, Beverage, and Tobacco Manufacturing	311xxx-312xxx
Textile and Textile Products Mills	313xxx-314xxx
Apparel Manufacturing	315xxx
Wood Products Manufacturing	321xxx, 113310 [a]
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	337xxx
Paper Manufacturing	322xxx
Printing and Related Support Activities	323xxx, 5111xx

Industrial Activities	NAICS Groups
Chemicals Manufacturing (including Compost Facilities)	325xxx
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (except facilities covered under the Sand and Gravel General Permit)	324xxx
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326xxx
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	316xxx
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (except covered under the Sand and Gravel General Permit)	327xxx
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331xxx
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332xxx
Machinery Manufacturing	333xxx
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	334xxx
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335xxx
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (except NPDES regulated boatyards)	336xxx
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339xxx
Warehousing and Storage	493xxx, 531130
Recycling facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including but not limited to, metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, auto recyclers, and automobile junkyards.	42314x and 42393x
Steam Electric Power Generation (Not covered under *40 CFR §* 423)	N/A
Waste Management and Remediation Services, including, but not limited to, landfills, transfer stations, open dumps, and land application sites, except as described in S1.C.6 or C.7.	562xxx
Hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities, and recycling facilities regulated under Chapter 173-303 WAC.	562211
Treatment works treating domestic sewage, or any other sewage sludge, or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage (including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility) with the design flow capacity of 1 million gallons per day (MGD) or more, or required to have a pretreatment program under 40 CFR §403.	22132x
Transportation facilities which have ***vehicle maintenance*** activity, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations:	
• Railroad Transportation	482xxx, 488210
• Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485xxx, 488490, 487110
• Truck Transportation	484xxx
• Postal Service	491xxx

Industrial Activities	NAICS Groups
• Water Transportation	483xxx, 487210, 4883xx, 532411
• Air Transportation	481xxx, 487990
• Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	4247xx
Construction, Transportation, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing	53241x
Marine Construction	ECY003

[a.] Facilities in this category that are rock crusing, gravel washing, log sorting, or log storage facilities operated in connection with silvicultural activitees defined in 40 CFR 122.27(b)(2)-(3) are considered industrial activity. This does not include the actual harvesting of timber.

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 §122.26(b)(14)] shall obtain permit coverage.
3. Any ***inactive facility*** which is listed under ***40 CFR*** §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 ***groundwater***;
2. May reasonably be expected to cause a violation of any ***water quality standard***; or
3. Conducts industrial activity, or has a NAICS code, with stormwater characteristics similar to any industrial activity or NAICS code listed in Table 1 in S1.A.1.

C. Facilities Not Required to Obtain Coverage

Ecology does not require the types of facilities listed below to obtain coverage under this permit, unless determined to be a significant contributor of pollutants.

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, provided the facility doesn't meet the requirements of S1.B.1.
4. Office buildings and/or administrative parking lots from which stormwater does not commingle with stormwater from areas associated with industrial activity.

5. Any discharge that is in compliance with the instructions of an on-scene-coordinator pursuant to 40 CFR § 300 (The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan) or *33 CFR* § 153.10(e) (Pollution by Oil and Hazardous Substances), in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.3(d).
6. Any ***land application site*** used for the beneficial use of industrial or municipal wastewater for agricultural activities or when applied for landscaping purposes at agronomic rates.
7. Any farmland, domestic garden, or land used for sludge management where domestic sewage sludge (biosolids) is beneficially reused (nutrient builder or soil conditioner) and which is not physically located in the confines of domestic sewage treatment works, or areas that are in compliance with Section 405 (Disposal of Sewage Sludge) of the ***Clean Water Act (CWA)***.
8. Any inactive coal mining operation if:
    a. The performance bond issued to the facility by the appropriate Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) authority has been released from applicable state or federal reclamation requirements after December 17, 1990.
    b. The mine does not have a discharge of stormwater that comes in contact with any overburden, raw material, intermediate products, finished products, byproducts, or waste products located on the site of the facility.
9. Closed ***landfills*** that are capped and stabilized, in compliance with Chapter 173-304 WAC, and in which no significant materials or industrial ***pollutants*** 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 §129; the operator of the facility must apply for an individual NPDES permit or seek coverage under an industry-specific ***general permit*** for those stormwater discharges.

    Below is a list of categories of industries specified in 40 CFR subchapter N for which at least one subpart includes stormwater effluent limitations guidelines or NSPS. Industries included in this list should review the subchapter N 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 §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 §122.27.
3. Industrial activities operated by any department, agency, or instrumentality of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government of the United States, or another entity, such as a private contractor, performing industrial activity for any such department, agency, or instrumentality.
4. Facilities located on "Indian Country" as defined in 18 USC §1151, except portions of the Puyallup Reservation as noted below.

   Indian Country includes:

   a. All land within any Indian Reservation notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation. This includes all federal, tribal, and Indian and non-Indian privately owned land within the reservation.
   b. All off-reservation Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.
   c. All off-reservation federal trust lands held for Native American Tribes.

   Puyallup Exception: Following the "Puyallup Tribes of Indians Land Settlement Act of 1989," 25 USC §1773; the permit does apply to land within the Puyallup Reservation except for discharges to surface water on land held in trust by the federal government.
5. Any facility authorized to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity under an existing NPDES individual or other general permit.
6. All ***construction activities***. Operators of these construction activities shall seek coverage under the Construction Stormwater General Permit or an individual NPDES permit for stormwater associated with construction activity.
7. Facilities that discharge to a waterbody with a ***control plan***, unless this general permit adequately provides the level of protection required by the control plan.
8. ***New dischargers*** to a waterbody listed pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA, unless the Permittee meets the requirements of Condition S6.B.
9. Hazardous waste landfills subject to 40 CFR §445, subpart A.

E. Discharges to Ground

1. For sites with a ***discharge point*** to groundwater the terms and conditions of this permit shall apply. However, permittees are not required to sample on-site discharges to ground (e.g., infiltration), unless specifically required by Ecology (Condition G12).

2. Facilities with a discharge point to groundwater through an ***Underground Injection Control well*** shall comply with any applicable requirements of the Underground Injection Control (UIC) regulations, Chapter 173-218 WAC.

F. Conditional "No Exposure" Exemption

1. A facility engaged in industrial activity may qualify for a Conditional “No Exposure” Exemption (CNE) if there is no exposure of industrial materials and activities to rain, snow, snow melt, and/or runoff.

   Industrial materials and activities include, but are not limited to, ***material handling*** equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, and final products, or waste products.

   Material handling activities include storage, loading and unloading, transport, or conveyance of any raw materials, intermediate product, by-product, final products, or waste products.

2. To determine if you qualify for a CNE, eleven questions must be answered and certified that none of the following materials or activities are, or will be in foreseeable future, exposed to precipitationIndustrial Stormwater General Permit webpage:

   A. Is anyone using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment in an area that is exposed to stormwater, or are there areas where residuals from using, storing or cleaning industrial machinery or equipment remain and are exposed to stormwater?

   B. Are there materials or residuals on the ground or in stormwater inlets from spills/leaks?

   C. Are materials or products from past industrial activity exposed to precipitation?

   D. Is material handling equipment used/stored (except adequately maintained vehicles)?

   E. Are materials or products exposed to precipitation during loading/unloading or transporting activities?

   F. Are materials or products stored outdoors (except final products intended for outside use, e.g., new cars, where exposure to storm water does not result in the discharge of pollutants)?

   G. Are materials contained in open, deteriorated or leaking storage drums, barrels, tanks, and similar containers?

   H. Are materials or products handled/stored on roads or railways owned or maintained by the discharger?

   I. Is waste material exposed to precipitation (except waste in covered, non-leaking containers, e.g., dumpsters)?

   J. Does the application or disposal of process wastewater occur (unless otherwise permitted)?

   K. Is there particulate matter or visible deposits of residuals from roof stacks/vents not otherwise regulated, i.e., under an air quality control permit, and evident in the storm water outflow?

3. To apply for an exemption, an electronic application must be submitted to Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal (WQWebPortal). The WQWebPortal can accessed at https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance.

    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 to Ecology, a complete and accurate ***Notice of Intent (NOI)*** using Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Coverage Notice of Intent form as follows:

    a. Existing Facilities

        i. Unpermitted existing facilities that require coverage under this permit shall submit a complete and accurate permit application to Ecology.

        ii. Existing facilities are facilities in operation prior to the effective date of this permit, January 1, 2020.

    b. New Facilities

        New facilities are facilities that begin operation on or after the effective date of this permit, January 1, 2020. All unpermitted new facilities shall*:*

        i. Submit a complete and accurate permit application to Ecology at least 60 days before the commencement of stormwater discharge from the facility.

        ii. The application shall include certification that the facility has met the applicable public notice and ***State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)*** requirements in WAC 173-226-200(f).

    c. Electronic Submittal

        Use the Water Quality Permitting Portal (WQWebPortal) to submit a complete application for coverage to Ecology.

        For more information about the WQWebPortal, visit: https://secureaccess.wa.gov/ecy/wqwebportal/.

To access the WQWebPortal, you must first register for Secure Access Washington (SAW). For additional information about SAW, visit: https://support.secureaccess.wa.gov/.

B. Modification of Permit Coverage

A Permittee anticipating a significant process change, or otherwise requesting a modification of permit coverage, shall submit a complete Modification of Coverage Form to Ecology. The Permittee shall:

1. Apply for modification of coverage at least 60 days before implementing a significant process change; or 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.

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 notice of revocation.

S3. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

A. General Requirements

All Permittees and applicants for coverage under this permit shall implement a ***Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)*** developed by ***qualified personnel*** as follows:

1. The SWPPP shall specify the ***Best Management Practices (BMPs)*** necessary to:
    a. Provide ***All Known, Available, and Reasonable methods of prevention, control, and Treatment (AKART)*** of *stormwater pollution*.
    b. Ensure the discharge does not cause or contribute to a violation of the Water Quality Standards.
    c. Comply with applicable federal technology-based treatment requirements under 40 CFR § 125.3.
2. Proper selection and use of ***Stormwater Management Manuals (SWMM).***

    BMPs shall be consistent with:

    a. *2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington*, for sites west of the crest of the Cascade Mountains; **or**
    b. *2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington*, for sites east of the crest of the Cascade Mountains; **or**
    c. Revisions to the manuals in S3.A.3. a & b, or other stormwater management guidance documents or manuals which provide an equivalent level of ***pollution*** prevention, that are approved by Ecology and incorporated into this permit in accordance with the permit modification requirements of WAC 173-226-230. For purposes of this section, the documents listed in Appendix 10 of the August 1, *2019 Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit* are hereby incorporated into this permit; **or**
    d. Documentation in the SWPPP that the BMPs selected are ***demonstrably equivalent*** to practices contained in stormwater technical manuals approved by Ecology, including the proper selection, implementation, and maintenance of all applicable and appropriate best management practices for on-site pollution control.

3. Update of the SWPPP

    a. The Permittee shall modify the SWPPP if the owner/operator or the applicable local or state regulatory authority determines during inspections or investigations that the SWPPP is, or would be, ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site. The Permittee shall modify the SWPPP:

        i. As necessary to include additional or modified BMPs designed to correct problems identified.

        ii. To correct the deficiencies identified in writing from Ecology within 30 days of notice.

    b. The Permittee shall modify the SWPPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the facility that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from the facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged.

    c. If a Permittee covered under the 2015 ISGP needs to update their SWPPP to be consistent with the 2020 ISGP, the update shall be completed by January 30, 2020.

4. Other Pollution Control Plans

    The Permittee may incorporate by reference applicable portions of plans prepared for other purposes at their facility. Plans or portions of plans incorporated by reference into a SWPPP become enforceable requirements of this permit and must be available along with the SWPPP, as required in S9.F. A Pollution Prevention Plan prepared under the Hazardous Waste Reduction Act, Chapter 70.95C RCW, is an example of such a plan.

5. Signatory Requirements

    The Permittee shall sign and certify all SWPPPs in accordance with General Condition G2, each time they revise or modify a SWPPP to comply with Conditions S3.A.4 (Update of the SWPPP), S7 (Inspections) or S8 (Corrective Actions). The SWPPP Certification Form is contained in Appendix 3 of this permit and on Ecology's industrial stormwater website.

B. Specific SWPPP Requirements

The SWPPP shall contain a site map, a detailed assessment of the facility, a detailed description of the BMPs, Spill Prevention and Emergency Cleanup Plan, and a sampling plan. The Permittee shall identify any parts of the SWPPP which the facility wants to claim as confidential business information.

1. The site map shall identify(site map may be multiple pages if needed):

    a. The scale or include relative distances between significant structures and drainage systems.

    b. The size of the property in acres.

    c. The location and extent of all buildings, structures and all impervious surfaces.

    d. Direction of stormwater flow (use arrows).

    e. Locations of all structural source control BMPs.

    f. Locations of all receiving water (including wetlands and drainage ditches) in the immediate vicinity of the facility.

g. Conditionally approved non-stormwater discharges.

h. Areas of existing and potential soil ***erosion*** that could result in the discharge of a ***significant amount*** of turbidity, sediment, or other pollutants.

i. Locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, catch basins, vaults, ponds, swales, etc.

j. Locations of actual and potential pollutant sources.

k. Locations of all stormwater monitoring points.

l. The stormwater drainage areas for each stormwater discharge point off site (including discharges to groundwater).

m. Locations of stormwater inlets and outfalls with a unique identification number for each sampling point and discharge point, indicating any that are identified as substantially identical, and identify, by name, any other party other than the Permittee that owns any stormwater drainage or discharge structures.

n. Combined sewers or MS4s and where stormwater discharges to them.

o. Locations of fueling and ***vehicle*** maintenance areas.

p. Locations and sources of run-on to your site from adjacent properties that may contain pollutants.

2. The facility assessment shall include a description of the facility; an inventory of facility activities and equipment that contribute to or have the potential to contribute any pollutants to stormwater; and, an inventory of materials that contribute to or have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater.

   a. The facility description shall describe:

      i. The industrial activities conducted at the site.

      ii. Regular business hours and seasonal variations in business hours or industrial activities.

      iii. The general layout of the facility including buildings and storage of raw materials, and the flow of goods and materials through the facility.

   b. The inventory of industrial activities shall identify all areas associated with industrial activities (see Table 1) that have been or may potentially be sources of pollutants, including, but not limited to, the following:

      i. Loading and unloading of dry bulk materials or liquids.

      ii. Outdoor storage of materials or products.

      iii. Outdoor manufacturing and processing.

      iv. On-site dust or particulate generating processes.

      v. On-site waste treatment, storage, or disposal.

      vi. Vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, and/or cleaning (includes washing).

      vii. Roofs or other surfaces exposed to ***air emissions*** from a manufacturing building or a process area.

viii. Roofs or other surfaces composed of materials that may be mobilized by stormwater (e.g., galvanized roofs, galvanized fences).

c. The inventory of materials shall list:

i. The types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff and could result in stormwater pollution.

ii. A short narrative for each material describing the potential of the pollutant to be present in stormwater discharges. The Permittee shall update this narrative when data become available to verify the presence or absence of these pollutants.

iii. A narrative description of any potential sources of pollutants from past activities, materials and spills that were previously handled, treated, stored, or disposed of in a manner to allow ongoing exposure to stormwater. Include the method and location of on-site storage or disposal. List significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants.

3. The SWPPP shall identify specific individuals by name or by title within the organization (pollution prevention team) whose responsibilities include: SWPPP development, implementation, maintenance, and modification.

4. Best Management Practices (BMPs)

a. General BMP Requirements

The Permittee shall describe each BMP selected to eliminate or reduce the potential to contaminate stormwater and prevent violations of water quality standards. The SWPPP must explain in detail how and where the selected BMPs will be implemented.

b. The Permittee shall include each of the following mandatory BMPs in the SWPPP and implement the BMPs. The Permittee may omit individual BMPs if site conditions render the BMP unnecessary or infeasible and the Permittee provides alternative and equally effective BMPs. The Permittee must justify each BMP omission in the SWPPP.

i. ***Operational Source Control BMPs***

1) The SWPPP shall include the Operational ***Source Control BMPs*** listed as "applicable" in Ecology's SWMMs, or other guidance documents or manuals approved in accordance with S3.A.3.c.

2) **Good Housekeeping:** The SWPPP shall include BMPs that define ongoing maintenance and cleanup, as appropriate, of areas which may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges. The SWPPP shall include the schedule/frequency for completing each housekeeping task, based upon industrial activity, sampling results and observations made during inspections. The Permittee shall:

a) Vacuum paved surfaces with a vacuum sweeper (or a sweeper with a vacuum attachment) to remove accumulated pollutants a minimum of once per quarter.

b) Identify and control all on-site sources of dust to minimize stormwater contamination from the deposition of dust on areas exposed to precipitation.

c) Inspect and maintain bag houses monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior bag houses.

d) Keep all dumpsters under cover or fit with a storm resistant lid that must remain closed when not in use. (Tarps are not considered storm resistant.)

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, 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) Clean up spills and leaks immediately (e.g., using absorbents, vacuuming, etc.) to prevent the discharge of pollutants.

4) **Spill Prevention and Emergency Cleanup Plan (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 hazardous substances, petroleum/oil liquids, and other chemical solid or liquid materials that have potential to contaminate stormwater on an impervious surface that is surrounded with a containment berm or dike that is capable of containing 10% of the total enclosed tank volume or 110% of the volume contained in the largest tank, whichever is greater, or use double-walled tanks.

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. Facilities with a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan (SPCCP) must have enough oil absorbents capable of absorbing the minimum anticipated spill amount or potential discharge volume identified in that plan if more than 15 gallons.

   ii) A storm drain plug or cover kit.

   iii) A non-water containment boom, a minimum of 10 feet in length with a 12-gallon absorbent capacity.

   iv) A non-metallic shovel.

   v) Two 5-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 vehicles 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 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 groundwaters of the State. The Permittee can find BMPs to identify and eliminate illicit discharges in Volume IV of Ecology's SWMM for Western Washington and Chapter 8 of the SWMM for Eastern Washington.

Water from washing vehicles or equipment, buildings, pavement, steam cleaning and/or pressure washing is considered process wastewater. The Permittee must not allow this process wastewater to 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 BMPs***

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 BMPs that include the addition of chemicals to provide treatment.

iv. Stormwater Peak Runoff Rate and Volume Control BMPs

Facilities with ***new development*** or redevelopment shall evaluate whether flow control BMPs are necessary to satisfy the state's AKART requirements, and prevent violations of water quality standards. If flow control BMPs are required, they shall be selected according to S3.A.3.

v. ***Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs***

The SWPPP shall include BMPs necessary to prevent the erosion of soils and other earthen materials (crushed rock/gravel, etc.), control off-site sedimentation, and prevent violations of water quality standards. The Permittee shall implement and maintain:

1) Sediment control BMPs such as ***detention*** or retention ponds or traps, vegetated filter strips, bioswales, or other permanent sediment control BMPs to minimize ***sediment*** loads in stormwater discharges.

2) Filtration BMPs to remove solids from catch basins, sumps or other stormwater collection and conveyance system components (catch basin filter inserts, filter socks, modular canisters, sand filtration, centrifugal separators, etc.).

5. Sampling Plan

   The SWPPP shall include a sampling plan. The plan shall:

   a. Identify points of discharge to surface water, storm sewers, or discrete groundwater infiltration locations, such as dry wells or detention ponds.

   b. Include documentation of why applicable parameters are not sampled at each discharge point per S4.B.3 (if applicable). The required documentation includes:

      i. Location of which discharge points the Permittee does not sample applicable parameters because the pollutant concentrations are substantially identical to a discharge point being sampled.

      ii. General industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of each discharge point.

      iii. Best Management Practices conducted in the drainage area of each discharge point.

      iv. Exposed materials located in the drainage area of each discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges.

      v. Impervious surfaces in the drainage area that could affect the percolation of stormwater runoff into the ground (e.g., asphalt, crushed rock, grass).

      vi. Reasons why the Permittee expects the discharge points to discharge substantially identical effluents.

   c. Identify each sampling location by its unique identifying number such as A1, A2.

   d. Identify staff responsible for conducting stormwater sampling.

   e. Specify procedures for sample collection and handling.

   f. Specify procedures for sending samples to a laboratory.

   g. Identify parameters for analysis, holding times and preservatives, laboratory ***quantitation levels***, and analytical methods.

   h. Specify the procedure for submitting results to Ecology.

S4. GENERAL SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Requirements

The Permittee shall conduct sampling of stormwater in accordance with this permit and the SWPPP.

B. Sampling Requirements

1. Sample Timing and Frequency

   a. The Permittee shall sample the discharge from each designated location at least once per quarter:

      1st Quarter = January, February, and March

      2nd Quarter = April, May, and June

3rd Quarter = July, August, and September

4th Quarter = October, November, and December

b. Permittees shall sample the stormwater discharge from the ***first fall storm event*** each year. First fall storm event means the first time on or after September 1st of each year that precipitation occurs and results in a stormwater discharge from a facility.

c. Permittees shall collect samples within the first 12 hours of stormwater discharge events. If it is not possible to collect a sample within the first 12 hours of a stormwater discharge event, the Permittee must collect the sample as soon as practicable after the first 12 hours, and keep documentation with the sampling records (Condition S4.B.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).

f. 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.

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.

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. Ecology may require sampling points located in areas where unsafe conditions prevent regular sampling be moved to areas where regular sampling can occur.

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. The Permittee may be required to provide additional information to Ecology prior to changing sampling locations.

3. Substantially Identical Discharge Points

a. The Permittee shall sample each distinct point of discharge off-site except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as a ***substantially identical discharge point*** per S3.B.5.b. If applicable, the Permittee is only required to monitor applicable parameters at one of the substantially identical discharge points.

The Permittee shall notify Ecology of any changes or updates to sample locations, discharge points, and/or outfalls by submitting an "Industrial Stormwater General Permit Discharge/Sample Point Update Form" to Ecology.

4. Sample Documentation

   For each stormwater sample taken, the Permittee shall record the following information and retain it on-site for Ecology review:

   a. Sample date

   b. Sample time

   c. A notation describing if the Permittee collected the sample within the first 12 hours of stormwater discharge events; or, if it is unknown (e.g., discharge was occurring during start of regular business hours).

   d. An explanation of why the permittee could not collect a sample within the first 12 hours of a stormwater discharge event, if it was not possible. Or, if it is unknown, an explanation of why it is unknown if a sample was collected within or outside the first 12 hours of stormwater discharge.

   e. Sample location (using SWPPP identifying number)

   f. Method of sampling, and method of sample preservation, if applicable.

   g. Individual who performed the sampling

5. Laboratory Documentation

   The Permittee shall retain laboratory reports on-site for Ecology review and shall ensure that all laboratory reports providing data for all parameters include the following information:

   a. Date 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

   h. Reporting units

   i. Sample result

   j. Quality assurance/quality control data

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

7. The Permittee can reduce monitoring to once a year for a period of three years (12 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. The annual sample must be taken during the 4th quarter. A facility may average the annual sample with any other samples taken over the course of the 4th quarter. The annual sample does not include the first fall storm event.

d. A Permittee whose annual sample exceeds the benchmark during consistent attainment is no longer allowed to claim consistent attainment. The Permittee must begin sampling in accordance with S4.B.

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

9. Suspension of sampling based on consistent attainment does not apply to pollutant parameters subject to "report only" requirements, oil sheen, or numeric effluent limits based on federal Effluent Limitation Guidelines (Condition S5) or Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (Condition S6).

C. Analytical Procedures for Sampling Requirements

The Permittee shall ensure that analytical methods used to meet the sampling requirements in this permit conform to the latest revision of the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants contained in 40 CFR § 136, unless specified otherwise in this permit.

D. Laboratory Accreditation

1. The Permittee shall ensure that all analytical data required by Ecology is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of, Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories, Chapter 173-50 WAC.

2. ***Turbidity*** and pH are exempt from this requirement, unless the laboratory must be registered or accredited for any other parameter.

S5. BENCHMARKS, EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND SPECIFIC SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

A. Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements

1. Permittees shall sample their stormwater discharges as specified in Condition S4 and as specified in Table 2.

2. Additional requirements apply to specific industrial categories (S5.B), facilities subject to effluent limitation guidelines (S5.C), and certain discharges to impaired waterbodies (S6).

   If a Permittee's discharge exceeds a benchmark listed in Table 2, the Permittee shall take the actions specified in Condition S8.

Table 2: Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements Applicable to All Facilities

Parameter	Units	Benchmark Value	Analytical Method	Laboratory Quantitation Level [a]	Minimum Sampling Frequency [b]
Turbidity	NTU	25	EPA 180.1 Meter	0.5	1/quarter
pH	Standard Units	Between 5.0 and 9.0	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 discharge monitoring report. The permittee must also upload the QA/QC documentation from the lab on the QL development.

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

[c] Permittees shall use either a calibrated pH meter or narrow-range pH indicator paper with a resolution of ± 0.5 SU or better.

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.

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 (325xxx), Food and Kindred Products (311xxx-312xxx)					
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	0.01	1/quarter
2. Primary Metals(331xxx), Metals Mining (2122xx), Automobile Salvage and Scrap Recycling (42314x and 42393x), Metals Fabricating (332xxx), Machinery Manufacturing (333xxx)					
Lead, Total	µg/L	64.6	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel Fraction)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	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	0.02	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	64.6	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
Mercury, Total	µg/L	1.4	EPA 1631E	0.0005	1/quarter
Selenium, Total	µg/L	5.0	EPA 200.8	1.0	1/quarter
Silver, Total	µg/L	3.4	EPA 200.8	0.2	1/quarter
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel Fraction)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	1/quarter
4. Air Transportation[c] (481xxx)					
Total Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	2.1	SM4500-NH3- GH	0.02	1/quarter
BOD_5	mg/L	30	SM 5210B	2	1/quarter
COD	mg/L	120	SM5220-D	10	1/quarter

Parameter	Units	Benchmark Value	Analytical Method	Laboratory Quantitation Level [a]	Minimum Sampling Frequency [b]
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	0.25	1/quarter
5. Timber Product Industry (321xxx), Paper and Allied Products (322xxx), Wood Product Manufacturing (321xxx)					
COD	mg/L	120	SM5220-D	10	1/quarter
TSS	mg/L	100	SM2540-D	5	1/quarter
6. Transportation (482xxx-485xxx), Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (4247xx), Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (336xxx), Construction, Transportation, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing (53421)					
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel Fraction)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	1/quarter
7. Coal Mining (2121xx), Oil and Gas Extraction (2111xx), Nonmetallic Mining and Quarrying, except Fuels (2123xx), Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (324xxx), Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (327xxx), Steam Electric Power Generation					
TSS	mg/L	100	SM2540-D	5	1/quarter
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel Fraction)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	1/quarter
8. Marine Industrial Construction (ECY003)					
Arsenic	µg/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
PAH compounds[e]	µg/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 610	10	1/quarter
p-cresol	µg/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 8270D	10	1/quarter
Phenol	µg/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 625.1	4.5	1/quarter
TSS	mg/L	100	SM2540-D	5	1/quarter
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel Fraction)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	1/quarter

[a] The Permittee shall ensure laboratory results comply with the quantitation level (QL) specified in the table. However, if an alternate method from 40 CFR Part 136 is sufficient to produce measurable results in the sample, the Permittee may use that method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method it must report the test method and QL on the discharge monitoring report. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required QL due to matrix effects, the Permittee must report the matrix-specific method detection level (MDL) and QL on the DMR. The permittee must also upload the QA/QC documentation from the lab on the QL development.

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

[c.] For airports where a single Permittee, or a combination of permitted facilities use more than 100,000 gallons of glycol-based deicing chemicals and/or 100 tons or more of urea on an average annual basis, monitor these additional five parameters in those discharge points that collect runoff from areas where deicing activities occur.

[d] A benchmark does not apply, but permittees must report the sampling result. "Report only" reporting may not be applied to consistent attainment. Ecology will use the data collected during this permit term to determine if the pollutants listed will need to be included in the next permit, and if so, develop benchmarks based on the data received and water quality criteria.

[e] PAH Comounds include: acenaphthene, acenaphthylene, anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(ghi)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, fluoranthene, fluorene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.

C. Landfills and Airports Subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines

1. Permittees with discharges from the following activities shall comply with the effluent limits and monitor as specified in Condition S4 and Tables 4 and 5.
2. The discharge of the pollutants at a level more than that identified and authorized by this permit for these activities shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.
3. Permittees operating non-hazardous waste landfills subject to the provisions of 40 CFR §445 Subpart B shall not exceed the effluent limits[4] listed in Table 4.

[4] As set forth in 40 CFR §445 Subpart B, these numeric effluent limits apply to contaminated stormwater discharges from Municipal Solid Waste Landfills that have not been closed in accordance with 40 CFR §258.60, and to contaminated stormwater discharges from those landfills that are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR §257 except for discharges from any of the following facilities: (a) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives only wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill; (b) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations, when the landfill receives wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation directly associated with the landfill and also receives other wastes, provided that the other wastes received for disposal are generated by a facility that is subject to the same provisions in 40 CFR Subchapter N as the industrial or commercial operation, or that the other wastes received are of similar nature to the wastes generated by the industrial or commercial operation; (c) landfills operated in conjunction with CWT facilities subject to 40 CFR §437, so long as the CWT facility commingles the landfill wastewater with other non-landfill wastewater for discharge. A landfill directly associated with a CWT facility is subject to this part if the CWT facility discharges landfill wastewater separately from other CWT wastewater or commingles the wastewater from its landfill only with wastewater from other landfills; or (d) landfills operated in conjunction with other industrial or commercial operations when the landfill receives wastes from public service activities, so long as the company owning the landfill does not receive a fee or other remuneration for the disposal service.

Table 4: Effluent Limits Applicable to Non-Hazardous Waste Landfills Subject to 40 CFR Part 445 Subpart B

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly [a]	Maximum Daily [b]	Analytical Method [c]	Laboratory Quantitation Level [d]	Minimum Sampling Frequency [e]
BOD_5	mg/L	37	140	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	0.02	1/quarter
Alpha Terpineol	µg/L	16	33	EPA 625.1	N/A [f]	1/quarter
Benzoic Acid	µg/L	71	120	EPA 625.1	N/A [f]	1/quarter
p-Cresol (4-methylphenol)	µg/L	14	25	EPA 8270D	10	1/quarter
Phenol	µg/L	15	26	EPA 625.1	4.5	1/quarter
Zinc, Total	µg/L	110	200	EPA 200.8	2.5	1/quarter
pH	SU	Between 6.0 and 9.0		Meter	±0.1	1/quarter

a. Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured. If only one sample is taken during the calendar month, the average monthly effluent limitation applies to that sample. If only one sample is taken during the reporting period, the average monthly effluent limitation applies to that sample.

b. Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. The daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day; this does not apply to pH.

c. Or other equivalent EPA-approved method with the same or lower quantitation level.

d. The Permittee shall ensure laboratory results comply with the quantitation level (QL) specified in the table. However, if an alternate method from 40 CFR §136 is sufficient to produce measurable results in the sample, the Permittee may use that method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method it must report the test method and QL on the discharge monitoring report. The permittee must also upload the QA/QC documentation from the lab on the QL development.

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

f EPA method 625.1 does not list quantitation levels for this pollutant. Reporting limits will be performance based and laboratory reporting levels must be included on the DMR.

4. Permittees operating airlines and airports subject to provisions of 40 CFR §449 shall comply with the following:

   a. ***Airfield Pavement*** Deicing. Existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures (***annual non-propeller aircraft departures***) that discharge wastewater associated with airfield pavement ***deicing*** commingled with stormwater must either use non-urea-containing deicers[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	0.02	1/quarter

a. Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. The daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

b. Or other equivalent *EPA*-approved method with the same or lower quantitation level.

c. The Permittee shall ensure laboratory results comply with the quantitation level (QL) specified in the table. However, if an alternate method from 40 CFR Part 136 is sufficient to produce measurable results in the sample, the Permittee may use that method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method it must report the test method and QL on the discharge monitoring report. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required QL due to matrix effects, the Permittee must report the matrix-specific method detection level (MDL) and QL on the DMR. The permittee must also upload the QA/QC documentation from the lab on the QL development.

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

D. Conditionally Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

1. The categories and sources of non-stormwater discharges identified in Condition S5.D.2, below, are conditionally authorized, provided:

   a. The discharge is otherwise consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit, including Condition S5, S6, and S10.

   b. The Permittee conducts the following assessment for each non-stormwater discharge (except for S5.D.2.a & f) and documents the assessment in the SWPPP, consistent with Condition S3.B.2. The Permittee shall:

      i. Identify each source.

      ii. Identify the location of the discharge into the stormwater collection system.

      iii. Characterize the discharge including estimated flows or flow volume, and likely pollutants which may be present.

[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).

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

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

vi. Identify appropriate BMPs for each discharge to control pollutants and or flow volumes.

2. Conditionally authorized non-stormwater discharges include:

   a. Discharges from emergency firefighting activities.

   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 groundwater or spring water.

   g. Discharges associated with dewatering of foundations, footing drains, or utility vaults where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents.

   h. Incidental windblown mist from cooling towers that collects on rooftops or areas adjacent to the cooling tower. This does not include intentional discharges from cooling towers such as piped cooling tower blow down or drains.

E. Prohibited Discharges

Unless authorized by a separate NPDES or state waste discharge permit, the following discharges are prohibited:

1. The discharge of process wastewater is not authorized. Stormwater that 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.

B. Eligibility for Coverage of New Discharges to Impaired Waters

Facilities that meet the definition of new discharger and discharge to a ***303(d)-listed waterbody*** (Category 5), or an impaired waterbody with an ***applicable TMDL*** (Category 4A), or a pollution control program for sediment cleanup (i.e., a Category 4B sediment-impaired waterbody) are not eligible for coverage under this permit unless the facility:

1. Prevents all exposure to stormwater of the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired, and retains documentation of procedures taken to prevent exposure onsite with its SWPPP; **or**
2. Documents that the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired is not present at the facility, and retains documentation of this finding with the SWPPP; **or**
3. Provides Ecology with data showing that the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, and retain such data onsite with its SWPPP. The facility must provide data and other technical information to Ecology sufficient to demonstrate:
    a. For discharges to waters without an EPA approved or established TMDL, that the discharge of the pollutant for which the water is impaired will meet instream water quality criteria at the point of discharge to the waterbody; or
    b. For discharges to waters with an EPA approved or established TMDL, that there are sufficient remaining ***wasteload allocations*** in an EPA approved or established TMDL to allow industrial stormwater discharge and that existing dischargers to the waterbody are subject to compliance schedules designed to bring the waterbody into attainment with water quality standards.

Facilities are eligible for coverage under this permit if Ecology issues permit coverage based upon an affirmative determination that the discharge will not cause or contribute to the existing impairment.

C. Additional Sampling Requirements and Effluent Limits for Discharges to Certain Impaired Waters and Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Sites

1. Permittees discharging to a 303(d)-listed waterbody (Category 5), either directly or indirectly through a stormwater drainage system, shall comply with the applicable sampling requirements and numeric effluent limits in Table 6. If a discharge point is subject to an impaired waterbody effluent limit (Condition S6.C) for a parameter that also has a benchmark, the effluent limit supersedes the benchmark. Permittees discharging to a 303(d) – listed waterbody (Category 5) that was not 303(d)-listed at the time of 2015 permit coverage shall comply with the applicable sampling requirements and numeric effluent limits in Table 6 as soon as possible, but no later than January 1, 2022.

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.

Table 6: Sampling and Effluent Limits Applicable to Discharges to 303(d)-listed Waters

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily[a]		Analytical Method [b]	Laboratory Quantitation Level [c]	Sampling Frequency[d]
		Freshwater	Marine			
Turbidity	NTUs	25	25	EPA 180.1 Meter	0.5	1/quarter
pH	SU	[i]	Between 7.0 and 8.5	Meter	±0.1	1/quarter
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	# colonies/ 100 mL	Report Only[h]	Report Only[h]	SM 9222D	20 CFU/ 100 mL	1/quarter
E. coli	# colonies/ 100 mL	Report Only[h]	N/A	EPA 1603	20 CFU/ 100 mL	1/quarter
Enterococci	# colonies/ 100 mL	N/A	Report Only[h]	EPA 1600	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	0.02	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	[g]	[g]	EPA 625.1	10.8	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 discharge monitoring report. If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required QL due to matrix effects, the Permittee must report the matrix-specific method detection level (MDL) and QL on the DMR. The permittee must also upload the QA/QC documentation from the lab on the QL development.

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

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

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

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

h. A numeric effluent limit does not apply, but Permittees must sample according to Table 6. 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, animal products):

4) Implement operational source control BMPs to prevent bacterial contamination from any known sources of fecal coliform bacteria (e.g., animal waste);

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

i The effluent limit for a Permittee who discharges to a freshwater body 303(d)-listed for pH is: Between 6.0 and 8.5, if the 303(d)-listing is for high pH only; Between 6.5 and 9.0, if the 303(d)-listing is for low pH only; and Between 6.5 and 8.5 if the 303(d)-listing is for both low and high pH. All pH effluent limits are applied end-of-pipe.

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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 Table 6.

   c. If the waterbody is not listed within Category 5 (sediment medium) where the outfall discharges to the waterbody, the discharge is subject to the TSS benchmark in Table 7. If a discharge exceeds the TSS benchmark, the Permittee shall comply with Condition S8.

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[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; Category 4A (Sediment) portions of Bellingham Bay (Inner); and the Everett/Port Gardener, Oakland Bay/Shelton Harbor, and Port Angeles Harbor sediment cleanup areas, as mapped on Ecology's ISGP website. All references to Category 4A, 4B and 5 pertain to the 2012 EPA-approved Water Quality Assessment.

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 discharge monitoring report. The permittee must also upload the QA/QC documentation from the lab on the QL development.

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

d. Permittees shall remove accumulated solids from storm drain lines (including inlets, catch basins, sumps, conveyances lines, and oil/water separators) on or beneath your facility at least once in the term of the permit.

   Permittees shall conduct line cleaning operations (e.g., jetting, vacuuming, removal, loading, storage, and/or transport) using BMPs to prevent discharges of storm drain solids to surface waters of the State.

   Removed storm drain solids and liquids shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and documented in the SWPPP.

   i. If a Permittee can demonstrate, based on video inspection, in-line storm drain solids sampling, or other documentation, that storm drain line cleaning is not necessary to prevent downstream sediment contamination or recontamination, Ecology may waive this requirement by approving a modification of permit coverage.

   ii. Requests for line cleaning waivers must be accompanied by a modification of coverage form, and a detailed technical basis to support the request. The due date for line cleaning waiver requests is May 15, 2024.

e. Permittees shall sample and analyze storm drain solids in accordance with Table 8 at least once in the term of the permit. Storm drain solids must be collected/sampled from a representative catch basin, sump, pipe or other feature within the storm drain system that corresponds to the discharge point where total suspended solids samples are collected per Condition S6.C. Samples 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, etc.).

   i. If a Permittee can demonstrate that storm drain solids sampling and analysis is not feasible or not necessary, Ecology may waive this requirement by approving a modification of permit coverage.

ii. Requests for storm drain solids sampling and analysis waivers must be accompanied by a modification of coverage form, and a detailed technical basis to support the request. The due date for solids sampling and analysis waiver requests is May 15, 2021.

f. All storm drain solids sampling data shall be reported to Ecology on a Solids Monitoring Report (SMR) no later than the DMR due date for the reporting period in which the solids were sampled, in accordance with Condition S9.A. A copy of the lab report shall be submitted to Ecology with the SMR.

Table 8: Sampling and Analytical Procedures for Storm Drain Solids

Analyte	Method in Sediment	Quantitation Level [a]
Conventional Parameters		
Percent total solids	SM 2540G, or ASTM Method D 2216	NA
Total organic carbon	Puget Sound Estuary Protocols (PSEP 1997), or EPA 9060	0.1%
Grain size	Ecology Method Sieve and Pipette (ASTM 1997), ASTMD422, or PSEP 1986/2003	NA
Metals		
Antimony, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw [b]
Arsenic, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.1 mg/kg dw
Beryllium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw
Cadmium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw
Chromium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.5 mg/kg dw
Copper, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw
Lead, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw
Mercury, Total	EPA Method 1631E, or EPA Method 7471B	0.005 mg/kg dw
Nickel, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.1 mg/kg dw
Selenium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS) , EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.5 mg/kg dw
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

Analyte	Method in Sediment	Quantitation Level [a]
Organics		
PAH compounds [c]	EPA Method 8270 D	70 µg/kg dw
PCBs (aroclors), Total [d]	EPA Method 8082A	10 µg/kg dw
Petroleum Hydrocarbons		
NWTPH-Dx	NWTPH-Dx	25.0-100.0 mg/ kg dw

[a] The Permittee shall ensure laboratory results comply with the quantitation level (QL) specified in the table. However, if an alternate method is sufficient to produce measurable results in the sample, the Permittee may use that method for analysis. If the Permittee uses an alternative method it must report the test method and QL on the sediment monitoring report. The permittee must also upload the QA/QC documentation from the lab on the QL development. All results shall be reported. For values below the QL, or where a QL is not specified, report results at the method detection limit from the lab and the qualifier of "U" for undetected at that concentration. All results shall be reported. For values below the reporting limit, report results at the method detection limit from the lab and the qualifier of "U" for undetected at that concentration.

[b] dw = dry weight

[c] PAH compounds include: 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, 2-chloronaphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b, k)fluoranthene, benzo(ghi)perylene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, dibenzofuran, carbazole, chrysene, fluoranthene, fluorene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.

[d] Total = sum of PCB aroclors 1016+1221+1232+1242+1248+1254+1260

D. Requirements for Discharges to Waters with Applicable TMDLs

1. The Permittee shall comply with applicable TMDL determinations. Applicable TMDLs or TMDL determinations are TMDLs which have been completed by the issuance date of this permit, or which have been completed prior to the date that the Permittee's application is received by Ecology, whichever is later. Ecology will list the Permittee's requirements to comply with this condition on the letter of permit coverage.
2. TMDL requirements associated with TMDLs completed after the issuance date of this permit only become effective if they are imposed through an administrative order issued by Ecology.
3. Where Ecology has established a TMDL wasteload allocation and sampling requirements for the Permittee's discharge, the Permittee shall comply with all requirements of the TMDL 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.

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.

d. A summary report and a schedule of implementation of the remedial actions that the Permittee plans to take if the site inspection indicates that the site is out of compliance. The remedial actions taken must meet the requirements of the SWPPP and the permit.

e. Name, title, and signature of the person conducting site inspection; and the following statement: "I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

f. Certification and signature of the person described in Condition G2.A, or a duly authorized representative of the facility, in accordance with Condition G2.B and D.

D. Reports of Non-Compliance

The Permittee shall prepare reports of non-compliance identified during an inspection in accordance with the requirements of Condition S9.E.

S8. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

A. Implementation of Source Control and Treatment BMPs from Previous Permit

In addition to the Corrective Action Requirements of S8.B-D, Permittees shall implement any applicable Level 1, 2 or 3 Responses required by the previous Industrial Stormwater General Permit(s). Permittees shall continue to operate and/or maintain any source control or treatment BMPs related to Level 1, 2 or 3 Responses implemented prior to the effective date of this permit.

B. Level One Corrective Actions – Operational Source Control BMPs

Permittees that exceed any applicable benchmark value(s) in Table 2, Table 3, and/or Table 7 for any quarter during a calendar year shall complete a Level 1 Corrective Action for each parameter exceeded in accordance with the following:

1. Within 14 days of receipt of sampling results that indicate a benchmark exceedance during a given 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 applicable BMPs from the appropriate Stormwater Management Manual.

[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.

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)

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 the SWPPP using the SWPPP Certification Form found on page 63 of this permit, and fully implement the revised SWPPP according to Permit Condition S3 and the applicable Stormwater Management Manual as soon as possible, but no later than August 31st of the following year.

   a. If installation of necessary structural source control BMPs is not feasible by August 31st of the following year, Ecology may approve additional time, by approving a Modification of Permit Coverage.

   b. If installation of structural source control BMPs is not feasible or not necessary to prevent discharges that may cause or contribute to a violation of a water quality standard, Ecology may waive the requirement for additional structural source control BMPs by approving a Modification of Permit Coverage.

   c. To request a time extension or waiver, a Permittee shall submit a detailed explanation of why it is making the request (technical basis), and a Modification of Coverage 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 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.

4. Summarize the Level 3 Corrective Actions (planned or taken) in the Annual Report (Condition S9.B). Include information on how monitoring, assessment or evaluation information was (or will be) used to determine whether existing treatment BMPs will be modified/enhanced, or if new/additional treatment BMPs will be installed.
5. **Level 3 Deadline:** The Permittee shall sign/certify and fully implement the revised SWPPP according to Permit Condition S3 and the applicable Stormwater Management Manual as soon as possible, but no later than September 30th of the following year.
    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. Electronic Reporting Requirements

The Permittee shall submit all NOIs, NOTs, Noncompliance Reports, Annual Reports, DMRs, and other reporting information as required electronically, unless you have a received a waiver from Ecology. All information required to be submitted shall be submitted through Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal.

If you are unable to submit electronically (for example, you do **not** have access to the internet), you must contact Ecology to request an Electronic Reporting Waiver form and submit the completed form to Ecology.

B. Discharge Monitoring Reports

1. The Permittee shall submit sampling data obtained during each reporting period on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or a Solids Monitoring 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

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, Washington 98504-7696

4. The first full quarter following permit coverage, the Permittee shall submit a DMR each reporting period, whether or not the facility discharged stormwater from the site.
   a. If no stormwater sample was obtained from the site during a given reporting period, the Permittee shall submit the DMR form indicating "no sample obtained," or "no discharge during the quarter," with a written explanation as to why there was no sample taken or no discharge.
   b. If a Permittee has suspended sampling for a parameter due to consistent attainment, the Permittee shall submit a DMR and indicate that it has achieved consistent attainment for that parameter(s).
5. The Permittee must use the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application (unless otherwise specified in the permit) to submit all other written permit-required reports by the date specified in the permit unless a waiver has been granted under S9.B. If a

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

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

C. Annual Reports

1. The Permittee shall submit a complete and accurate Annual Report to the Department of Ecology no later than May 15th of each year using Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application, unless a waiver from electronic reporting has been granted according to S9.B.3. Annual Reports are not required if the Permittee didn't have permit coverage during the previous calendar year.
2. The annual report shall include corrective action documentation as required in S8.B-D. If corrective action is not yet completed at the time of submission of this annual report, the Permittee must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s).
3. Permittees shall include the following information with each annual report. The Permittee shall:
    a. Identify the condition triggering the need for corrective action review.
    b. Describe the problem(s) and identify the dates they were discovered.
    c. Summarize any Level 1, 2 or 3 corrective actions completed during the previous calendar year and include the dates it completed the corrective actions.
    d. Describe the status of any Level 2 or 3 corrective actions triggered during the previous calendar year, and identify the date it expects to complete corrective actions.
    e. Primary airport Permittees with at least 1,000 annual jet departures shall include a certification statement in each annual report that it does not use airfield deicing products that contain urea. Alternatively, Permittees shall meet the numeric effluent limit for ammonia in Condition S5.C, Table 5.
4. Permittees shall retain a copy of all annual reports onsite for Ecology review.

D. Records Retention

1. The Permittee shall retain the following documents 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 pollutants by the Permittee, or when requested by Ecology.

3. The Permittee shall make all plans, documents, and records required by this permit immediately available to Ecology or the local jurisdiction upon request; or within 14 days of a written request from Ecology.

E. Additional Sampling by the Permittee

If the Permittee samples any pollutant at a designated sampling point more frequently than required by this permit, then the Permittee shall include the results in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's DMR.

If Permittees collect more than one sample during a 24-hour period, they must first calculate the daily average of the individual grab sample results collected during that 24-hour period; then use the daily average to calculate a quarterly average.

F. Reporting Permit Violations

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 local jurisdiction and 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.B.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 requirements for a written report on a case-by-case basis, if the immediate notification (S9.F.1.b) is received by Ecology within 24 hours.

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.

G. Public Access to SWPPP

The Permittee shall provide access to, or a copy of, the SWPPP to the public when requested in writing. Upon receiving a written request from the public for the SWPPP, the Permittee shall:

1. Provide a copy of the SWPPP to the requestor within 14 days of receipt of the written request; ***or***
2. Notify the requestor within ten days of receipt of the written request of the location and times within normal business hours when the requestor may view the SWPPP, and provide access to the SWPPP within 14 days of receipt of the written request; ***or***
3. If you provide a URL in your NOI where your SWPPP can be found, and maintain your current SWPPP at this URL, you will have complied with the public availability requirements for the SWPPP. To remain current, you must post any SWPPP modifications, records, and other reporting elements required for the permit term at the same URL as the main body of the SWPPP.

S10. COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

A. Discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of Surface Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC), Groundwater Quality Standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC), Sediment Management Standards (Chapter 173-204 WAC), and federal human health-based criteria for Washington (40 CFR 131.45). Discharges that are not in compliance with these standards are prohibited.

B. Ecology will presume compliance with water quality standards, unless discharge monitoring data or other site specific information demonstrates that a discharge causes or contributes to violation of water quality standards, when the Permittee is:

1. In full compliance with all permit conditions, including planning, sampling, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping conditions.
2. Fully implementing stormwater best management practices contained in stormwater technical manuals approved by the department, or practices that are demonstrably equivalent to practices contained in stormwater technical manuals approved by Ecology,

including the proper selection, implementation, and maintenance of all applicable and appropriate best management practices for on-site pollution control.

C. Prior to the discharge of stormwater and non-stormwater to waters of the State, the Permittee shall apply all known and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART). To comply with this condition, the Permittee shall prepare and implement an adequate SWPPP, with all applicable and appropriate BMPs, including the BMPs necessary to meet the standards identified in Condition S10.A, and shall install and maintain the BMPs in accordance with the SWPPP, applicable SWMMs, and the terms and conditions of this permit.

S11. PERMIT FEES

A. The Permittee shall pay permit fees assessed by Ecology and established in Chapter 173-224 WAC.

B. Ecology will continue to assess permit fees until it terminates a permit in accordance with Special Condition S13 or revoked in accordance with General Condition G5.

S12. SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Permittee shall not allow solid waste material or ***leachate*** to cause violations of the State Surface Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC), the Groundwater Quality Standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC) or the Sediment Management Standards (Chapter 173-204 WAC).

S13. NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT)

A. Conditions for a NOT

Ecology may approve a Notice of Termination (NOT) request when the Permittee meets one or more of the following conditions and Ecology determines that the discharges from the facility are no longer required to be covered under this permit:

1. All permitted stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity that are authorized by this permit cease because the industrial activity has ceased, and no significant materials or industrial pollutants remain exposed to stormwater.
2. The party that is responsible for permit coverage (signatory to application) sells or otherwise legally transfers responsibility for the industrial activity.
3. All stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity are prevented because the stormwater is redirected to a sanitary sewer, or discharged to ground (e.g., infiltration).

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 through the WQWebPortal.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

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

G2. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

A. All permit applications shall be signed:

1. In the case of corporations, by a ***responsible corporate officer***.
2. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner of a partnership.
3. In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.
4. In the case of a municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

B. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Ecology.
2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters.

C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph G2.B.2 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph G2.B.2 above shall be submitted to Ecology prior to, or together with, any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

D. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section shall make the following certification:

> "I certify under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

G3. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY

The Permittee shall allow an authorized representative of Ecology, upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law:

A. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records shall be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.

B. To have access to and copy, at reasonable times and at reasonable cost, any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.

C. To inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including sampling and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations regulated or required under this permit.

D. To sample or monitor, at reasonable times, any substances or parameters at any location for purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act.

G4. GENERAL PERMIT MODIFICATION AND REVOCATION

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 173-226 WAC. Grounds for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination include, but are not limited to, the following:

A. When a change which occurs in the technology or practices for control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the category of dischargers covered under this permit.

B. When effluent limitation guidelines or standards are promulgated pursuant to the CWA or Chapter 90.48 RCW, for the category of dischargers covered under this permit.

C. When a water quality management plan containing requirements applicable to the category of dischargers covered under this permit is approved.

D. When information is obtained which indicates that cumulative effects on the environment from dischargers covered under this permit are unacceptable.

G5. REVOCATION OF COVERAGE UNDER THE PERMIT

A. Pursuant with Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 173-226 WAC, Ecology may terminate coverage for any discharger under this permit for cause. Cases where coverage may be terminated include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Violation of any term or condition of this permit.

2. Obtaining coverage under this permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts.

3. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge.

4. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.

5. A determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment, or contributes to water quality standards violations.

6. Nonpayment of permit fees or penalties assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465 and Chapter 173-224 WAC.

7. Failure of the Permittee to satisfy the public notice requirements of WAC 173-226-130(5), when applicable.

B. Ecology may require any discharger under this permit to apply for and obtain coverage under an individual permit or another more specific general permit.

C. Permittees who have their coverage revoked for cause according to WAC 173-226-240 may request temporary coverage under this permit during the time an individual permit is being developed, provided the request is made within 90 days from the time of revocation and is submitted along with a complete individual permit application form.

G6. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION

The Permittee shall submit a new application, or a supplement to the previous application, whenever a material change to the industrial activity or in the quantity or type of discharge is anticipated which is not specifically authorized by this permit. This application shall be submitted at least 60 days prior to any proposed changes. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not relieve the Permittee of the duty to comply with the existing permit until it is modified or reissued.

G7. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

Nothing in this permit shall be construed as excusing the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations.

G8. DUTY TO REAPPLY

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 pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of stormwater shall not be resuspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for discharge to state waters.

G10. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

The Permittee shall submit to Ecology, within a reasonable time, all information which Ecology may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The Permittee shall also submit to Ecology, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit [40 CFR 122.41(h)].

G11. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR

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

G12. ADDITIONAL SAMPLING

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

G13. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of up to $10,000 and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment at the discretion of the court. Each day upon which a willful violation occurs may be deemed a separate and additional violation.

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of this permit shall incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to $10,000 for every such violation. Each and every such violation shall be a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

G14. UPSET

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

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of the following paragraph are met.

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that: 1) an upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset; 2) the permitted facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset; 3) the Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in condition S9.E; **and** 4) the Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under this permit.

In any enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

G15. PROPERTY RIGHTS

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

G16. DUTY TO COMPLY

The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

G17. TOXIC POLLUTANTS

The Permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

G18. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any sampling device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this Condition, punishment shall be a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than four years, or both.

G19. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES

The Permittee shall, as soon as possible, give notice to Ecology of planned physical alterations, modifications, or additions to the permitted industrial activity, which will result in:

A. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b).

B. A significant process change, as defined in the glossary of this permit.

C. A change in the location of industrial activity that affects the Permittee's sampling requirements in Conditions S3, S4, S5, and S6.

Following such notice, permit coverage may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

G20. REPORTING OTHER INFORMATION

Where the Permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to Ecology, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

G21. REPORTING ANTICIPATED NON-COMPLIANCE

The Permittee shall give advance notice to Ecology by submission of a new application, or supplement to the existing application, at least 45 days prior to commencement of such discharges, of any facility expansions, production increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit limits or conditions. Any maintenance of facilities, which might necessitate unavoidable interruption of operation and degradation of effluent quality, shall be scheduled during non-critical water quality periods and carried out in a manner approved by Ecology.

G22. REQUESTS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM COVERAGE UNDER THE PERMIT

A. Any discharger authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from coverage under the general permit by applying for an individual permit.

B. The discharger shall submit to Ecology an application as described in WAC 173-220-040 or WAC 173-216-070, whichever is applicable, with reasons supporting the request. These reasons shall fully document how an individual permit will apply to the applicant in a way that the general permit cannot.

C. Ecology may make specific requests for information to support the request. Ecology shall either issue an individual permit or deny the request with a statement explaining the reason for the denial.

D. When an individual permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to the industrial stormwater general permit, the applicability of the industrial stormwater general permit to that Permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

G23. APPEALS

A. The terms and conditions of this general permit, as they apply to the appropriate class of dischargers, are subject to appeal by any person within 30 days of issuance of this general permit, in accordance with Chapter 43.21B RCW and Chapter 173-226 WAC.

B. The terms and conditions of this general permit, as they apply to an individual discharger, are appealable in accordance with Chapter 43.21B RCW within 30 days of the effective date of coverage of that discharger. Consideration of an appeal of general permit coverage of an individual discharger is limited to the general permit's applicability or nonapplicability to that individual discharger.

C. The appeal of general permit coverage of an individual discharger does not affect any other dischargers covered under this general permit. If the terms and conditions of this general permit are found to be inapplicable to any individual discharger(s), the matter shall be remanded to Ecology for consideration of issuance of an individual permit or permits.

G24. SEVERABILITY

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit shall not be affected thereby.

G25. BYPASS PROHIBITED

Bypass, which is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility, is prohibited, and Ecology may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass unless one of the following circumstances (A, B, or C) is applicable.

A. Bypass for Essential Maintenance without the Potential to Cause Violation of Permit Limits or Conditions

Bypass is authorized if it is for essential maintenance and does not have the potential to cause violations of limitations or other conditions of this permit, or adversely impact public health as determined by Ecology prior to the bypass. The Permittee must submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

B. Bypass Which is Unavoidable, Unanticipated, and Results in Noncompliance of this Permit

This bypass is permitted only if:

1. Bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or ***severe property damage***. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.

2. There are no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime (but not if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance), or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
3. Ecology is properly notified of the bypass as required in condition S9E of this permit.

C. Bypass which is anticipated and has the Potential to Result in Noncompliance of this Permit

The Permittee must notify Ecology at least thirty days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain (1) a description of the bypass and its cause; (2) an analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing; (3) a cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment; (4) the minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative; (5) a recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass; (6) the projected date of bypass initiation; (7) a statement of compliance with SEPA; (8) a request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in WAC 173-201A-410, if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated; and (9) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

For probable construction bypasses, the need to bypass is to be identified as early in the planning process as possible. The analysis required above must be considered during preparation of the engineering report or facilities plan and plans and specifications and must be included to the extent practical. In cases where the probable need to bypass is determined early, continued analysis is necessary up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

Ecology will consider the following prior to issuing an administrative order for this type bypass:

1. If the bypass is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of this permit.
2. If there are feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
3. If the bypass is planned and scheduled to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.

After consideration of the above and the adverse effects of the proposed bypass and any other relevant factors, Ecology will approve or deny the request. The public must be notified and given an opportunity to comment on bypass incidents of significant duration, to the extent feasible. Approval of a request to bypass will be by administrative order issued by Ecology under RCW 90.48.120.

APPENDIX 1 – ACRONYMS

AKART	All Known, Available and Reasonable methods of prevention, control and Treatment
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation & Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWT	Centralized Waste Treatment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESC	Erosion and Sediment Control
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NOI	Notice of Intent
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

TSS Total Suspended Solids

USC United States Code

WAC Washington Administrative Code

WQ Water Quality

APPENDIX 2 – DEFINITIONS

40 CFR means Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, which is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the federal government.

303(d)-Listed water body means waterbodies as listed as Category 5 on Washington State's Water Quality Assessment.

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

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

AKART is an acronym for "all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment." AKART represents the most current methodology that can be reasonably required for preventing, controlling, or abating the pollutants and controlling pollution associated with a discharge.

Annual Non-Propeller Aircraft Departures means the average number of commercial turbine-engine aircraft that are propelled by jet, i.e., turbojet or turbofan, that take off from an airport on an annual basis, as tabulated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

Applicable TMDL means a TMDL which has been completed either before the issuance date of this permit or the date the Permittee first obtains coverage under this permit, whichever is later.

Application means a request for coverage under this general permit pursuant to WAC 173-226-200. Also called a Notice of Intent (NOI).

Average means arithmetic mean, which is equal to the sum of the measurements divided by the number of measurements.

Benchmark means a pollutant concentration used as a permit threshold, below which a pollutant is considered unlikely to cause a water quality violation, and above which it may. When pollutant concentrations exceed benchmarks, corrective action requirements take effect. Benchmark values are not water quality standards and are not numeric effluent limitations; they are indicator values.

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

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

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

Combined Sewer means a sewer which has been designed to serve as a sanitary sewer and a storm sewer, and into which inflow is allowed by local ordinance.

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

Control Plan means a total maximum daily load (TMDL) determination, restrictions for the protection of state or federal threatened or endangered species, a groundwater management plan, or other limitations that regulate or set limits on discharges to a specific waterbody or ground water recharge area.

Daily Average means the average measurement of the pollutant throughout a period of 24 consecutive hours starting at 12:01 A.M. and ending at the following 12:00 P.M. (midnight).

Deicing means procedures and practices to remove or prevent any accumulation of snow or ice on: 1) an aircraft; or 2) airfield pavement.

Demonstrably Equivalent means that the technical basis for the selection of all stormwater best management practices are documented within a stormwater pollution prevention plan. The stormwater pollution prevention plan must document: 1) The method and reasons for choosing the stormwater best management practices selected; 2) The pollutant removal performance expected from the practices selected; 3) The technical basis supporting the performance claims for the practices selected, including any available existing data concerning field performance of the practices selected; 4) An assessment of how the selected practices will comply with state water quality standards; and 5) An assessment of how the selected practices will satisfy both applicable federal technology-based treatment requirements and state requirements to use all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment.

Detention means the temporary storage of stormwater to improve quality and/or to reduce the mass flow rate of discharge.

Discharge [of a pollutant] means any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to surface waters of the State of Washington from any point source. This definition includes additions of pollutants into surface waters of the State of Washington from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances owned by a State, municipality, or other person which do not lead to a treatment works; and discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works.

Discharge Point means the location where a discharge leaves the Permittee's facility. Discharge point also includes the location where a discharge enters the ground on-site (e.g., infiltration BMP).

Discharger means an owner or operator of any facility or activity subject to regulation under Chapter 90.48 RCW or the Federal Clean Water Act.

Domestic Wastewater means water carrying human wastes, including kitchen, bath, and laundry wastes from residences, buildings, industrial establishments, or other places, together with such groundwater infiltration or surface waters as may be present.

Ecology means the Washington State Department of Ecology.

EPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Equivalent BMPs means operational, source control, treatment, or innovative BMPs which result in equal or better quality of stormwater discharge to surface water or to groundwater than BMPs selected from the SWMM.

Erosion means the wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice, or other geological agents, including such processes as gravitational creep.

Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs means BMPs that are intended to prevent erosion and sedimentation, such as preserving natural vegetation, seeding, mulching and matting, plastic covering, filter fences, and sediment traps and ponds.

Existing Facility means a facility that was in operation prior to the effective date of this permit. It also includes any facility that is not categorically included for coverage but is in operation when identified by Ecology as a significant contributor of pollutants.

Facility means any establishment (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under this permit. See Special Condition S1.

First Fall Storm Event means the first time on or after September 1st of each year that precipitation occurs and results in a stormwater discharge from a facility. This storm event tends to wash off and discharge pollutants that accumulate during the preceding dry months.

General Permit means a permit which covers multiple dischargers of a point source category within a designated geographical area, in lieu of individual permits being issued to each discharger.

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

Hazardous Substance means any liquid, solid, gas, or sludge, including any material, substanct, product, commodigy, or waste, regardless of quantity, that exhibits any of the physical, chemical, or biological properties described in WAC 173-303-090 or 173-303-100.

Illicit Discharge means any discharge that is not composed entirely of stormwater except (1) discharges authorized pursuant to a separate NPDES permit, or (2) conditionally authorized non-stormwater discharges identified in Condition S5.D.

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

Industrial Activity means (1) the 11 categories of industrial activities identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i-xi) that must apply for either coverage under this permit or no exposure certification, (2) any facility conducting any activities described in Table 1, and (3) the activities occurring at any facility identified by Ecology as a significant contributor of pollutants. Table 1 lists the 11 categories of industrial activities identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i-xi) in a different format.

Land Application Site means an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface (excluding manure spreading operations) for treatment or disposal.

Landfill means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent disposal, and which is not a land application site, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.

Leachate means water or other liquid that has percolated through raw material, product or waste and contains substances in solution or suspension as a result of the contact with these materials.

Local Government means any county, city, or town having its own government for local affairs.

Material Handling means storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product or waste product.

Municipality means a political unit such as a city, town or county; incorporated for local self-government.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking, and reissuing, terminating, and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act, for the discharge of pollutants to surface waters of the State from point sources. These permits are referred to as NPDES permits and, in Washington State, are administered by the Washington Department of Ecology.

New Development means land disturbing activities, including Class IV -general forest practices that are conversions from timber land to other uses; structural development, including construction or installation of a building or other structure; creation of impervious surfaces; and subdivision, short subdivision and binding site plans, as defined and applied in Chapter 58.17 RCW. Projects meeting the definition of redevelopment shall not be considered new development.

New Discharge(r) means a facility from which there is a discharge, that did not commence the discharge at a particular site prior to August 13, 1979, which is not a new source, and which has never received a finally effective NPDES permit for discharges at that site. See 40 CFR 122.2.

New Facility means a facility that begins activities that result in a discharge or a potential discharge to waters of the State on or after the effective date of this general permit.

Noncontact Cooling Water means water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) means the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. NAICS was developed under the auspices of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and adopted in 1997 to replace the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. It was developed jointly by the U.S. Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC), Statistics Canada, and Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Estadistica y Geografia to allow for a high level of comparability in business statistics among the North American countries.

Notice of Intent (NOI) – *See "*Application*"*

Notice of Termination (NOT) means a request for termination of coverage under this general permit as specified by Special Condition S13 of this permit.

Operational Source Control BMPs means schedule of activities, prohibition of practices, maintenance procedures, employee training, good housekeeping, and other managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. Not included are BMPs that require construction of pollution control devices.

Operator means any entity with a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity.

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; Category 4A (Sediment) portions of Bellingham Bay (Inner); and the Everett/Port Gardener and Port Angeles Harbor sediment cleanup areas, as mapped on Ecology's ISGP website. All references to Category 4A, 4B and 5 pertain to the 2012 EPA-approved Water Quality Assessment.

Qualified Industrial Stormwater Professional means a licensed professional engineer, geologist, hydrogeologist; Certified Professional in Stormwater Quality, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control; or qualified environmental professional with education and experience in stormwater management and licensed to do business in the State of Washington.

Qualified Personnel means those who (1) possesses the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities at the facility that could impact stormwater quality; (2) can evaluate the effectiveness of best management practices required by this permit for this specific facility and its unique operations

and; (3) is familiar with site operations and practices with sufficient authority to commit the organization to the BMPs and actions detailed in the SWPPP..

Quantitation Level (QL) *also known as Minimum Level 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 pollutants 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).

Runoff means that portion of rainfall or snowmelt water not absorbed into the ground that becomes surface flow.

Sanitary Sewer means a sewer which is designed to convey domestic wastewater.

Sediment means the fragmented material that originates from the weathering and erosion of rocks, unconsolidated deposits, or unpaved yards, and is transported by, suspended in, or deposited by water.

Severe Property Damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

Significant Amount means an amount of a pollutant in a discharge that is amenable to available and reasonable methods of prevention, control, or treatment; or an amount of a pollutant that has a reasonable potential to cause a violation of surface or ground water quality standards or sediment management standards.

Significant Contributor of Pollutant(s) means a facility determined by Ecology to be a contributor of a significant amount(s) of a pollutant(s) to waters of the State.

Significant Materials includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of title III of SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges.

Significant Process Change means any modification of the facility that would result in any of the following:

1. Add different pollutants in a significant amount to the discharge.
2. Increase the pollutants in the stormwater discharge by a significant amount.
3. Add a new industrial activity (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.

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 Drainage System means constructed and natural features which function together as a system to collect, convey, channel, hold, inhibit, retain, detain, infiltrate or divert stormwater.

Stormwater Management Manual (SWMM) or ***Manual*** means the technical manuals prepared by Ecology for stormwater management in western and eastern Washington.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) means a documented plan to implement measures to identify, prevent, and control the contamination of point source discharges of stormwater.

Structural Source Control BMPs means physical, structural, or mechanical devices or facilities that are intended to prevent pollutants from entering stormwater.

Substantially Identical Discharge Point means a discharge point that shares the following characteristics with another discharge point: 1) the same general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of the discharge point, 2) the same Best Management Practices conducted in the drainage area of the discharge point, 3) the same type of exposed materials located in the drainage area of the discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges, and 4) the same type of impervious surfaces in the drainage area that could affect the percolation of stormwater runoff into the ground (e.g., asphalt, crushed rock, grass).

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 case there are unforeseen events or unknown sources of the pollutant. The calculation also accounts for seasonable variation in water quality.

Treatment BMPs means BMPs that are intended to remove pollutants from stormwater.

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)

Unsafe Conditions means those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical, such as drought or extended frozen conditions.

Unstaffed means the facility has no assigned staff. A site may be “unstaffed” even when security personnel are present, provided that pollutant generating activities are not included in their duties.

Vehicle means a motor-driven conveyance that transports people or freight, such as an automobile, truck, train, or airplane.

Vehicle Maintenance means the rehabilitation, mechanical repairing, painting, fueling, and/or lubricating of a motor-driven conveyance that transports people or freight, such as an automobile, truck, train, or airplane.

Wasteload Allocation (WLA) means the portion of a receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution. WLAs constitute a type of water quality based effluent limitation (40 CFR 130.2(h)).

Water Quality Standards means the Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Washington, Chapter 173-201A WAC, Ground Water Quality Standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC), Sediment Management Standards (Chapter 173-204 WAC), and the federal human health-based criteria for Washington (40 CFR 131.45).

Waters of the State includes those waters defined as "waters of the United States" in 40 CFR Subpart 122.2 within the geographic boundaries of Washington State. State statute defines "waters of the State" to include lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, wetlands, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and water courses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington (Chapter 90.48 RCW).

APPENDIX 3 - SWPPP CERTIFICATION FORM

The Permittee shall use this form to sign and certify that the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is complete, accurate and in compliance with Conditions S3 and S8 of the Industrial Stormwater General Permit.

- A SWPPP certification form needs to be completed and attached to all SWPPPs.
- Each time a Level 1, 2 or 3 Corrective Action is required, this form needs to be re-signed and re-certified by the Permittee, and attached to the SWPPP.

Is this SWPPP certification in response to a Level 1, 2 or 3 Corrective Action? ☐Yes ☐No

If Yes, Type of Corrective Action: ☐Level 1 ☐Level 2 ☐Level 3*****

Date SWPPP update/revision completed:

Briefly describe SWPPP Update (use back side, if necessary):

***Note:** For Level 3 Corrective Actions, a qualified industrial stormwater professional must review the revised SWPPP, and sign and certify below, in accordance with Condition S8.D.2:

"The Permittee has made appropriate revisions to the SWPPP to include additional Treatment BMPs with the goal of achieving the applicable benchmark value(s) in future discharges. Based on my review of the SWPPP, discharges from the facility are reasonably expected to meet the ISGP benchmarks upon implementation."

Qualified Industrial Stormwater Professional's Printed Name	Title
Qualified Industrial Stormwater Professional's Signature	Date

(cont'd next page)

"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.

APPENDIX 4 - EXISTING DISCHARGERS TO IMPAIRED WATER BODIES

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 impaired water bodies based on the 2012 EPA-approved water quality assessment and to Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Sites. https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/paris/ImpairedWaterBodyLimits.aspxh.

Appendix 4 was originally published on Ecology's website on 11/19/2014, and is linked to 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 outfall locations.

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 TMDLs and associated monitoring requirements can be viewed on Ecology's website at:

https://ecology.wa.gov/DOE/files/14/14a209fd-4090-4d4a-9d5a-debfc3628fa9.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.

Attachment B – SWPPP Certification

SWPPP CERTIFICATION FORM

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: April 15, 2025

Briefly describe SWPPP Update: SWPPP reflects facility drainage infrastructure improvements completed with the runway improvement program, terminal site and terminal apron projects.

***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."

NOT REQUIRED

Qualified Industrial Stormwater Professional's Printed Name — Title

NOT REQUIRED

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."

Anthony Bean — Airport Manager

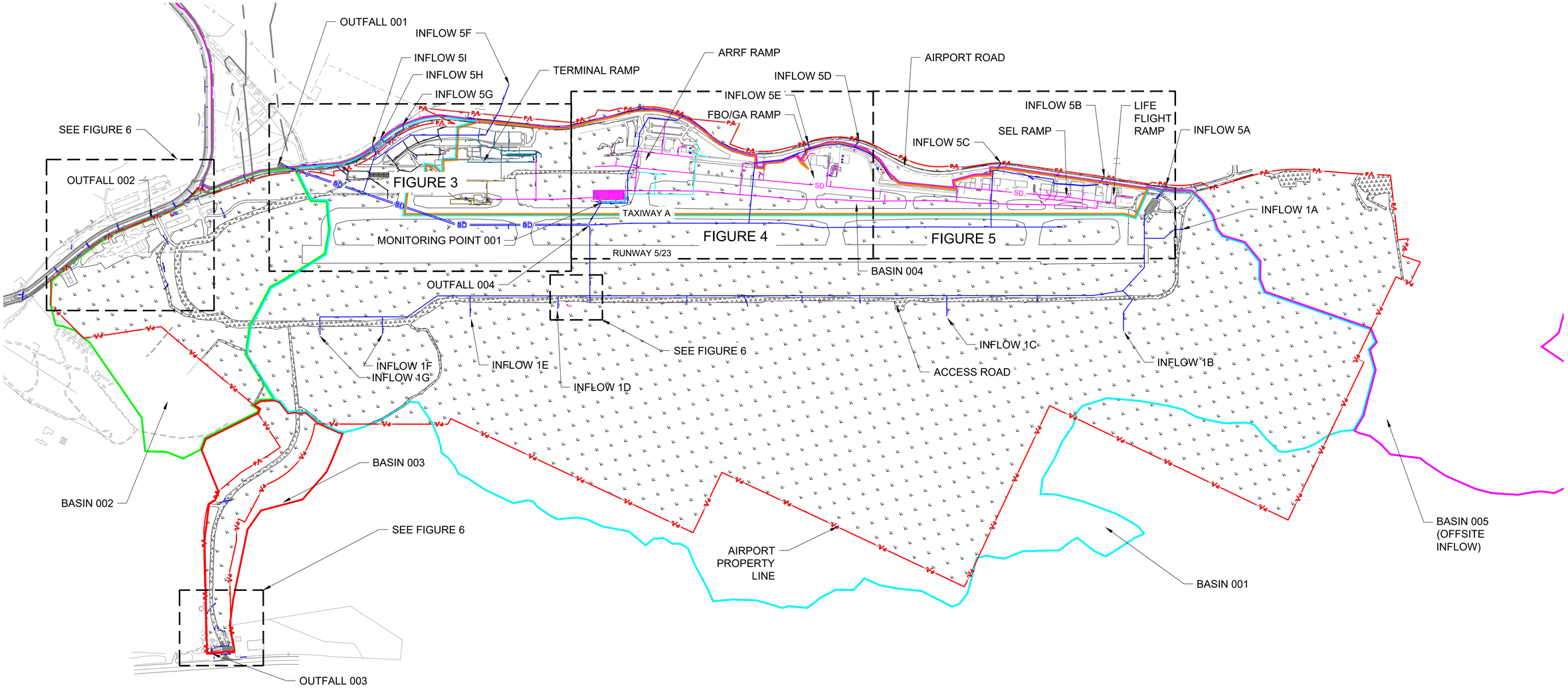
Operator's Printed Name ***** — Title

Anthony Bean Digitally signed by Anthony Bean
Date: 2025.05.14 15:04:06 -07'00'

Operator's Signature ***** — Date

***** Federal regulations require this document to be signed in accordance with Condition G2.

Attachment C – Site Map



NOTES:
TOTAL PROPERTY AREA 900.8 ACRES

LEGEND

- BASIN 001 BOUNDARY
- BASIN 002 BOUNDARY
- BASIN 003 BOUNDARY
- BASIN 004 BOUNDARY
- BASIN 005 BOUNDARY
- AIRPORT PROPERTY LINE
- IMPERVIOUS SURFACE - PAVEMENT
- IMPERVIOUS SURFACE - GRAVEL
- PERVIOUS SURFACE
- MAJOR CONTOUR LINE
- MINOR CONTOUR LINE
- SPILL CLEANUP MATERIALS
- FIXED STORAGE TANK
- DRUM STORAGE
- OIL WATER SEPARATOR
- PORTABLE/MOBILE STORAGE TANK
- STORM DRAIN LINE TO SMALL DETENTION
- STORM DRAIN LINE TO LARGE DETENTION
- STORM DRAIN LINE (BYPASS INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY)
- PIPE/DITCH FLOW LINE
- STORM DRAIN LINE TO TERMINAL CENTRAL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES
- STORM DRAIN LINE TO TERMINAL WEST STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES
- STORM DRAIN LINE TO TERMINAL RAMP STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

0 500 1000

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PMRA
INDUSTRIAL SWPPP

FIGURE 2 - OVERALL SITE MAP

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INFLOW 5H
INFLOW 5I
INFLOW 5J
INFLOW 5G
DETENTION POND OUTFALL
AIRPORT CREEK
OUTFALL 001
AIRPORT ROAD
DETENTION POND FLOW CONTROL STRUCTURE
WEST TERMINAL DETENTION POND
WEST TERMINAL BIOFILTRATION SWALES
TERMINAL BUILDING
TERMINAL RAMP
AIRCRAFT DEICING PAD
T-1
T-2
TRENCH DRAINS
SEE INSET MAP
CENTRAL TERMINAL FLOW CONTROL MANHOLE
CENTRAL TERMINAL OWS
CENTRAL TERMINAL PRE-TREATMENT MANHOLE
CENTRAL TERMINAL FILTER MEDIA TREATMENT VAULT
CENTRAL TERMINAL DETENTION SYSTEM
BASIN 004
BASIN 002
BASIN 001
TAXIWAY A
TAXIWAY A4
TAXIWAY A3
RUNWAY 5/23
AIRPORT CREEK
30"SD
SD
PA

TERMINAL RAMP
DIVERSION TEE WITH VALVES
TERMINAL RAMP STORMWATER OWS
TERMINAL RAMP SADR OWS
FLOW SPLITTER MH
ACCESS ROAD
TERMINAL RAMP STORMWATER DETENTION FACILITY
SADR STORAGE TANK T-1
TERMINAL RAMP PRETREATMENT MH
SADR SUBMERSIBLE PUMP
TERMINAL RAMP FLOW CONTROL MH
TERMINAL RAMP FILTER MEDIA TREATMENT VAULT
SADR AUTOSAMPLER
INSET MAP
0 50 100

FIG. 3
FIG. 4
FIG. 5
FIG. 6
KEY MAP
0 5000 10000

LEGEND

BASIN 001 BOUNDARY
BASIN 002 BOUNDARY
BASIN 003 BOUNDARY
BASIN 004 BOUNDARY
BASIN 005 BOUNDARY
AIRPORT PROPERTY LINE

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE - PAVEMENT
IMPERVIOUS SURFACE - GRAVEL
PERVIOUS SURFACE
MAJOR CONTOUR LINE
MINOR CONTOUR LINE

SPILL CLEANUP MATERIALS
FIXED STORAGE TANK
DRUM STORAGE
OIL WATER SEPARATOR
PORTABLE/MOBILE STORAGE TANK

STORM DRAIN LINE TO SMALL DETENTION
STORM DRAIN LINE TO LARGE DETENTION
STORM DRAIN LINE (BYPASS INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY)
PIPE/DITCH FLOW LINE

STORM DRAIN LINE TO TERMINAL CENTRAL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES
STORM DRAIN LINE TO TERMINAL WEST STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

STORM DRAIN LINE TO TERMINAL RAMP STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

0 100 200

FIGURE 4

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Mead & Hunt

PMRA
INDUSTRIAL SWPPP

FIGURE 3

ABANDONED TERMINAL AND AIRPORT ADMINISTRATION
INFLOW 5F
ABANDONED TERMINAL PASSENGER PRIMARY PARKING LOT
AC UNIT
H-1
DUMPSTER ENCLOSURE
ABANDONED RENTAL CAR PARKING LOT
ABANDONED ADMINISTRATION CAR PARKING LOT
BASIN 005
ABANDONED TERMINAL PASSENGER OVERFLOW PARKING LOT
INFLOW 5E
FBO INTER-STATE AVIATION
INFLOW 5D
AIRPORT ROAD
SRE BUILDING #2
H-2
A-2
A-1
ARFF RAMP TREATMENT SWALE
ARFF BUILDING
SEDIMENTATION MANHOLE
OWS
ARFF RAMP
FBO/GA TREATMENT SWALE
FBO/GA RAMP
S-5
S-6
S-7
FBO FUEL FARM/MOBILE REFUELER PARKING CONTAINMENT AREA
LARGE PRE-TREATMENT MANHOLE 20F-01
LARGE UNDERGROUND DETENTION FACILITY
SMALL PRE-TREATMENT MANHOLE 20C-05
BASIN 004
TAXIWAY A
STORMFILTER MEDIA FILTER STRUCTURE 20C-01
SMALL UNDERGROUND DETENTION FACILITY
MONITORING POINT 001
BASIN 001
TAXIWAY A2
AIRPORT CREEK
RUNWAY 5/23

FIG. 3 FIG. 4 FIG. 5 FIG. 6

KEY MAP

0 5000 10000

LEGEND

- BASIN 001 BOUNDARY
- BASIN 002 BOUNDARY
- BASIN 003 BOUNDARY
- BASIN 004 BOUNDARY
- BASIN 005 BOUNDARY
- AIRPORT PROPERTY LINE
- IMPERVIOUS SURFACE - PAVEMENT
- IMPERVIOUS SURFACE - GRAVEL
- PERVIOUS SURFACE
- MAJOR CONTOUR LINE
- MINOR CONTOUR LINE
- SPILL CLEANUP MATERIALS
- FIXED STORAGE TANK
- DRUM STORAGE
- OWS OIL WATER SEPARATOR
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- STORM DRAIN LINE TO TERMINAL RAMP STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

0 100 200

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PMRA
INDUSTRIAL SWPPP

FIGURE 4

X:\16223001\160950.01\TECH\INDUSTRIAL SWPPP\CAD\1622300-160950.01_INDUSTRIAL SWPPP_FIGURES - AMB WORKING.DWG
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RENTAL CAR HANGAR #1
RENTAL CAR HANGAR #2
SRE BUILDING #1
AIRPORT ROAD
BASIN 005
INFLOW 5D
PRIVATE HANGARS
SEL TREATMENT SWALE
SEL HANGARS
INFLOW 5C
INFLOW 5B
AIRPORT CREEK
LIFE FLIGHT HANGAR
LIFE FLIGHT ADMINISTRATION
LIFE FLIGHT RAMP
S-1
S-2
S-3
S-4
FBO/GA RAMP
PRIVATE HANGARS
PRIVATE HANGARS
BASIN 004
SEL RAMP
TAXIWAY A
LIFE FLIGHT MOBILE FUEL PARKING
BASIN 001
TAXIWAY A1
RUNWAY 5/23

KEY MAP
FIG. 3
FIG. 4
FIG. 5
FIG. 6
0 5000 10000

LEGEND

- BASIN 001 BOUNDARY
- BASIN 002 BOUNDARY
- BASIN 003 BOUNDARY
- BASIN 004 BOUNDARY
- BASIN 005 BOUNDARY
- AIRPORT PROPERTY LINE
- IMPERVIOUS SURFACE - PAVEMENT
- IMPERVIOUS SURFACE - GRAVEL
- PERVIOUS SURFACE
- MAJOR CONTOUR LINE
- MINOR CONTOUR LINE
- SPILL CLEANUP MATERIALS
- FIXED STORAGE TANK
- DRUM STORAGE
- OWS OIL WATER SEPARATOR
- PORTABLE/MOBILE STORAGE TANK
- STORM DRAIN LINE TO SMALL DETENTION
- STORM DRAIN LINE TO LARGE DETENTION
- STORM DRAIN LINE (BYPASS INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY)
- PIPE/DITCH FLOW LINE
- STORM DRAIN LINE TO TERMINAL CENTRAL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES
- STORM DRAIN LINE TO TERMINAL WEST STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES
- STORM DRAIN LINE TO TERMINAL RAMP STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

0 100 200

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PMRA
INDUSTRIAL SWPPP

FIGURE 5

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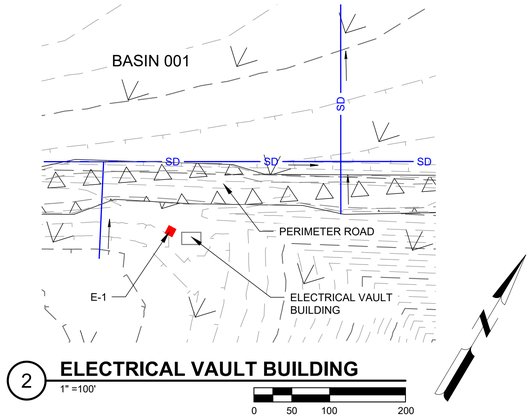
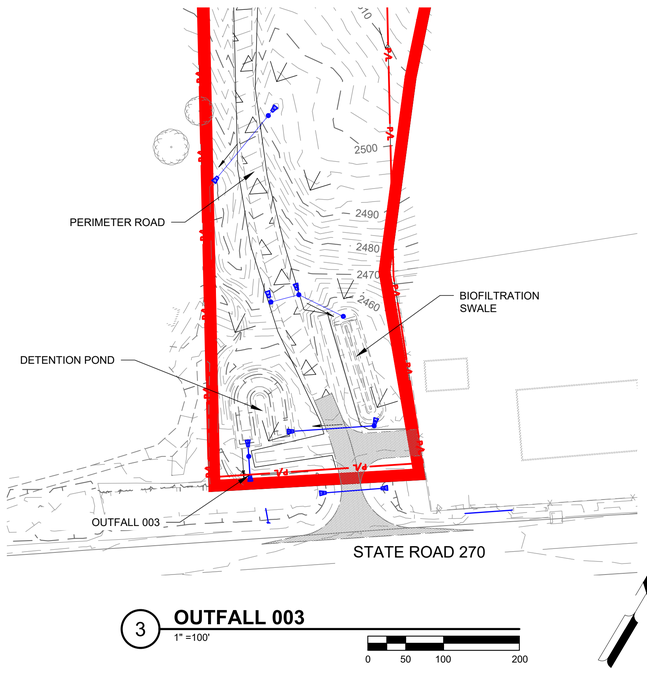


2 ELECTRICAL VAULT BUILDING

1" =100'

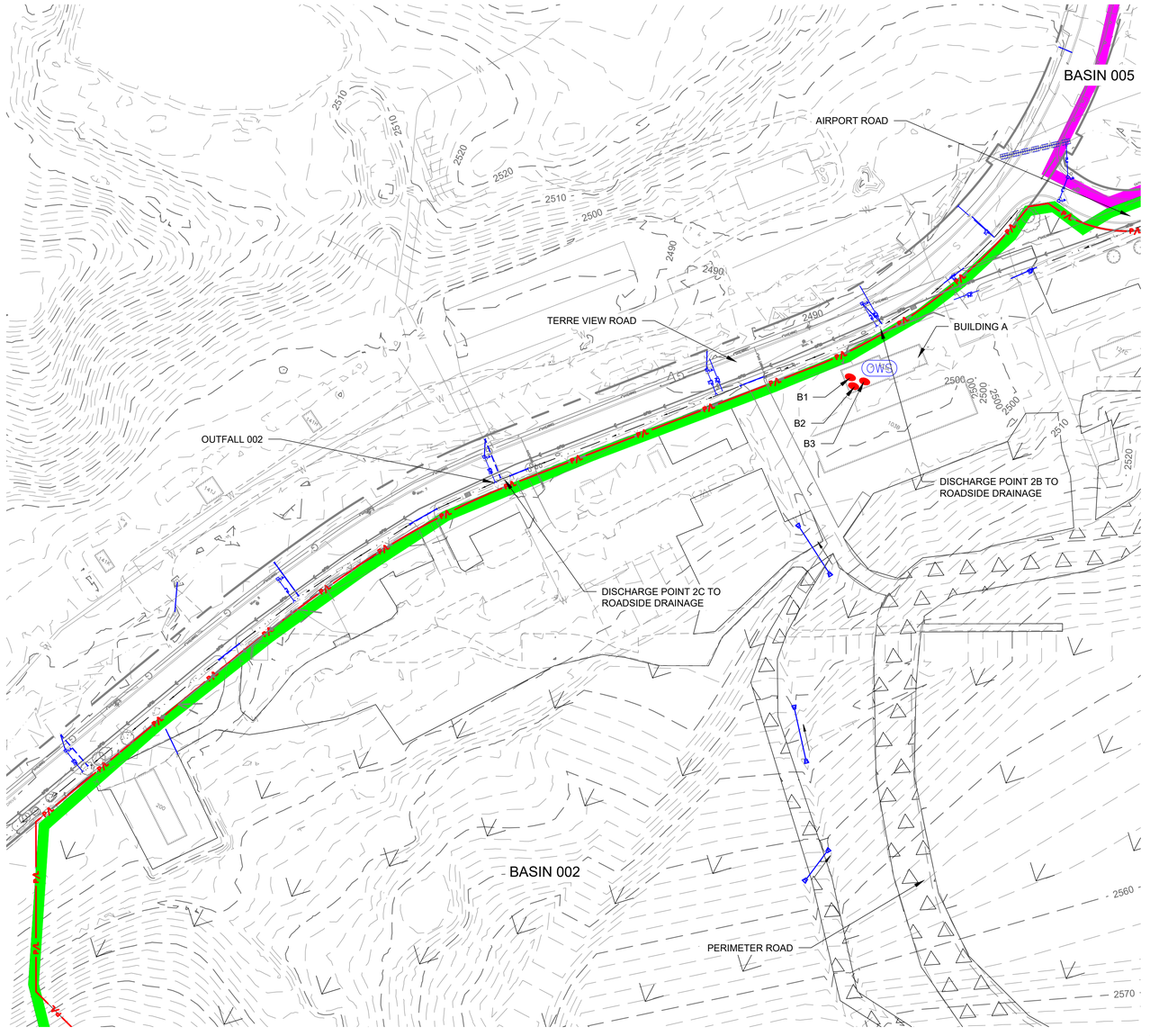
0 50 100 200



3 OUTFALL 003

1" =100'

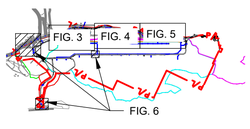
0 50 100 200



1 OUTFALL 002

1" =100'

0 50 100 200



KEY MAP

0 5000 10000

BASIN 001 BOUNDARY
BASIN 002 BOUNDARY
BASIN 003 BOUNDARY
BASIN 004 BOUNDARY
BASIN 005 BOUNDARY
AIRPORT PROPERTY LINE

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE - PAVEMENT
IMPERVIOUS SURFACE - GRAVEL
PERVIOUS SURFACE
MAJOR CONTOUR LINE
MINOR CONTOUR LINE

LEGEND

SPILL CLEANUP MATERIALS
FIXED STORAGE TANK
DRUM STORAGE
OIL WATER SEPARATOR
PORTABLE/MOBILE STORAGE TANK

STORM DRAIN LINE TO SMALL DETENTION
STORM DRAIN LINE TO LARGE DETENTION
STORM DRAIN LINE (BYPASS INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY)
PIPE/DITCH FLOW LINE

STORM DRAIN LINE TO TERMINAL CENTRAL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES
STORM DRAIN LINE TO TERMINAL WEST STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES
STORM DRAIN LINE TO TERMINAL RAMP STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES

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PMRA INDUSTRIAL SWPPP

FIGURE 6

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Attachment D – Maintenance Requirements and Log

Excerpts from *SWMMEW* Maintenance Requirements

Table 5.40: Maintenance Criteria for Catch Basins

Maintenance Component	Defect	Conditions When Maintenance Is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance Is Performed
General	Trash and Debris	Trash or debris that is located immediately in front of the catch basin opening or is blocking inletting capacity of the basin by > 10%.	No trash or debris located immediately in front of catch basin or on grate opening.
		Trash or debris (in the basin) > 60% of the sump depth as measured from the bottom of basin to invert of the lowest pipe into or out of the basin, but in no case < 6 inches clearance from the debris surface to the invert of the lowest pipe.	No trash or debris in the catch basin.
		Trash or debris in any inlet or outlet pipe blocking > one-third of its height.	Inlet and outlet pipes free of trash or debris.
		Dead animals or vegetation that could generate odors that could cause complaints or dangerous gases (e.g., methane).	No dead animals or vegetation present within the catch basin.
	Sediment	Sediment (in the basin) > 60% of the sump depth as measured from the bottom of basin to invert of the lowest pipe into or out of the basin, but in no case < 6 inches clearance from the sediment surface to the invert of the lowest pipe.	No sediment in the catch basin
	Structure Damage to Frame and/or Top Slab	Top slab has holes > 2 square inches or cracks > 0.25 inches (Intent is to make sure no material is running into basin).	Top slab is free of holes and cracks.
		Frame not sitting flush on top slab, i.e., separation of > 0.75 inches of the frame from the top slab. Frame not securely attached	Frame is sitting flush on the riser rings or top slab and firmly attached.
	Fractures or Cracks in Basin Walls/Bottom	Maintenance person judges that structure is unsound.	Basin replaced or repaired to design standards.
	Fractures or Cracks in Basin Walls/ Bottom (cont'd)	Grout fillet has separated or cracked > 0.5 inches and > 1 foot at the joint of any inlet/outlet pipe or any evidence of soil particles entering catch basin through cracks.	Pipe is regrouted and secure at basin wall.
	Settlement/ Misalignment	If failure of basin has created a safety, function, or design problem.	Basin replaced or repaired to design standards.
	Vegetation	Vegetation growing across and blocking > 10% of the basin opening.	No vegetation blocking opening to basin.
		Vegetation growing in inlet/outlet pipe joints that is > 6 inches tall and < 6 inches apart.	No vegetation or root growth present.
	Contamination and Pollution	See "Wetponds" (Table 5.36: Maintenance Criteria for Wetponds).	No pollution present.
Catch Basin Cover	Cover Not in Place	Cover is missing or only partially in place. Any open catch basin requires maintenance.	Catch basin cover is closed
	Locking Mechanism Not Working	Mechanism cannot be opened by one maintenance person with proper tools. Bolts into frame have < 0.5 inches of thread.	Mechanism opens with proper tools.
	Cover Difficult to Remove	Any evidence of oil, gasoline, contaminants or other pollutants (Coordinate removal/cleanup with local water quality response agency). fting pressure. (Intent is keep cover from sealing off access to maintenance.)	Cover can be removed by one maintenance person.
Ladder	Ladder Rungs Unsafe	Ladder is unsafe due to missing rungs, not securely attached to basin wall, misalignment, rust, cracks, or sharp edges.	Ladder meets design standards and allows maintenance person safe access.
Metal Grates (If Applicable)	Grate opening Unsafe	Grate with opening > 0.875 inches.	Grate opening meets design standards.
	Trash and Debris	Trash and debris that is blocking > 20% of grate surface inletting capacity.	Grate free of trash and debris.
	Damaged or Missing	Grate missing or broken member(s) of the grate.	Grate is in place and meets design standards.

Table 5.44: Maintenance Criteria for Vegetated Filter Strips

Maintenance Component	Defect or Problem	Condition When Maintenance Is Needed	Recommended Maintenance to Correct Problem
General	Sediment Accumulation on Grass	Sediment depth > 2 inches.	Remove sediment deposits, relevel so slope is even and flows pass evenly through strip.
	Vegetation	When the grass becomes excessively tall (> 10 inches); when nuisance weeds and other vegetation starts to take over.	Mow grass, control nuisance vegetation, such that flow not impeded. Grass should be mowed to a height between 3 to 4 inches.
	Trash and Debris Accumulation	Trash and debris accumulated on the filter strip.	Remove trash and debris from filter.
	Erosion/ Scouring	Eroded or scoured areas due to flow channelization, or higher flows.	For ruts or bare areas < 12 inches wide, repair the damaged area by filling with crushed gravel. The grass will creep in over the rock in time. If bare areas are large, generally > 12 inches wide, the filter strip should be regraded and reseeded. For smaller bare areas, overseed when bare spots are evident.
	Flow Spreader	Flow spreader uneven or clogged so that flows are not uniformly distributed through entire filter width.	Level the spreader and clean so that flows are spread evenly over entire filter width.

Table 6.16: Maintenance Criteria for Detention Vaults/Tanks

Maintenance Component	Defect	Conditions When Maintenance Is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance Is Performed
Storage Area	Plugged Air Vents	One-half the cross section of a vent is blocked at any point or the vent is damaged.	Vents open and functioning.
	Debris and Sediment	Accumulated sediment depth exceeds 10% of the diameter of the storage area for one-half the length of storage vault, or any point depth exceeds 15% of diameter. (Example: 72-inch-diameter storage tank would require cleaning when sediment reaches depth of 7 inches, for > one-half length of the tank.)	All sediment and debris removed from storage area.
	Joints Between Tank/ Pipe Section	Any openings or voids allowing material to be transported into vault/tank. (Will require engineering analysis to determine structural stability).	All joint between tank/pipe sections are sealed.
	Tank Pipe Bent out of Shape	Any part of tank/pipe is bent out of shape > 10% of its design shape. (Review required by a licensed engineer in the state of Washington to determine structural stability).	Tank/pipe repaired or replaced to design.
	Vault Structure Includes Cracks in Wall, Bottom, Damage to Frame and/or Top Slab	Cracks > 0.5 inches and any evidence of soil particles entering the structure through the cracks, or maintenance/inspection personnel determines that the vault is not structurally sound.	Vault replaced or repaired to design specifications and is structurally sound.
		Cracks > 0.5 inches at the joint of any inlet/outlet pipe or any evidence of soil particles entering the vault through the walls.	No cracks > 0.25 inches wide at the joint of the inlet/outlet pipe.
Manhole	Cover Not in Place	Cover is missing or only partially in place. Any open manhole requires maintenance.	Manhole is closed.
	Locking Mechanism Not Working	Mechanism cannot be opened by one maintenance person with proper tools. Bolts into frame have < 0.5 inches of thread (may not apply to self-locking lids).	Mechanism opens with proper tools.
	Cover Difficult to Remove	One maintenance person cannot remove lid after applying normal lifting pressure. Intent is to keep cover from sealing off access to maintenance.	Cover can be removed and reinstalled by one maintenance person.
	Ladder Rungs Unsafe	Ladder is unsafe due to missing rungs, misalignment, not securely attached to structure wall, rust, or cracks.	Ladder meets design standards. Allows maintenance person safe access.
Catch Basins	See criteria in Table 6.18: Maintenance Criteria for Catch Basins.		

Table 6.15: Maintenance Criteria for Detention Ponds

Maintenance Component	Defect	Conditions When Maintenance Is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance Is Performed
General	Trash and Debris	Any trash and debris > 5 cubic feet (cf) per 1,000 square feet (sf), which is about equal to the amount of trash it would take to fill up one standard size garbage can. In general, there should be no visual evidence of dumping. If less than threshold all trash and debris will be removed as part of next scheduled maintenance.	Trash and debris cleared from site.
	Poisonous Vegetation and Noxious Weeds	Any poisonous or nuisance vegetation which may constitute a hazard to maintenance personnel or the public. Any evidence of noxious weeds as defined by State or local regulations. (Apply requirements of adopted integrated pest management (IPM) policies for the use of herbicides).	No danger of poisonous vegetation where maintenance personnel or the public might normally be. (Coordinate with local health department). Complete eradication of noxious weeds may not be possible. Compliance with State or local eradication policies required.
	Contaminants and Pollution	Any evidence of oil, gasoline, contaminants or other pollutants (Coordinate removal/cleanup with local water quality response agency).	No contaminants or pollutants present.
	Rodent Holes	Any evidence of rodent holes if pond is acting as a dam or berm, or any evidence of water piping through dam or berm via rodent holes.	Rodents destroyed and dam or berm repaired. (Coordinate with local health department and Ecology Dam Safety Office if pond ≥ 10 acre-feet).
	Beaver Dams	Dam results in change or function of the pond.	Pond is returned to design function. (Coordinate trapping of beavers and removal of dams with appropriate permitting agencies).
	Insects	When insects such as wasps and hornets interfere with maintenance activities.	Insects destroyed or removed from site. Apply insecticides in compliance with adopted IPM policies.
	Tree Growth and Hazard Trees	Tree growth does not allow maintenance access or interferes with maintenance activity (i.e., slope mowing, silt removal, vacuuming, or equipment movements). If trees are not interfering with access or maintenance, do not remove If dead, diseased, or dying trees are identified (Use a certified arborist to determine health of tree or removal requirements)	Trees do not hinder maintenance activities. Harvested trees should be recycled into mulch or other beneficial uses (e.g., alders for firewood). Remove hazard trees.
Side Slopes of Pond	Erosion	Eroded damage over 2 inches deep where cause of damage is still present or where there is potential for continued erosion. Any erosion observed on a compacted berm embankment.	Slopes should be stabilized using appropriate erosion control measure(s); e.g., rock reinforcement, planting of grass, compaction. If erosion is occurring on compacted berms a licensed engineer in the state of Washington should be consulted to resolve source of erosion.
Storage Area	Sediment	Accumulated sediment that exceeds 10% of the designed pond depth unless otherwise specified or affects inletting or outletting condition of the pond.	Sediment cleaned out to designed pond shape and depth; pond reseeded if necessary to control erosion.
	Liner	Liner is visible and has > three 0.25-inch holes in it.	Liner repaired or replaced. Liner is fully covered.

Table 6.15: Maintenance Criteria for Detention Ponds (continued)

Maintenance Component	Defect	Conditions When Maintenance Is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance Is Performed
	(if applicable)		
Pond Berms (Dikes)	Settlements	Any part of berm which has settled 4 inches lower than the design elevation. If settlement is apparent measure berm to determine amount of settlement. Settling can be an indication of more severe problems with the berm or outlet works. A licensed engineer in the state of Washington should be consulted to determine the source of the settlement.	Dike is built back to the design elevation.
	Piping	Discernible water flow through pond berm. Ongoing erosion with potential for erosion to continue. (Recommend a licensed engineer in the state of Washington with geotechnical expertise be called in to inspect and evaluate condition and recommend repair of condition.	Piping eliminated. Erosion potential resolved.
Emergency Overflow/Spillway	Tree Growth	Tree growth on emergency spillways creates blockage problems and may cause failure of the berm due to uncontrolled overtopping. Tree growth on berms > 4 feet in height may lead to piping through the berm which could lead to failure of the berm.	Trees should be removed. If root system is small (base < 4 inches) the root system may be left in place. Otherwise the roots should be removed and the berm restored. A licensed engineer in the state of Washington should be consulted for proper berm/spillway restoration.
	Piping	Discernible water flow through pond berm. Ongoing erosion with potential for erosion to continue. (Recommend a licensed engineer in the state of Washington with geotechnical expertise be called in to inspect and evaluate condition and recommend repair of condition.	Piping eliminated. Erosion potential resolved.
	Emergency Overflow/ Spillway	Only one layer of rock exists above native soil in area ≥ 5 sf, or any exposure of native soil at the top of outflow path of spillway. (Riprap on inside slopes need not be replaced.)	Rocks and pad depth are restored to design standards.
	Erosion	See Side Slopes of Pond.	

Table 5.48: Maintenance Criteria for Media Filters

Maintenance Component	Defect	Condition When Maintenance Is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance Is Performed
Belowground Vault	Sediment Accumulation on Media	Sediment depth > 0.25 inches.	No sediment deposits that would impede permeability of the media.
	Sediment Accumulation in Vault	Sediment depth > 6 inches in first chamber.	No sediment deposits in vault bottom of first chamber.
	Trash/Debris Accumulation	Trash and debris accumulated on filter bed.	Trash and debris removed from the filter bed.
	Sediment in Drain Pipes/ Clean-Outs	When drain pipes, clean-outs, become full with sediment and/or debris.	Sediment and debris removed.
	Damaged Pipes	Any part of the pipes that are crushed or damaged due to corrosion and/or settlement.	Pipe repaired and/or replaced.
	Access Cover Damaged/ Not Working	Cover cannot be opened; one person cannot open the cover using normal lifting pressure, corrosion/deformation of cover.	Cover repaired to proper working specifications or replaced.
	Vault Structure – Includes Cracks in Wall, Cracks in Bottom, or Damage to Frame and/or Top Slab	Cracks > 0.5 inches or evidence of soil particles entering the structure through the cracks, or maintenance/inspection personnel determine that the vault is not structurally sound.	Vault replaced or repairs made so that vault meets design specifications and is structurally sound.
		Cracks > 0.5 inches at the joint of any inlet/outlet pipe or evidence of soil particles entering through the cracks.	Vault repaired so that no cracks exist > 0.25 inches at the joint of the inlet/outlet pipe.
	Baffles	Baffles corroding, cracking warping, and/or showing signs of failure as determined by maintenance/inspection person.	Baffles repaired or replaced to specifications.
	Access Ladder Damaged	Ladder is corroded or deteriorated, not functioning properly, not securely attached to structure wall, missing rungs, cracks, and misaligned.	Ladder replaced or repaired and meets specifications, and is safe to use as determined by inspection personnel.
Belowground Cartridge Type	Filter Media	Drawdown of water through the media takes > 1 hour, and/or overflow occurs frequently.	Media cartridges replaced.
	Short Circuiting	Flows do not properly enter filter cartridges.	Filter cartridges replaced.

Table 5.43: Maintenance Criteria for Biofiltration Swales

Maintenance Component	Defect or Problem	Condition When Maintenance Is Needed	Recommended Maintenance to Correct Problem
General	Sediment Accumulation on Grass	Sediment depth > 2 inches.	Remove sediment deposits on grass treatment area of the biofiltration swale. When finished, swale should be level from side to side and drain freely toward outlet. There should be no areas of standing water once inflow has ceased.
	Standing Water	When water stands in the swale between storms and does not drain freely.	Any of the following may apply: remove sediment or trash blockages, improve grade from head to foot of swale, remove clogged check dams, add underdrains or convert to a wet biofiltration swale.
	Flow Spreader	Flow spreader uneven or clogged so that flows are not uniformly distributed through entire swale width.	Level the spreader and clean so that flows are spread evenly over entire swale width.
	Constant Base Flow	When small quantities of water continually flow through the swale, even when it has been dry for weeks, and an eroded, muddy channel has formed in the swale bottom.	Add a low-flow pea-gravel drain the length of the swale or by-pass the base flow around the swale.
	Poor Vegetation Coverage	When grass is sparse or bare or eroded patches occur in > 10% of the swale bottom.	Determine why grass growth is poor and correct that condition. Replant with plugs of grass from the upper slope: plant in the swale bottom at 8-inch intervals. Or reseed into loosened, fertile soil.
	Vegetation	When the grass becomes excessively tall (> 10 inches); when nuisance weeds and other vegetation start to take over.	Mow vegetation or remove nuisance vegetation so that flow not impeded. Grass should be mowed to a height of 3 to 4 inches. Remove grass clippings.
	Excessive Shading	Grass growth is poor because sunlight does not reach swale.	If possible, trim back overhanging limbs and remove brushy vegetation on adjacent slopes.
	Inlet/Outlet	Inlet/outlet areas clogged with sediment and/or debris.	Remove material so that there is no clogging or blockage in the inlet and outlet area.
	Trash and Debris Accumulation	Trash and debris accumulated in the biofiltration swale.	Remove trash and debris from biofiltration swale.
	Erosion/ Scouring	Eroded or scoured swale bottom due to flow channelization, or higher flows.	For ruts or bare areas < 12 inches wide, repair the damaged area by filling with crushed gravel. If bare areas are large, generally > 12 inches wide, the swale should be regraded and reseeded. For smaller bare areas, overseed when bare spots are evident, or take plugs of grass from the upper slope and plant in the swale bottom at 8-inch intervals.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORMS

TERMINAL SITE PROJECT

TERMINAL RAMP PROJECT

RUNWAY PROGRAM

STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

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Equipment ID/Location: Terminal Site Catch Basins

Inspection Frequency: 2x/year minimum, after storm events/vegetation maintenance

Maintenance Description: Sediment removal, trash/debris removal

EQUIPMENT: Catch Basins **MODEL:** any	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Is there trash/debris blocking any incoming or outgoing pipes? If yes, remove and/or schedule maintenance.					
Measure depth of trash/debris/sediment. Is the depth 60% of the distance from the sump to invert of the lowest pipe? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Is the grate blocked by vegetation or trash/debris? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Does the catch basin structure, grate, or ladder have any cracks or defects? If yes, schedule repairs.					

Notes:

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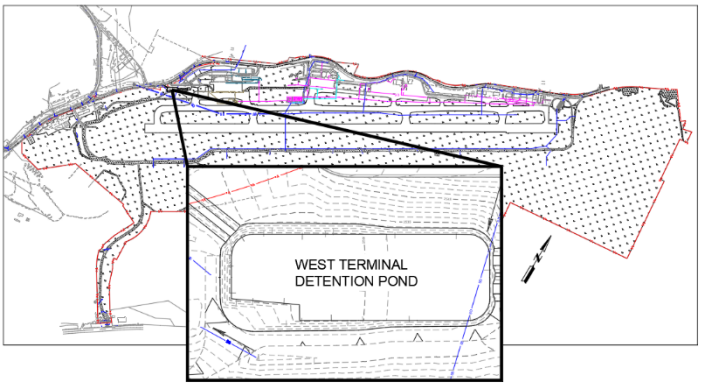

STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

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Equipment ID/Location: West Terminal Detention Pond

Inspection Frequency: 2x/year minimum, after major storm events

Maintenance Description: landscaping, trash/debris removal, sediment monitoring

EQUIPMENT: Detention Pond **MODEL:**	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Is trash/debris in the pond? Evidence of contaminants – oil, gas? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Has sediment accumulated greater than 10% of the pond depth? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Are noxious weeds/poisonous vegetation present? Is there tree growth in spillway? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Is there evidence of rodent holes or other wildlife inhabitants? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Is there evidence of erosion damage over 2” deep? Evidence of settlement? If yes, schedule maintenance.					

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STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

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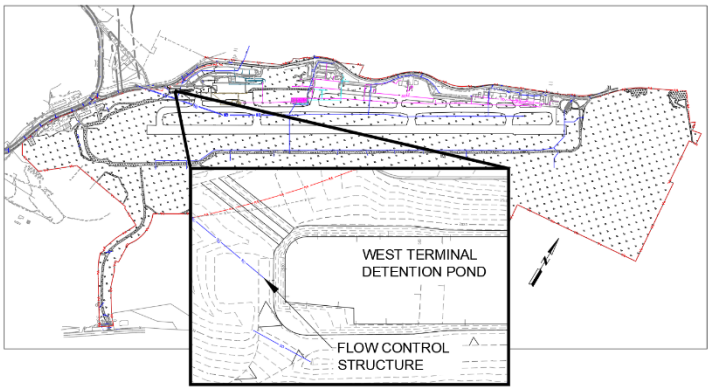

Equipment ID/Location: West Terminal Detention Pond Flow Control Structure

Inspection Frequency: 2x/year minimum

Maintenance Description: during dry weather, suck out sediment with a vac truck, use absorbent pads for oil and other hydrocarbons

EQUIPMENT: Flow Control Structure **MODEL:**	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, if applicable
Is there trash and debris blocking any incoming or outgoing pipes or orifice? If yes, remove and/or schedule maintenance.					
Measure depth of trash/debris/sediment. If greater than 25% of sump depth or 1-foot below orifice/invert, schedule maintenance.					
Any oil or hydrocarbons present in system? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Are all components in working order? (Structure, ladder, grate, pipes, orifice plate, etc.) If no, schedule repairs/maintenance.					

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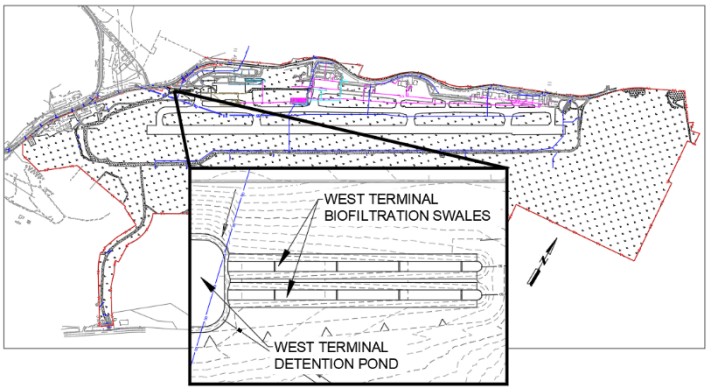

STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

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Equipment ID/Location: West Terminal Biofiltration Swales

Inspection Frequency: 2x/year minimum, after major storm events

Maintenance Description: vegetation maintenance, sediment and trash/debris removal

EQUIPMENT: Biofiltration Swales **MODEL:**	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Has sediment accumulated greater than 2” in depth? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Is trash/debris present? If yes, remove/schedule maintenance.					
Is there trash and debris blocking the inlet or outlet? If yes, remove and/or schedule maintenance.					
Is the flow spreader uneven or clogged? If yes, schedule maintenance					
Does vegetation cover the entire swale bottom? Are there bare patches of soil? Is vegetation overgrown? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Is there evidence of erosion or areas of standing water? If yes, schedule maintenance.					

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STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

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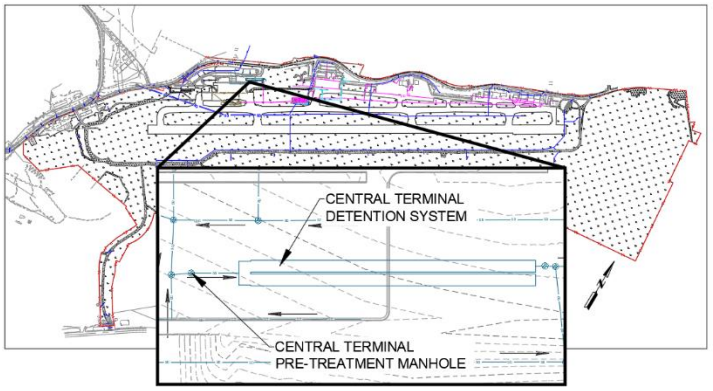

Equipment ID/Location: Central Terminal Pretreatment Manhole, west of Central Terminal Detention System

Inspection Frequency: 2x/year minimum

Maintenance Description: during dry weather, suck out sediment with a vac truck, use absorbent pads for oil and other hydrocarbons

EQUIPMENT: Pretreatment Manhole **MODEL:**	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Is there trash and debris blocking any incoming or outgoing pipes? If yes, remove and/or schedule maintenance.					
Measure depth of trash/debris/sediment. If greater than 25% of sump depth or 1-foot below invert, schedule maintenance.					
Any oil or hydrocarbons present in system? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Are all components in working order? (Structure, ladder, grate, pipes, etc.) If no, schedule repairs/maintenance.					

Notes:

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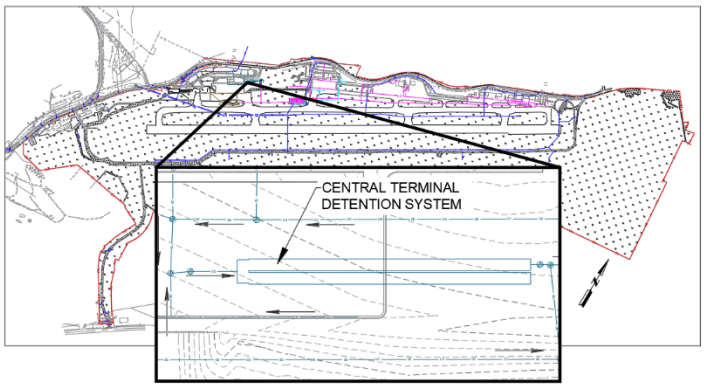

STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

_____

Equipment ID/Location: Central Terminal Detention System, east side of terminal building

Inspection Frequency: annually at a minimum, cleanout in dry weather

Maintenance Description: sediment removal during dry weather with vac truck

EQUIPMENT: Chamber Detention System (96" diameter) **MODEL:**	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Are air vents clear and unplugged? If no, schedule maintenance.					
Has sediment accumulated to a depth of 10% of pipe chamber diameter for ½ the tank or 15% of the diameter at any point (14.4" for 96" diameter)? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Are there any structural problems? I.e. openings at joints, pipe bent out of shape, cracks anywhere? If yes, schedule maintenance/repairs.					
Are access risers in working order? I.e. cover, lock, ladder. If no, schedule maintenance/repairs.					

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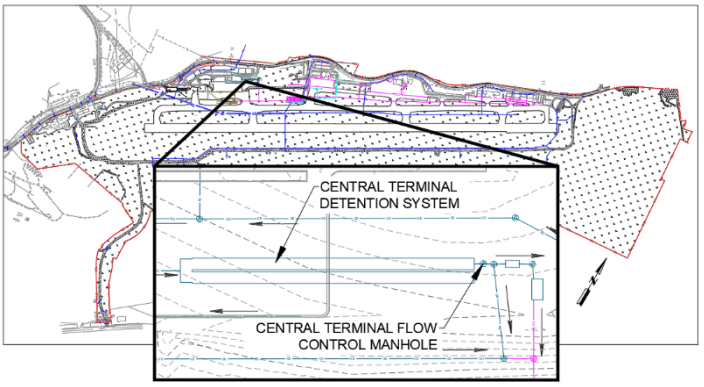

STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

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Equipment ID/Location: Central Terminal Flow Control Manhole, east of Central Terminal Detention System

Inspection Frequency: 2x/year minimum

Maintenance Description: during dry weather, suck out sediment with a vac truck, use absorbent pads for oil and other hydrocarbons

EQUIPMENT: Flow Control Manhole **MODEL:**	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, if applicable
Is there trash and debris blocking any incoming or outgoing pipes or orifice? If yes, remove and/or schedule maintenance.					
Measure depth of trash/debris/sediment. If greater than 25% of sump depth or 1-foot below orifice/invert, schedule maintenance.					
Any oil or hydrocarbons present in system? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Are all components in working order? (Structure, ladder, grate, pipes, orifice plate, etc.) If no, schedule repairs/maintenance.					

Notes:

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STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

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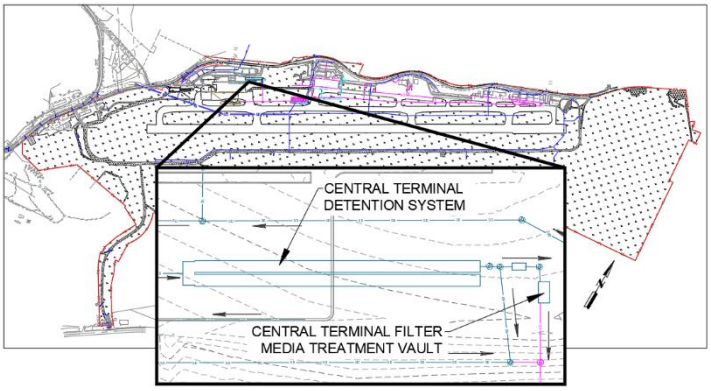

Equipment ID/Location: Central Terminal Filter Media Treatment Vault, east of Central Terminal Detention System

Inspection Frequency: 1x/year minimum before the winter season, after major storm events

Maintenance Description: sediment removal or cartridge replacement (life cycle of cartridges 1-5 years), replace cartridge in dry weather

EQUIPMENT: Modular Wetlands **MODEL:** MWS-L-8-16-6'-0"-V-UG	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Is there evidence of illicit discharge or excessive oil, grease, or other fluids entering and clogging the unit? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Is there standing water in inappropriate areas after a dry period? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Does the depth of sediment/trash/debris suggest a blockage or the inflow pipe, bypass, or cartridge filter? Note depth of accumulation in pre-treatment chamber. If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Does the cartridge media filter need replacement in pre-treatment chamber and/or discharge chamber? If yes, schedule maintenance.					

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STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

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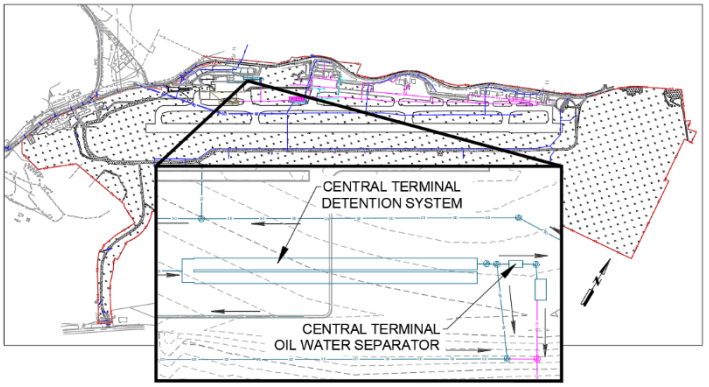

Equipment ID/Location: Central Terminal Oil Water Separator (OWS)

Inspection Frequency: periodically

Maintenance Description: trash/debris removal, removal of sediment with vac truck, removal of oil by vac truck, clean coalescing media by rinsing and flushing

EQUIPMENT: Oil Water Separator (OWS) **MODEL:** Contech VortClarex Coalescing Media OWS	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Is there evidence of oil accumulation greater than 1 inch at surface? If so, schedule maintenance to remove and dispose of separated oil per regulatory procedures.					
Is there accumulated sediment greater than 6 inches? If so, schedule maintenance to remove with a vac truck.					
Clean the vault by flushing with a hose and examine plates for any blockages.					

Notes:

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STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

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Equipment ID/Location: Terminal Ramp Catch Basins

Inspection Frequency: 2x/year minimum, after storm events/vegetation maintenance

Maintenance Description: Sediment removal, trash/debris removal

EQUIPMENT: Catch Basins **MODEL:** any	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Is there trash/debris blocking any incoming or outgoing pipes? If yes, remove and/or schedule maintenance.					
Measure depth of trash/debris/sediment. Is the depth 60% of the distance from the sump to invert of the lowest pipe? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Is the grate blocked by vegetation or trash/debris? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Does the catch basin structure, grate, or ladder have any cracks or defects? If yes, schedule repairs.					

Notes:

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STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

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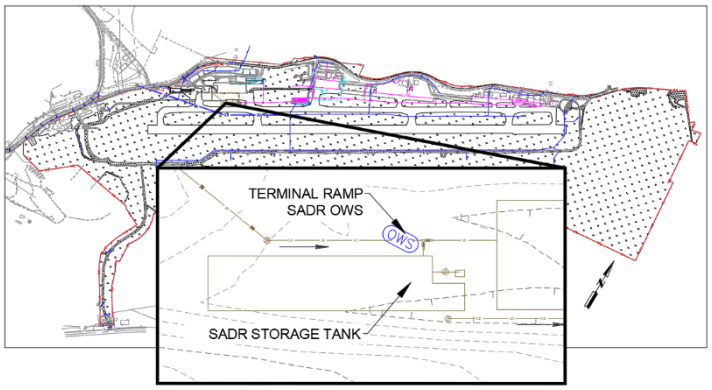

Equipment ID/Location: Terminal Ramp SADR OWS, north of SADR Storage tank, west of Diversion Tee with Valves

Inspection Frequency: periodically

Maintenance Description: trash/debris removal, removal of sediment with vac truck, removal of oil by vac truck, clean coalescing plates by rinsing and flushing

EQUIPMENT: Oil Water Separator (OWS) **MODEL:** Coalescing Plate OWS	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Is there evidence of oil accumulation greater than 1 inch at surface? If so, schedule maintenance to remove and dispose of separated oil per regulatory procedures.					
Is there accumulated sediment greater than 6 inches? If so, schedule maintenance to remove with a vac truck.					
Clean the vault by flushing with a hose and examine plates for any blockages.					

Notes:

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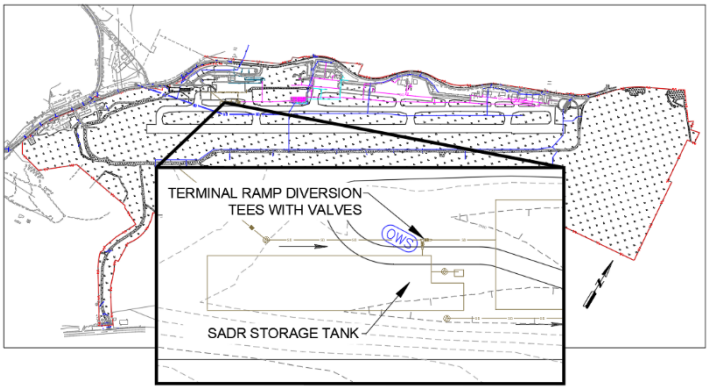

STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

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Equipment ID/Location: Diversion Tee with Valves, east of SADR OWS

Inspection Frequency: monthly

Maintenance Description: exercise valves and return to appropriate position (monthly)

EQUIPMENT: Diversion Tee, Valves **MODEL:** 12" Kennedy Wedge Gate Valves	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Exercise valve monthly. Return to appropriate position (deicing position during deicing season, stormwater position during non-deicing season)					

Notes:

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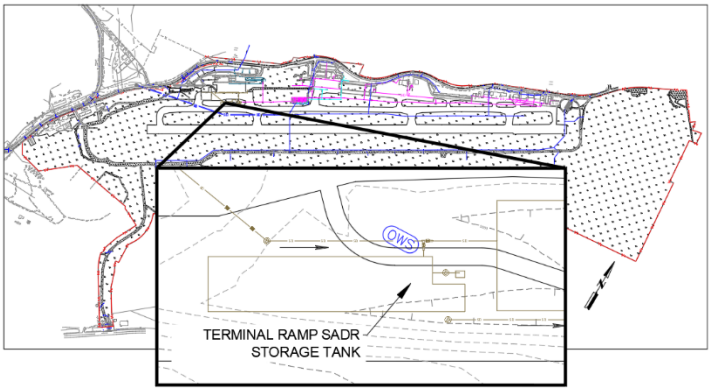

STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

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Equipment ID/Location: Terminal Ramp SADR Storage Tank, Terminal Ramp infield, adjacent to access road, west of SADR Submersible Pump

Inspection Frequency: annually at a minimum

Maintenance Description: sediment cleanout during dry weather

EQUIPMENT: Chamber Detention System (120" diameter) **MODEL:**	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Are air vents clear and unplugged? If no, schedule maintenance.					
Has sediment accumulated to a depth of 10% of pipe chamber diameter for ½ the tank or 15% of the diameter (18" for 120" diameter) at any point? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Are there any structural problems? I.e. openings at joints, pipe bent out of shape, cracks anywhere? If yes, schedule repairs.					
Are access risers in working order? I.e. cover, lock, ladder. If no, schedule repairs.					

Notes:

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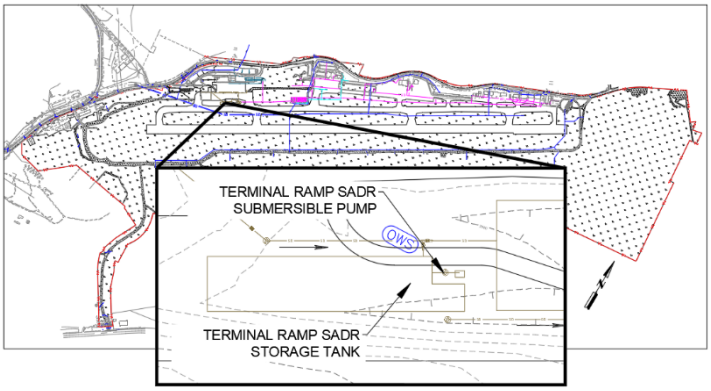

STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

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Equipment ID/Location: Terminal Ramp SADR Submersible Pump, Terminal Ramp infield, east of SADR Storage Tank

Inspection Frequency: Monthly

Maintenance Description: Manually operate impellers through dry breaker once a month to lubricate seals, route discharge back into wet well via hose.

EQUIPMENT: SADR Submersible Pump **MODEL:** Liberty Pumps 3LM034A- 3 HP, Monovane	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Are pumps free of corrosion and wear? If no, schedule maintenance/repairs.					
Is float switch free and unobstructed and in good working condition? If no, schedule maintenance/repairs.					
Is control panel free of moisture in enclosure, loose connections, and all components in working condition? If no, schedule maintenance/repairs.					

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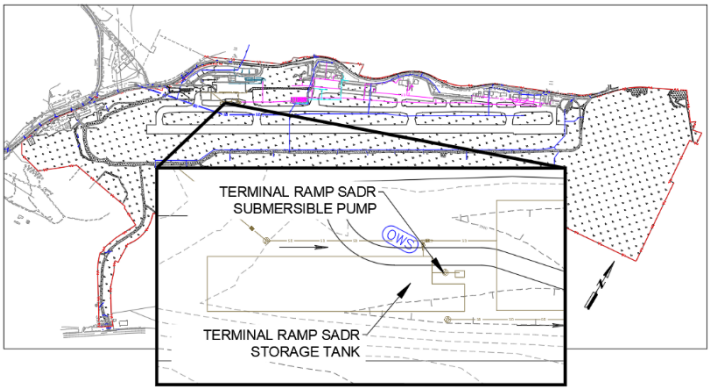

STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

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Equipment ID/Location: Terminal Ramp SADR Submersible Pump, Terminal Ramp infield, east of SADR Storage Tank

Inspection Frequency: Quarterly

Maintenance Description: Quarterly inspection of pumps, controls, and wet well

EQUIPMENT: SADR Submersible Pump **MODEL:** Liberty Pumps 3LM034A- 3 HP, Monovane	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Are pumps free of corrosion and wear? If no, schedule maintenance/repairs.					
Is float switch free and unobstructed and in good working condition? If no, schedule maintenance/repairs.					
Is control panel free of moisture in enclosure, loose connections, and all components in working condition? If no, schedule maintenance/repairs.					

Notes:

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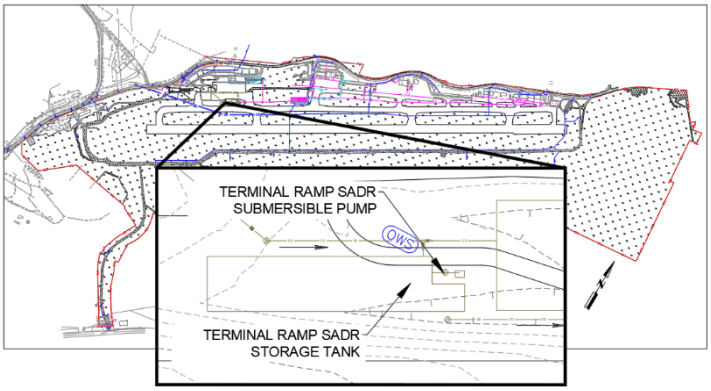

STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

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Equipment ID/Location: Terminal Ramp SADR Submersible Pump, Terminal Ramp infield, east of SADR Storage Tank

Inspection Frequency: Annually

Maintenance Description: Annual cleanout of wet well.

EQUIPMENT: SADR Submersible Pump **MODEL:** Liberty Pumps 3LM034A- 3 HP, Monovane	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Is wet well clean of debris? Schedule annual cleanout.					

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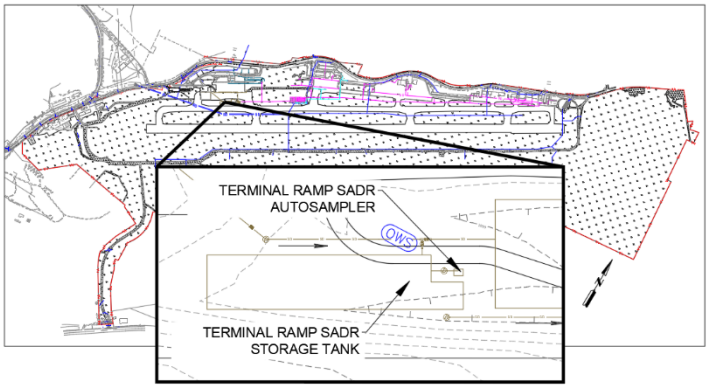

STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

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Equipment ID/Location: Terminal Ramp SADR Autosampler, Terminal Ramp infield, east of SADR Storage Tank and adjacent to SADR Submersible Pump

Inspection Frequency: before each use, periodically

Maintenance Description: Inspect pump, pump housing and rollers, clean/replace wetted parts (bottles, suction line, strainer, pump tube, discharge tube), clean sampler as necessary. Run diagnostics. See manual for specific instructions.

EQUIPMENT: SADR Autosampler **MODEL:** Isco 5800 Refrigerated Sampler	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Is the pump having any of the following issues: faulty liquid detection, inaccurate sample volume, not pumping any liquid, or pump jams? If yes, schedule maintenance/repairs.					

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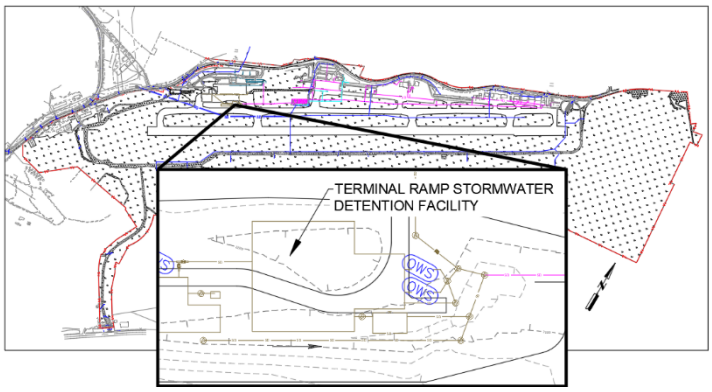

STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

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Equipment ID/Location: Terminal Ramp Stormwater Detention Facility, Terminal Ramp infield, east side

Inspection Frequency: annually at a minimum

Maintenance Description: sediment cleanout during dry weather

EQUIPMENT: Chamber Detention System (96" diameter) **MODEL:**	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Are air vents clear and unplugged? If no, schedule maintenance.					
Has sediment accumulated to a depth of 10% of pipe chamber diameter for ½ the tank or 15% of the diameter (14.4" for 96" diameter) at any point? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Are there any structural problems? I.e. openings at joints, pipe bent out of shape, cracks anywhere? If yes, schedule repairs.					
Are access risers in working order? I.e. cover, lock, ladder. If no, schedule repairs.					

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STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

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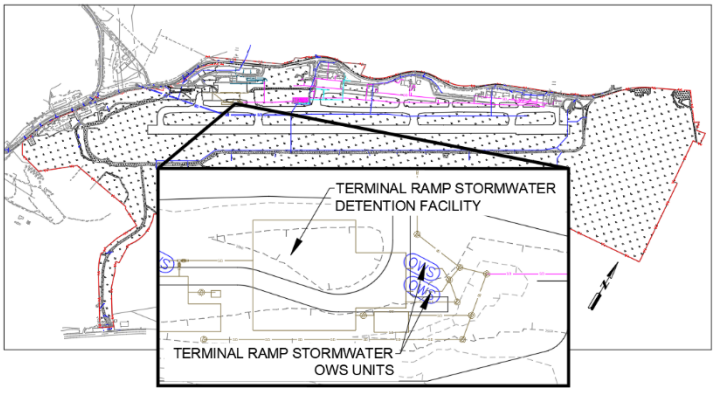


Equipment ID/Location: Terminal Ramp Stormwater OWS Units, Terminal Ramp infield, east side

Inspection Frequency: periodically

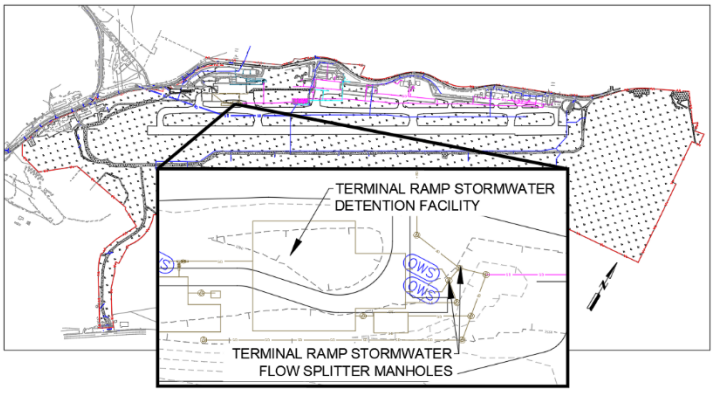
Maintenance Description: trash/debris removal, removal of sediment with vac truck, removal of oil by vac truck, clean coalescing plates by rinsing and flushing

EQUIPMENT: Oil Water Separator (OWS) **MODEL:** Coalescing Plate OWS	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Is there evidence of oil accumulation greater than 1 inch at surface? If so, schedule maintenance to remove and dispose of separated oil per regulatory procedures.					
Is there accumulated sediment greater than 6 inches? If so, schedule maintenance to remove with a vac truck.					
Clean the vault by flushing with a hose and examine plates for any blockages.					

Notes:

_____

_____



STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

_____

Equipment ID/Location: Terminal Ramp Flow Splitter Manholes, Terminal Ramp infield, east side

Inspection Frequency: 2x/year minimum

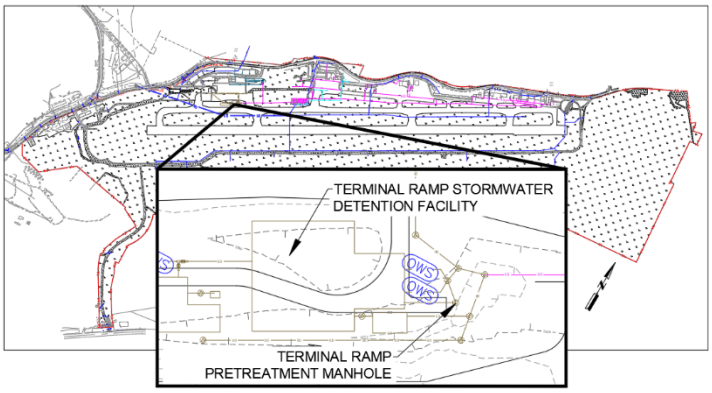
Maintenance Description: during dry weather, suck out sediment with a vac truck, use absorbent pads for oil and other hydrocarbons

EQUIPMENT: Flow Splitter Manhole **MODEL:**	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, if applicable
Is there trash and debris blocking any incoming or outgoing pipes or orifice? If yes, remove and/or schedule maintenance.					
Measure depth of trash/debris/sediment. If greater than 25% of sump depth or 1-foot below orifice/invert, schedule maintenance.					
Any oil or hydrocarbons present in system? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Are all components in working order? (Structure, ladder, grate, pipes, orifice plate, etc.) If no, schedule repairs/maintenance.					

Notes:

_____

_____



STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

_____

Equipment ID/Location: Terminal Ramp Pretreatment Manhole, Terminal Ramp infield, southeast of Terminal Ramp OWS units

Inspection Frequency: 2x/year minimum

Maintenance Description: during dry weather, suck out sediment with a vac truck, use absorbent pads for oil and other hydrocarbons

EQUIPMENT: Pretreatment Manhole **MODEL:**	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Is there trash and debris blocking any incoming or outgoing pipes? If yes, remove and/or schedule maintenance.					
Measure depth of trash/debris/sediment. If greater than 25% of sump depth or 1-foot below invert, schedule maintenance.					
Any oil or hydrocarbons present in system? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Are all components in working order? (Structure, ladder, grate, pipes, etc.) If no, schedule repairs/maintenance.					

Notes:

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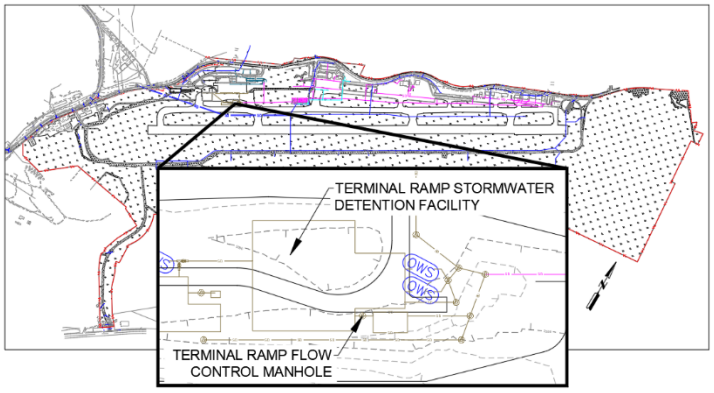
STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

_____



Equipment ID/Location: Terminal Ramp Flow Control Manhole, Terminal Ramp infield, south of SW detention facility west of Terminal Ramp Filter Media Treatment Vault

Inspection Frequency: 2x/year minimum

Maintenance Description: during dry weather, suck out sediment with a vac truck, use absorbent pads for oil and other hydrocarbons

EQUIPMENT: Flow Control Manhole **MODEL:**	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, if applicable
Is there trash and debris blocking any incoming or outgoing pipes or orifice? If yes, remove and/or schedule maintenance.					
Measure depth of trash/debris/sediment. If greater than 25% of sump depth or 1-foot below orifice/invert, schedule maintenance.					
Any oil or hydrocarbons present in system? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Are all components in working order? (Structure, ladder, grate, pipes, orifice plate, etc.) If no, schedule repairs/maintenance.					

Notes:

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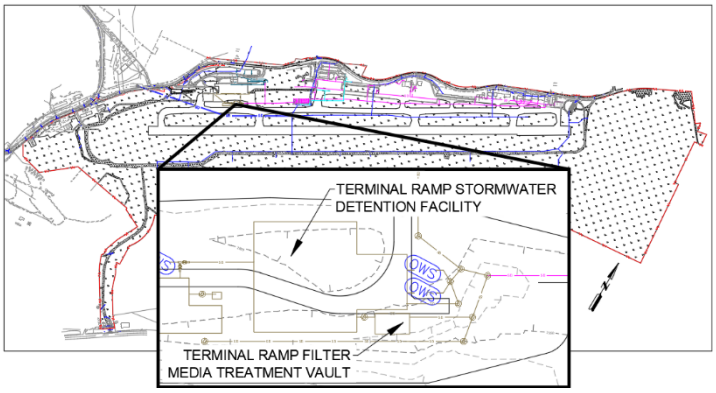
STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

_____



Equipment ID/Location: Terminal Ramp Filter Media Treatment Vault, infield, east side

Inspection Frequency: 1x/year minimum before the winter season, after major storm events

Maintenance Description: sediment removal or cartridge replacement (life cycle of cartridges 1-5 years), replace cartridge in dry weather

EQUIPMENT: Modular Wetlands **MODEL:** MWS-L-8-16-6'0"-V-UG-HC	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Is there evidence of illicit discharge or excessive oil, grease, or other fluids entering and clogging the unit? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Is there standing water in inappropriate areas after a dry period? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Does the depth of sediment/trash/debris suggest a blockage or the inflow pipe, bypass, or cartridge filter? Note depth of accumulation in pre-treatment chamber. If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Does the cartridge media filter need replacement in pre-treatment chamber and/or discharge chamber? If yes, schedule maintenance.					

Notes:

_____

_____

STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

_____

Equipment ID/Location: Terminal Ramp Catch Basins

Inspection Frequency: 2x/year minimum , after storm events/vegetation maintenance

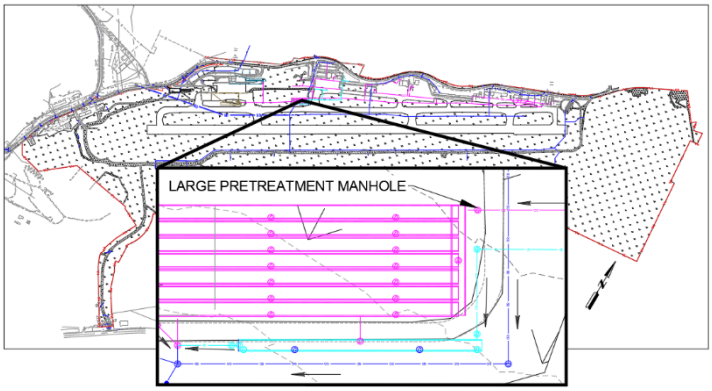
Maintenance Description: Sediment removal, trash/debris removal

EQUIPMENT: Catch Basins **MODEL:** any	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Is there trash/debris blocking any incoming or outgoing pipes? If yes, remove and/or schedule maintenance.					
Measure depth of trash/debris/sediment. Is the depth 60% of the distance from the sump to invert of the lowest pipe? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Is the grate blocked by vegetation or trash/debris? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Does the catch basin structure, grate, or ladder have any cracks or defects? If yes, schedule repairs.					

Notes:

_____

_____



STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

_____

Equipment ID/Location: Large Pretreatment Manhole (20F-01), northeast corner of Large Underground Detention Facility

Inspection Frequency: 2x/year minimum

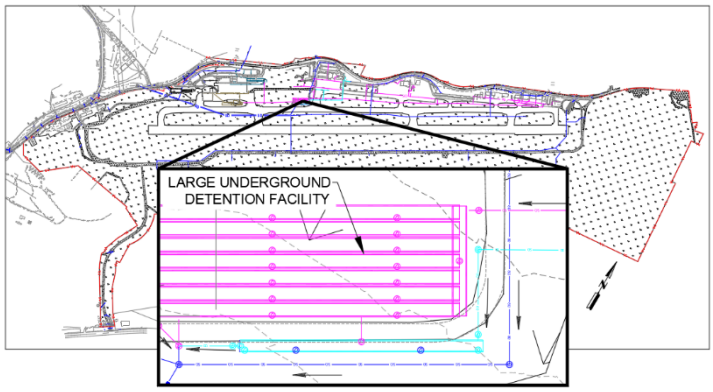
Maintenance Description: during dry weather, suck out sediment with a vac truck, use absorbent pads for oil and other hydrocarbons

EQUIPMENT: CDS MH 20F-01 **MODEL:** CDS Model 4045-8-C	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Are all components in working order? If no, schedule repairs.					
Any blockages of obstructions in the inlet or separator screen? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Any oil or hydrocarbons present in system? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Any trash in system? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Measure distance from water surface to top of sediment pile. If 6.2 feet or greater, schedule maintenance.					

Notes:

_____

_____



STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

_____

Equipment ID/Location: Large Underground Detention Facility, west of ARFF ramp, north of Taxiway A

Inspection Frequency: annually at a minimum

Maintenance Description: sediment cleanout during dry weather

EQUIPMENT: Chamber Detention System (120" diameter) **MODEL:**	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Are air vents clear and unplugged? If no, schedule repairs.					
Has sediment accumulated to a depth of 10% of pipe chamber diameter for ½ the tank or 15% of the diameter at any point (18" for 120" diameter)? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Are there any structural problems? I.e. openings at joints, pipe bent out of shape, cracks anywhere? If yes, schedule repairs.					
Are access risers in working order? I.e. cover, lock, ladder. If no, schedule repairs.					

Notes:

_____

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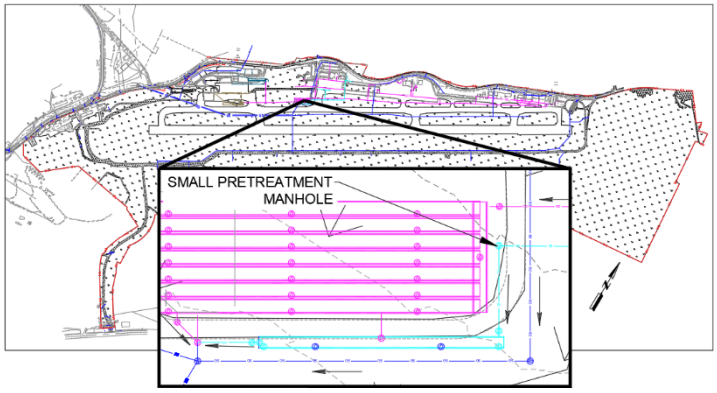


STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

_____

Equipment ID/Location: Small Pretreatment Manhole (20C-05), southeast corner of Large Underground Detention Facility

Inspection Frequency: 2x/year minimum

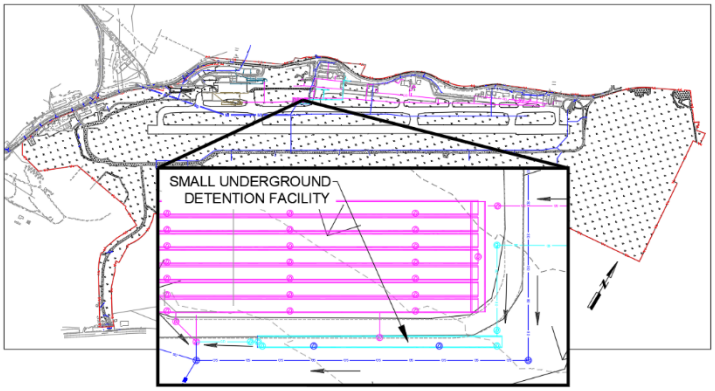
Maintenance Description: during dry weather, suck out sediment with a vac truck, use absorbent pads for oil and other hydrocarbons

EQUIPMENT: CDS MH 20C-05 **MODEL:** CDS Model 2025-5-C	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Are all components in working order? If no, schedule repairs.					
Any blockages of obstructions in the inlet or separator screen? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Any oil or hydrocarbons present in system? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Any trash in system? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Measure distance from water surface to top of sediment pile. If 4.0 feet or greater, schedule maintenance.					

Notes:

_____

_____



STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

_____

Equipment ID/Location: Small Underground Detention Facility, west of ARFF ramp, north of Taxiway A, south of Large Underground Detention Facility

Inspection Frequency: annually at a minimum

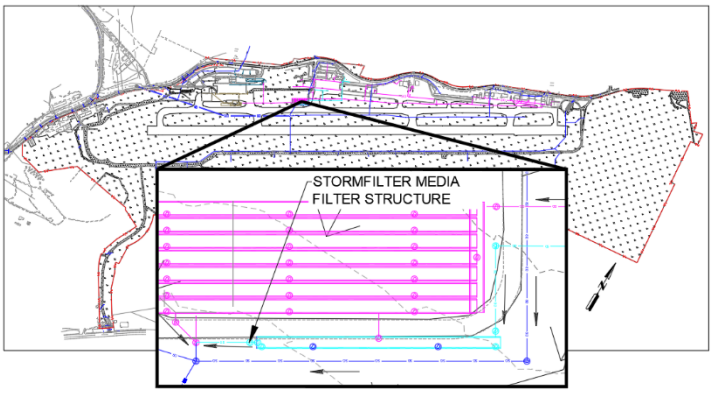
Maintenance Description: sediment cleanout during dry weather

EQUIPMENT: Chamber Detention System (96" diameter) **MODEL:**	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Are air vents clear and unplugged? If no, schedule maintenance.					
Has sediment accumulated to a depth of 10% of pipe chamber diameter for ½ the tank or 15% of the diameter (14.4" for 96" diameter chamber) at any point? If yes, schedule maintenance.					
Are there any structural problems? I.e. openings at joints, pipe bent out of shape, cracks anywhere? If yes, schedule repairs.					
Are access risers in working order? I.e. cover, lock, ladder. If no, schedule repairs.					

Notes:

_____

_____



STORMWATER FACILITY INSPECTION FORM

Inspector Name: _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____

Recent weather conditions: _____

_____

Equipment ID/Location: StormFilter Media Filter Structure, west of Small Underground Detention Facility

Inspection Frequency: 1x/year minimum before the winter season, after major storm events

Maintenance Description: sediment removal or cartridge replacement (life cycle of cartridges 1-5 years), replace cartridge in dry weather

EQUIPMENT: StormFilter MH 20C-01 **MODEL:** SFMH60	YES (X)	NO (X)	N/A (X)	ACTION TAKEN / MAINTENANCE	
				None (X)	Explain, If Applicable
Visually inspect external condition of the unit. Any concerning defects or problems? If yes, schedule maintenance/repairs.					
Is there excessive amounts of trash and/or debris? If so, schedule maintenance.					
Record level of sediment build-up on the floor of the vault. If 4 inches or greater, schedule maintenance.					
Record conditions of cartridges. If pore space between media granules is absent, schedule maintenance. If greater than ¼" sediment on top of cartridges, schedule maintenance. If greater than 4" of water above cartridges more than 24 hours after rain event, schedule maintenance.					
Note thickness of scum line above top cap. If thicker than ¼", schedule maintenance.					

Notes:

_____

_____

Attachment E – Spill Log

List of Significant Spills and Leaks	Worksheet #4_____ Completed by:_____ Title:_____ Date:_____

List all spills and leaks (as indicated on Worksheet #2) of toxic or hazardous pollutants that were significant after the date of three years prior to the effective date of this Permit. Significant spills and leaks include but are not limited to, release of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see chapter 2 of text). Although not required, we suggest you list spills and leaks of non-hazardous materials.

Date (month/day/year)	Location (as indicated on site map)	Description				Response Procedure		Preventive Measure Taken
		Type of Material	Quantity	Source, If Known	Reason for Spill/Leak	Amount of Material Recovered	Material No longer exposed to Storm-water (Yes/No)	

Attachment F – Emergency Spill Response

Focus on: Emergency Spill Response

Absorbent pads soak up biodiesel in the Columbia River at Wenatchee, Washington (March 2017).

Contact

24/7 SPILL RESPONSE

- **National Response Center 800-424-8802**
- **Washington Emergency Management Division 800-258-5990**

Spill Response Section Manager
360-790-6899

Spill Prevention, Preparedness, and Response Program
ecology.wa.gov/SpillsProgram

Accommodations

To request ADA accommodation including materials in a format for the visually impaired, call Ecology at 360-407-6831 or visit https://ecology.wa.gov/accessibility. People with impaired hearing may call Washington Relay Service at 711. People with speech disability may call TTY at 877-833-6341.

Department of Ecology spill responders are on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week to respond to oil or hazardous material spills that pose an imminent threat to life, public health, or the environment.

Emergency spill response in Washington

Ecology responds to emergency incidents involving releases and spills of oil and hazardous materials that have the potential to harm the natural environment and affect public health. Spill response teams based in Bellevue, Bellingham, Olympia, Spokane, Vancouver, and Yakima are a dedicated group of highly trained professionals providing year-round response service. In addition, Ecology is the state designated on-scene coordinator whenever oil is spilled to water.

Typical types of emergency incidents:

- Oil spills
- Hazardous material releases
- Clandestine drug labs
- Abandoned drums and cylinders
- Leaking storage tanks
- Fish kills

How is an Ecology response initiated?

Under state law, Ecology must be notified when any amount of regulated waste or hazardous material that poses an imminent threat to life, health, or the environment is released to the air, land, or water, or whenever oil is spilled on land or to waters of the state. The spiller is always responsible for reporting a spill.

Failure to report a spill in a timely manner may result in enforcement actions. If you are not responsible for a spill, making the initial notification does not make you liable for the spill. However, consult with Ecology's response team before attempting any type of response or cleanup.

How is spill notification made?

If oil or hazardous materials are spilled to state waters, the spiller must notify both federal and state spill response agencies. For federal notification, call the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802. For state notification, call the Washington Emergency Management Division (EMD) at 1-800-258-5990 or the appropriate Ecology regional office for your county (see numbers on the next page). An Ecology spill responder will typically call the reporting party back to gather more information. The agency will then determine its response actions.

Ecology regional spill reporting numbers

Northwest Regional Office
206-594-0000
Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish & Whatcom counties

Southwest Regional Office
360-407-6300
Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston & Wahkiakum counties

Central Regional Office
509-575-2490
Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan & Yakima counties

Eastern Regional Office
509-329-3400
Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla & Whitman counties

Spill information you should provide

In an emergency situation, time can be critical. Detailed information about the incident may be unknown or unavailable. You can help Ecology make the best preliminary assessment of a spill report by providing:

- Name and phone number of reporting party
- Name and phone number of responsible party (who spilled?)
- Location of spill
- Type of material released
- Quantity spilled and the affected media (air, soil, and/or water)
- Concentration (if known)
- Cleanup status
- Resource damage information, such as dead fish or oiled birds

Actions can you expect from Ecology's spill response team

Ecology deals with all reports of spills. The size, potential environmental impact, and existing or available on-site response supplies and equipment help determine the type of response action Ecology spill responders will take. For example, spill response staff could:

- Call the person back immediately to provide over-the-phone assistance.
- Take the report and pass the incident to another responsible state or local authority.
- Conduct a field response at the spill location to provide on-scene technical assistance and ensure compliance with state spill laws.
- Take the report and choose not to respond because the reported spill poses no imminent threat to the environment or public health, and cleanup will not be necessary.

What happens when Ecology conducts a field response?

When a field response is conducted, Ecology's main function is to ensure the environment and public health is being protected and cleanup actions are conducted properly. Agency responders may conduct a field response if the spiller or other local, state, or federal authorities request Ecology's on-scene assistance. Ecology may initiate a field response for any of the following reasons:

- To determine the source of a spill and identify the responsible party.
- To investigate and identify unknown spilled materials and determine an appropriate response.
- To conduct preliminary resource damage assessments.
- To oversee cleanup operations until the emergency phase of the spill incident is past.
- To provide technical assistance to the responsible party or other responders.
- When no responsible party has been identified, the state may conduct cleanup operations.

Cleanup

The spiller is responsible for cleanup and property damage and for meeting all appropriate local, state, and federal cleanup requirements. If an identified spiller does not properly respond to and mitigate the spill, Ecology may conduct the cleanup and pass all costs back to the spiller.

Operation Green Jade *(Grays Harbor County, 2017) collected 1,000 containers of flammable, oxidizer, corrosive, and toxic waste.*

Attachment G – Employee Training Log

Employee Training Log

All employees who have duties in areas with industrial activities or the handling or use of any of the significant materials should be trained upon hire and retrained annually.

The training plan includes an overview of what is in the SWPPP, how employees make a difference in complying with the SWPPP and preventing contamination of stormwater, spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices.

After training, each employee shall sign the training log and indicate if it was initial training (i) or retraining (R).

Date: _____

Time: _____

Operator: _____

ATTENDEES	SIGNATURE	I or R

Attachment H – Stormwater Facility Inspection Forms

Attachment H. Record of Visual Inspections of Stormwater Discharges

Completed by*: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

* must be conducted by qualified person identified in the SWPPP

List observed pollutants in all discharges and carefully assess the pollutant sources and action steps needed to control the pollutants.			
Date	Monitoring Location ID	List of observed pollutants and desciptions of intensities of each. Include floatables, oil sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc. in the stormwater.	Recommended Action Steps
	001		
	001		
	001		
	001		
	001		
	001		
	001		
	001		
	001		
	001		
	001		
	001		

Certification

Certification by Responsible Company official: 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. **Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the systems or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.**

Name: _____ Signature: _____

Title: _____ Date: _____

Attachment I – Sampling Documentation Form

Sampling Documentation Form

Date	
Time	
Location (SWPPP Identifying Number)	
Method of Sampling	
Method of Sample Preservation (if applicable)	

Quarterly ☐	Annual ☐

Sample collected in the first 12 hours of a stormwater discharge event ☐	Unknown ☐
	Explanation:

Weather conditions

If raining:	
Estimated time it began raining:	
Estimate of time that discharge began at the sampling point:	
Amount (inches) and/or intensity of precipitation:	
Ice or snowmelt runoff?	

Field Measurement Results

pH	
Visible Oil Sheen?	

Comments

PREPARED BY

9600 NE Cascades Parkway, Ste. 100
Portland, Oregon 97220
503-548-1494

www.meadhunt.com