Issuance Date: DRAFT
Effective Date: DRAFT
Expiration Date: DRAFT
Modification Date: DRAFT

DRAFT INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER GENERAL PERMIT MAJOR MODIFICATION

A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and State Waste Discharge General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities

State of Washington
Department of Ecology
Olympia, Washington 98504-7600

In compliance with the provisions of
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington
(State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law)

and

Title 33 United States Code, Section 1251 et seq.
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (The Clean Water Act)

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

DRAFT

Jon Kenning
Water Quality Program Manager
Washington State Department of Ecology

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To request ADA Accommodation, contact Water Quality Reception at 360-407-6600. For Washington Relay Service or TTY call 711 or 877-833-6341. Visit Ecology's ADA Accessibility web page[1] for more information.

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Por publicaciones en español, por favor llame Water Quality Reception al 360-407-6600.

[1] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/ecy02086.pdf

SUMMARY OF PERMIT REPORTS & SUBMITTALS

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	Due Date(s)
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	No later than 6 months after the last day of the calendar year in which the Level 3 was triggered, i.e., due June 30th[2]
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 5 days of noncompliance event
S11	ISGP Annual Gross Revenue Form	1/year	March 15th
G8	Duty to Reapply	1/permit cycle	July 3, 2028

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

SUMMARY OF REQUIRED ONSITE DOCUMENTS

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

Permit Condition(s)	**Document Title**
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)

[3] With signed and completed SWPPP Certification Form(s) – see Appendix 3

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. PERMIT COVERAGE

A. Facilities Required to Seek Coverage Under This General Permit

This statewide permit applies to ***facilities*** conducting ***industrial activities*** that discharge ***stormwater*** to ***surface waters of the State.*** Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through its expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to ***discharge*** stormwater and conditionally approved non-stormwater discharges to ***waters of the State***. All discharges and activities authorized by this permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

This permit requires coverage for new and existing point source discharges of stormwater to surface waters of the State that are associated with industrial activity identified under the coverage sections contained in S1.A.3 or listed in Table 1. This includes private entities, state and ***local government facilities, and new facilities and existing facilities.*** Facilities conducting industrial activities listed in Table 1 or referenced in S1.A.3 shall apply for coverage under this permit or apply for a Conditional No Exposure exemption, if eligible (Condition S1.F). The ***Department of Ecology (Ecology)*** may also require permit coverage for any facility on a case-by-case basis in order to protect waters of the State (Condition S1.B).

1. Facilities engaged in any industrial activities included in Table 1 shall apply for coverage if stormwater from the facility discharges to surface waters of the state. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) groups generally, but not always, associated with these activities are listed in Table 1.

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

Industrial Activities	NAICS Groups
Metal Ore Mining	2122xx
Coal Mining	2121xx
Oil and Gas Extraction	2111xx
Nonmetallic Mineral Mining and Quarrying, except Fuels (except facilities covered under the Sand and Gravel General Permit)	2123xx
Food, Beverage, and Tobacco Manufacturing	311xxx-312xxx
Textile and Textile Products Mills	313xxx-314xxx

Industrial Activities	NAICS Groups
Apparel Manufacturing	315xxx
Wood Products Manufacturing	321xxx, 113310 [a]
Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	337xxx
Paper Manufacturing	322xxx
Printing and Related Support Activities	323xxx, 5111xx
Chemicals Manufacturing (including Compost Facilities)	325xxx
Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (except facilities covered under the Sand and Gravel General Permit)	324xxx
Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	326xxx
Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	316xxx
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (except covered under the Sand and Gravel General Permit)	327xxx
Primary Metal Manufacturing	331xxx
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	332xxx
Machinery Manufacturing	333xxx
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	334xxx
Electrical Equipment, Appliance, and Component Manufacturing	335xxx
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (except NPDES regulated boatyards)	336xxx
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	339xxx
Warehousing and Storage	493xxx, 531130
Recycling facilities involved in the recycling of materials, including but not limited to, metal scrap yards, battery reclaimers, salvage yards, auto recyclers, and automobile junkyards.	42314x and 42393x

Steam Electric Power Generation (Not covered under *40 CFR §* 423)	N/A

Industrial Activities	**NAICS Groups**
Waste Management and Remediation Services, including, but not limited to, landfills, transfer stations, open dumps, and land application sites, except as described in S1.C.6 or C.7.	562xxx
Hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities, and recycling facilities regulated under Chapter 173-303 WAC.	562211
Treatment works treating domestic sewage, or any other sewage sludge, or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage (including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility) with the design flow capacity of 1 million gallons per day (MGD) or more, or required to have a pretreatment program under 40 CFR §403.	22132x
Transportation facilities which have ***vehicle maintenance*** activity, equipment cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations:	
• Railroad Transportation	482xxx, 488210
• Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	485xxx, 488490, 487110
• Truck Transportation	484xxx
• Postal Service	491xxx

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

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

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 shall obtain permit coverage.

3. Any ***inactive facility*** where any industrial activity listed in Table 1 was previously conducted and where ***significant materials*** remain onsite and are exposed to stormwater with a discharge to surface waters of the state shall obtain permit coverage.

B. Significant Contributors of Pollutants

Ecology may require a facility to obtain coverage under this permit if Ecology determines the facility:

1. Is a ***significant contributor of pollutants*** to waters of the State, including ***groundwater***;

2. May reasonably be expected to contribute to 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 accordance with applicable WAC requirements in effect at the time of closure, and in which no significant materials or industrial ***pollutants*** remain exposed to stormwater. Permittees with existing coverage may submit a ***Notice of Termination*** in accordance with Special Condition S13.A.1.

D. Facilities Excluded from Coverage

Ecology will not cover the following facilities or activities under this permit:

1. If any part of a facility, in the categories listed below, has a stormwater discharge subject to stormwater Effluent Limitations Guidelines, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Under 40 CFR subchapter N, or Toxic Pollutant Effluent Standards under 40 CFR subchapter D §129; the operator of the facility must apply for an individual NPDES permit or seek coverage under an industry-specific ***general permit*** for those stormwater discharges.

   Below is a list of categories of industries specified in 40 CFR subchapter N for which at least one subpart includes stormwater effluent limitations guidelines or NSPS. Industries included in this list should review the subchapter N guidelines[4] to determine if they are subject to a stormwater effluent limitation guideline for activities which they perform at their site. Facilities, which are subject to effluent standards in 40 CFR subchapter D §129 for: Aldrin/Dieldrin; DDT; Endrin; Toxaphene; Benzidine; or Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), shall apply for an individual NPDES permit.

[4] https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/40/chapter-I/subchapter-N

40 CFR 411 Cement manufacturing

40 CFR 412 Feedlots

40 CFR 418 Fertilizer manufacturing

40 CFR 419 Petroleum refining

40 CFR 422 Phosphate manufacturing

40 CFR 449.11(a) Airports with more than 10,000 annual jet departures

40 CFR 423 Steam electric power generating

40 CFR 434 Coal mining

40 CFR 436 Mineral mining and processing

40 CFR 440 Ore mining and dressing

40 CFR 443 Paving and roofing materials (tars & asphalt)

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

3. Industrial activities operated by any department, agency, or instrumentality of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government of the United States, or another entity, such as a private contractor, performing industrial activity for any such department, agency, or instrumentality.

4. Facilities located on "Indian Country" as defined in 18 USC §1151, except portions of the Puyallup Reservation as noted below.

   Indian Country includes:

   a. All land within any Indian Reservation notwithstanding the issuance of any patent and including rights-of-way running through the reservation. This includes all federal, tribal, and Indian and non-Indian privately owned land within the reservation.

   b. All off-reservation Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.

   c. All off-reservation federal trust lands held for Native American Tribes.

   Puyallup Exception: Following the "Puyallup Tribes of Indians Land Settlement Act of 1989," 25 USC §1773; the permit does apply to land within the Puyallup Reservation except for discharges to surface water on land held in trust by the federal government.

5. Any facility authorized to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity under an existing NPDES individual or other general permit.

6. All ***construction activities***. Operators of these construction activities shall seek coverage under the Construction Stormwater General Permit or an individual NPDES permit for stormwater associated with construction activity.

7. Facilities that discharge to a waterbody with a ***control plan***, unless this general permit adequately provides the level of protection required by the control plan.

8. ***New dischargers*** to a waterbody listed pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA, unless the Permittee meets the requirements of Condition S6.B.

9. Hazardous waste landfills subject to 40 CFR §445, subpart A.

E. Discharges to Ground

1. The terms and conditions of this permit apply to sites with a discharge point to groundwater that are otherwise required to obtain coverage under this General Permit (e.g., facilities with industrial activities that discharge stormwater to surface water of the state). However, Permittees are not required to sample on-site discharges to ground (e.g., infiltration), unless 1) the facility is subject to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) sampling per condition S5B), 2) is specifically required by Ecology (Condition G12), or 3) a discharge point to groundwater is deemed by Ecology to constitute a functional equivalent to a point source discharge to surface waters.

2. Facilities with a discharge point to groundwater through an ***Underground Injection Control*** well shall comply with any applicable requirements of the Underground Injection Control (UIC) regulations, Chapter 173-218 WAC[5] and must meet all requirements in Ecology's SWMMWW section V-5.6 Site Suitability Criteria (SSC), SWMMEW Chapter 6-6.5.6 SSC, or provide applicable water quality treatment prior to discharge to the UIC.

3. Facilities discharging to ground (e.g., infiltration, Class V UIC wells, etc.) must have all treatment/infiltration BMPs designed, installed and maintained in accordance with Special Condition S3.A.2. New and existing permittees who have changed the design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the facility that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from the facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged must ensure all requirements in Ecology's SWMMWW section V-5.6 Site Suitability Criteria (SSC) or SWMMEW Chapter 6-6.5.6 SSC are met.

[5] https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-218

F. Conditional "No Exposure" Exemption

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

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

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

2. To determine if you qualify for a CNE, eleven questions must be answered and certified that none of the following materials or activities are, or will be in the foreseeable future, exposed to precipitation Industrial Stormwater General Permit webpage[6]:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[6] https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Stormwater-general-permits/Industrial-stormwater-permit

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 stormwater outflow?

3. To apply for an exemption, an electronic application must be submitted to Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal[7].

a. Ecology will respond to all CNE exemption requests in writing within 90 days from Ecology's receipt of a complete and accurate No Exposure Form, either approving or denying the request. A Permittee is granted a No Exposure exemption only after Ecology informs the applicant in writing or electronically that it has approved the request.

b. Ecology will automatically terminate permit coverage when it grants a No Exposure exemption to a permitted facility.

c. Facilities which are granted a No Exposure exemption must submit an electronic No Exposure Certification application to Ecology once every five years.

d. No Exposure exemptions are conditional. If there is a change at the facility that results in the exposure of industrial activities or materials to stormwater, the facility is required to immediately apply for and obtain a permit.

[7] https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance

S2. APPLICATION FOR COVERAGE

A. Obtaining Permit Coverage

1. Unpermitted facilities that require coverage under this permit shall submit to Ecology, a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) using Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Coverage Notice of Intent form as follows:

    a. Existing Facilities

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

        ii. Existing facilities are facilities in operation prior to the effective date of this permit, January 1, 2025.

    b. New Facilities

    New facilities are facilities that begin operation on or after the effective date of this permit, January 1, 2025. All unpermitted new facilities shall:

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

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

    c. Electronic Submittal

    Use the Water Quality Permitting Portal (WQWebPortal[8]) to submit a complete application for coverage to Ecology.

    *To access the WQWebPortal, you must first register for Secure Access Washington (SAW).

[8] https://secureaccess.wa.gov/ecy/wqwebportal/

B. Modification of Permit Coverage

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

1. Apply for modification of coverage at least 60 days before implementing a significant process change; or prior to a Corrective Action deadline, if requesting a Level 2 or Level 3 time extension or waiver request per Condition S8.B-D.
2. Complete the public notice requirements in WAC 173-226-130(5) as part of a complete application for modification of coverage.
3. Comply with SEPA as part of a complete application for modification of coverage if undergoing a significant process change.

C. Permit Coverage Timeline

1. If the applicant does not receive notification from Ecology, permit coverage automatically commences on whichever of the following dates occurs last:
    a. The 31st day following receipt by Ecology of a completed application for coverage.
    b. The 31st day following the end of a 30-day public comment period.
    c. The effective date of the general permit.
2. Ecology may need additional time to review the application:
    a. If the application is incomplete.
    b. If it requires additional site-specific information.
    c. If the public requests a public hearing.
    d. If members of the public file comments.
    e. When more information is necessary to determine whether coverage under the general permit is appropriate.
3. When Ecology needs additional time:
    a. Ecology will notify the applicant in writing within 30 days and identify the issues that the applicant must resolve before a decision can be reached.

b. Ecology will submit the final decision to the applicant in writing. If Ecology approves the application for coverage, coverage begins the 31st day following approval, or the date the approval letter is issued, whichever is later.

D. Transfer of Permit Coverage

Coverage under this general permit shall automatically transfer to a new discharger, if all of the following conditions are met:

1. The Permittee (existing discharger) and new discharger submit to Ecology a complete, written, signed agreement (Transfer of Coverage Form[9]) containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability.
2. The type of industrial activities and practices remain substantially unchanged.
3. Ecology does not notify the Permittee of the need to submit a new application for coverage under the general permit or for an individual permit pursuant to Chapters 173-216, 173-220, and 173-226 WAC.
4. Ecology does not notify the existing discharger and new discharger of its intent to revoke coverage under the general permit. The transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement unless Ecology gives notice of revocation.

[9] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/ecy02084a.html

S3. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

A. General Requirements

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

1. The SWPPP shall specify the ***Best Management Practices (BMPs)*** necessary to:

    a) Provide ***All Known, Available, and Reasonable methods of prevention, control, and Treatment (AKART)*** of stormwater pollution.

    b) Ensure the discharge does not cause or contribute to a violation of the Water Quality Standards.

    c) Comply with applicable federal technology-based treatment requirements under 40 CFR § 125.3.

2. Proper selection and use of ***Stormwater Management Manuals (SWMM)***.

    BMPs shall be consistent with:

    a) 2024 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, for sites west of the crest of the Cascade Mountains; or

    b) 2024 Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington, for sites east of the crest of the Cascade Mountains; or

    c) Revisions to the manuals in S3.A.3. a & b, or other stormwater management guidance documents or manuals which provide an equivalent level of ***pollution*** prevention, that are approved by Ecology and incorporated into this permit in accordance with the permit modification requirements of WAC 173-226-230. For purposes of this section, the documents listed in Appendix 10 of the 2024 Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit are hereby incorporated into this permit; or

    d) Documentation in the SWPPP that the BMPs selected are ***demonstrably equivalent*** to practices contained in stormwater technical manuals approved by Ecology, including the proper selection, implementation, and maintenance of all applicable and appropriate best management practices for on-site pollution control.

3. Update of the SWPPP

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

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

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

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

   c) If an existing Permittee covered under the 2020 ISGP needs to update their SWPPP to be consistent with the 2025 ISGP, the update shall be completed on or before May 15, 2025, and implemented no later than July 1, 2025. Unpermitted facilities shall develop and certify their SWPPP no later than the end of the first full monitoring period following the effective date of permit coverage, and the SWPPP and sampling shall be implemented no later than the first day of the second full monitoring period following the effective date of permit coverage.

4. Other Pollution Control Plans

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

5. Signatory Requirements

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

B. Specific SWPPP Requirements

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

1. The site map shall identify (site map may be multiple pages if needed):
    a) The scale or include relative distances between significant structures and drainage systems.
    b) The size of the property in acres.
    c) The location and extent of all buildings, structures and all impervious surfaces.
    d) Direction of stormwater flow (use arrows).
    e) Locations of all structural source control BMPs.
    f) Locations of all receiving waters in the immediate vicinity of the facility.
    g) Conditionally approved non-stormwater discharges.
    h) Areas of existing and potential soil ***erosion*** that could result in the discharge of a ***significant amount*** of turbidity, sediment, or other pollutants.
    i) Locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes, catch basins, vaults, ponds, swales, UICs, etc.
    j) Locations of actual and potential pollutant sources.
    k) Locations of all stormwater monitoring points.
    l) The approximate contributing stormwater drainage areas for each stormwater discharge point (including discharges to groundwater).
    m) Locations of stormwater inlets and outfalls with a unique identification number for each sampling point and discharge point, indicating any that are identified as substantially identical, and identify, by name, any other party other than the Permittee that owns any stormwater drainage or discharge structures.
    n) Combined sewers or MS4s and where stormwater discharges to them.
    o) Locations of fueling and ***vehicle*** maintenance areas, and areas where equipment cleaning is conducted.

p) Locations where vehicles are parked or stored.

q) Areas where industrial activity is conducted.

r) Locations and sources of run-on to the site from adjacent properties that may contain pollutants.

s) Locations of **groundwater discharge points**.

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

    a) The facility description shall describe:

        i. The industrial activities conducted at the site.

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

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

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

        i. Loading and unloading of material handled at the facility, including dry bulk materials or liquids.

        ii. Outdoor storage of materials or products.

        iii. Outdoor manufacturing and processing.

        iv. On-site dust or particulate generating processes.

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

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

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

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

c) The inventory of materials shall list:

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

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

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

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

4. ***Best Management Practices (BMPs)***

a) General BMP Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   d) Keep all ***dumpsters*** under cover or fit with a storm-resistant lid that must remain closed when not in use in order to prevent the contamination of stormwater or release of leachate.

   e) Keep all used and new tires under cover or stored in a storm-resistant shelter.

3) ***Preventive Maintenance:*** The SWPPP shall include BMPs to inspect and maintain the stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems (if any), and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of stormwater. The SWPPP shall include the schedule/frequency and a maintenance log for completing each maintenance task. The BMP maintenance log does not need to be maintained with the SWPPP but must be made available upon request by Ecology or the local jurisdiction. The Permittee must:

   a) Clean catch basins when the depth of debris reaches 60% of the sump depth. In addition, the Permittee must keep the debris surface at least 6 inches below the outlet pipe.

b) Maintain ponds, tanks/vaults, catch basins, swales, filters, oil/water separators, drains, and other stormwater drainage/treatment facilities in accordance with the maintenance standards set forth in the applicable Stormwater Management Manual, other guidance documents or manuals approved in accordance with S3.A.3.c, demonstrably ***equivalent BMPs*** per S3.A.2.d, or an O&M Manual submitted to Ecology in accordance with S8.D.

c) Inspect all equipment and vehicles during monthly site inspections for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc. Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service or prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.

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

4) ***Spill Prevention and Emergency Cleanup Plan (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. Stormwater conveyance systems cannot be used as part of the secondary containment calculation.

b) Prevent precipitation from accumulating in containment areas with a roof or equivalent structure or include a plan on how it will manage and dispose of accumulated water if a containment area cover is not practical. If the containment area has a valve, it is to remain closed until verification that no

visible oil sheen is present prior to opening the discharge valve.

c) Locate spill kits within 25 feet of all stationary fueling stations, fuel transfer stations, mobile fueling units, and used oil storage/transfer stations. At a minimum, spill kits shall include:

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

   ii) A storm drain plug or cover kit.

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

   iv) A shovel.

   v) Two 5-gallon buckets with lids or equivalent inert receptacles.

d) Assure that fueling nozzles are not locked in the open position. Do not “top-off” tanks being refueled.

e) Block, plug or cover storm drains that receive runoff from areas where fueling or maintenance occurs, during fueling or vehicle fluid changes. Facilities with secondary containment around fueling areas must keep the containment area discharge valve closed during fueling.

f) Use drip pans or equivalent containment measures during all petroleum transfer operations.

g) Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas).

h) Use drip pans or other effective measures below leaking vehicles (including inoperative vehicles and equipment) in a manner that catches leaks or spills. Drip pans or other effective containment methods must be managed to prevent overfilling and the contents disposed of properly. Absorbent materials must be managed to prevent impacts to stormwater runoff during storm events. Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage or disposal if feasible.

i) Maintain a spill log that includes the following information for chemical and petroleum spills: date, time, amount, location, and reason for spill; date/time cleanup completed, notifications made and staff involved.

5) ***Employee Training***: The SWPPP shall include BMPs to provide SWPPP training for all employees and contractors/vendors who perform duties that have the potential to impact stormwater quality in areas of industrial activities subject to this permit. Contractors/vendors may be excluded if the permittee has an employee who has been trained on the SWPPP supervising the activity at all times. At a minimum, the training plan shall include:

a) The content of the training.

i) An overview of what is in the SWPPP, who is responsible for maintaining the SWPPP, and its location onsite.

ii) How employees make a difference in complying with the SWPPP, preventing contamination of stormwater, and their role in ensuring BMPs are properly maintained and in place.

iii) Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices.

b) How the Permittee will conduct training.

c) The frequency/schedule of training. The Permittee shall train all employees annually, at a minimum. All employees, contractors/vendors, who have duties in areas of industrial activities must be trained within 90 days of hire. Part time and seasonal employees, contractors/vendors must be trained within 30 days of hire.

d) A log of the dates on which specific employees received training. This log must be kept with the SWPPP and made available upon request.

e) For trainings performed electronically through a centralized training system, the permittee shall log all electronically performed trainings and generate a summary report of trainings and placing it with the SWPPP on an as-needed basis.

6) ***Inspections and Recordkeeping:*** The SWPPP shall include documentation of procedures to ensure compliance with permit requirements for inspections and recordkeeping. At a minimum, the SWPPP shall:

a) Identify facility personnel who will inspect designated equipment and facility areas as required in Condition S7.

b) Contain a visual inspection report or check list that includes all items required by Condition S7.C.

c) Provide a tracking or follow-up procedure to ensure that a report is prepared and any appropriate action taken in response to visual inspections.

d) Define how the Permittee will comply with signature requirements and records retention identified in Special Condition S9, Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.

e) Include a certification of compliance with the SWPPP and permit for each inspection using the language in S7.C.1.c.

f) Include all inspection reports completed by the Permittee (S7.C).

7) ***Illicit Discharges***: The SWPPP shall include measures to identify and eliminate the discharge of ***process wastewater, domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water***, and other illicit discharges and connections, to stormwater conveyances, or to surface waters and groundwaters of the State. The Permittee can find BMPs to identify and eliminate illicit discharges and connections in Volume IV of Ecology's SWMM for Western Washington and Chapter 8 of the SWMM for Eastern Washington.

Water from washing vehicles or equipment, buildings, pavement, steam cleaning and/or pressure washing is considered process wastewater. The Permittee must not allow this process wastewater to discharge to ground, 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, curbing or other structural BMPs to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas.

b) Perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent stormwater runoff and run-on, also that capture any overspray.

c) Ensure that all washwater drains to a collection system that directs the washwater to further treatment or storage and not to the ***stormwater drainage system***.

iii. ***Treatment BMPs***

The Permittee shall:

1) Use treatment BMPs consistent with the applicable documents referenced in Condition S3.A.2.

2) Employ oil/water separators, booms, skimmers or other methods to eliminate or minimize oil and grease contamination of stormwater discharges.

3) Obtain Ecology approval before beginning construction/installation of all treatment BMPs that include the addition of chemicals to provide treatment.

iv. ***Stormwater Peak Runoff Rate and Volume Control BMPs***

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

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

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

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

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

5. Sampling Plan

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

a) Identify points of discharge to surface water, stormwater drainage systems, or discrete groundwater infiltration locations, such as dry wells or detention ponds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d) Identify staff responsible for conducting stormwater sampling.

e) Specify procedures for sample collection and handling.

f) Specify procedures for sending samples to a laboratory.

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

h) Specify the procedure for submitting results to Ecology.

S4. GENERAL SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Requirements

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

B. Sampling Requirements

1. Sample Timing and Frequency

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

        1st Quarter = January, February, and March
        2nd Quarter = April, May, and June
        3rd Quarter = July, August, and September
        4th Quarter = October, November, and December

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

    c. Permittees shall collect samples within the first 12 hours of stormwater discharge events. If it is not possible to collect a sample within the first 12 hours of a stormwater discharge event, the Permittee must collect the sample as soon as practicable after the first 12 hours, and keep documentation with the sampling records (Condition S4.B.4) explaining why they could not collect samples within the first 12 hours; or if it is unknown (e.g., discharge was occurring during start of regular business hours).

    d. The Permittee shall obtain ***representative samples***, which may be a single grab sample, a time-proportional sample, or a flow-proportional sample.

    e. Permittees need not sample outside of ***regular business hours***, during ***unsafe conditions***, or during quarters where there is no discharge, but shall submit a Discharge Monitoring Report each reporting period (Condition S9.A).

f. Permittees monitoring more than once per quarter shall ***average*** all of the monitoring results from the same discharge point for each parameter (except pH and visible oil sheen) and compare the average value to the ***benchmark*** value. However, if Permittees collect more than one sample during a 24-hour period, they must first calculate the ***daily average*** of the individual grab sample results collected during that 24-hour period; then use the daily average to calculate a quarterly average.

2. Sample Location(s)

a. The Permittee shall designate sampling location(s) at the point(s) where it discharges stormwater associated with industrial activity off-site, or to an on-site receiving surface waterbody of the State (e.g., a stream flowing through a site, etc.). If a Permittee is a tenant or shares infrastructure at a Port, business park, or other shared property, Permittees may sample the discharge from the shared regional pond(s) or a storm water treatment system that receives water from multiple users in an adjacent area.

b. The Permittee is not required to sample on-site discharges to ground (e.g., infiltration) or sanitary sewer discharges, unless 1) the facility is required to sample PFAS in discharges to groundwater per Special Condition S5B), 2) specifically required by Ecology (Condition G12), or 3) a discharge point to groundwater is deemed by Ecology to constitute a functional equivalent to a point source discharge to surface waters.

c. The Permittee shall sample each distinct point of discharge off-site except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as a "substantially identical discharge point" per S3.B.5.b. The Permittee is required to monitor only one of the "substantially identical discharge point" if two or more discharge points discharge substantially identical effluents (based on similar industrial activities and site conditions). If a benchmark is exceeded at a substantially identical discharge point, each discharge point represented by that outfall is subject to the corrective action requirements applicable to the substantially identical discharge point.

d. The exception to sampling each point of discharge in S4.B.2.c does not apply to any point of discharge subject to numeric effluent limitations (Conditions S5.C, S6.C & S6.D).

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

to Ecology prior to changing sampling locations.

f. Sampling Point Waiver Request Process

i. If a permittee demonstrates that the sampling location requirements of this section are not feasible, Ecology may authorize case-by-case waivers from and/or adjustments to sampling locations by approving a Modification of Permit Coverage.

ii. To request a sampling point waiver from Ecology, a Permittee shall submit a detailed explanation of why it is making the waiver request (technical basis), the BMPs implemented in the areas draining to the sample points requested to be waived, and a Modification of Coverage form to Ecology in accordance with Condition S2.B.
Ecology will approve or deny the request and notify the permittee in writing within 60 days of receipt of a complete Modification of Permit Coverage request.

iii. Approvals for sampling point waiver requests will be processed as a modification of permit coverage and approved through the issuance of an administrative order to the requestor.

iv. All sampling location requirements of the ISGP remain in effect and enforceable unless and until a waiver/modification is approved by Ecology.

3. Substantially Identical Discharge Points

The Permittee shall sample each distinct point of discharge off-site except as otherwise exempt from monitoring as a ***substantially identical discharge point*** per S3.B.5.b. If applicable, the Permittee is only required to monitor applicable parameters at one of the substantially identical discharge points. The Permittee shall notify Ecology of any changes or updates to sample locations, discharge points, and/or outfalls by submitting an "Industrial Stormwater General Permit Discharge/Sample Point Update Form[10]" to Ecology.

[10] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/ecy070373.html

4. Sample Documentation

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

   a. Sample date.

   b. Sample time.

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

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

   e. Sample location (using SWPPP identifying number).

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

   g. Individual who performed the sampling

5. Laboratory Documentation

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

   a. Date and time of analysis

   b. Parameter name

   c. CAS number, if applicable

   d. Analytical method(s)

   e. Individual who performed the analysis

   f. Chain of Custody

   g. Case Narrative

   h. Method detection limit (MDL)

   i. Laboratory quantitation level (QL) achieved by the laboratory

   j. Reporting units

k. Sample result

l. Quality assurance/quality control data

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

7. The Permittee can reduce monitoring to once a year for a period of three years (12 consecutive quarters) based on consistent attainment of benchmark values when:

   a. Eight consecutive quarterly samples demonstrate a reported value equal to or less than the benchmark value; or for pH, within the range of 5.0 – 9.0.

   b. For purposes of tallying consecutive quarterly samples:

      i. Do not include any quarters in which the Permittee did not collect a sample, but should have (e.g., discharge(s) occurred during normal working hours, and during safe conditions; but no sample was collected during the entire quarter). If this occurs, the tally of consecutive quarterly samples is reset to zero.

      ii. Do not include any quarters in which the Permittee did not collect a sample because there was no discharge during the quarter (or the discharges during the quarter occurred outside normal working hours or during unsafe conditions). These quarters are not included in the calculation of eight consecutive quarters, but do not cause the tally to be reset; i.e., they are skipped over.

   c. Permittees with consistent attainment must collect an annual sample. A facility may average the annual sample with any other samples taken over the course of the quarter the annual sample was taken.

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

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

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

C. Analytical Procedures for Sampling Requirements

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

D. Laboratory Accreditation

1. The Permittee shall ensure that all analytical data required by Ecology is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of, Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories, Chapter 173-50 WAC.
2. ***Turbidity*** and pH are exempt from this requirement, unless the laboratory must be registered or accredited for any other parameter.

S5. BENCHMARKS, EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND SPECIFIC SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

A. Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements

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

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

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

Table 2: Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements Applicable to All Facilities

Parameter	Units	Benchmark Value	Analytical Method	Laboratory Quantitation Level [a]	Minimum Sampling Frequency [b]
Turbidity	NTU	25	EPA 180.1 Meter	0.5	1/quarter
pH	Standard Units	Between 5.0 and 9.0	Calibrated Meter[c]	±0.1	1/quarter
Oil Sheen	Yes/No	No Visible Oil Sheen	N/A	N/A	1/quarter
Copper, Total	µg/L	Western WA: 14 Eastern WA: 32	EPA 200.8	2.0	1/quarter
Zinc, Total	µg/L	117	EPA 200.8	2.5	1/quarter

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

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

c. Permittees shall use a calibrated pH meter, and the analysis must be consistent with methodology found in 40 CFR 136 and use approved method SM 4500-H+ B.

B. Additional Sampling Requirements for Specific Industrial Groups

1. In addition to the requirements in Table 2, all Permittees identified by an industrial activity in Table 3 shall sample stormwater discharges as specified in Condition S4 and in Table 3.

2. If a discharge exceeds a benchmark listed in Table 3, the Permittee shall take the actions specified in Condition S8.
3. The 6PPD-quinone (6PPDQ) sampling requirements in Table 3 go into effect on January 1, 2028. For 6PPDQ samples, permittees may collect multiple samples during a quarter (and report the average) but must report the individual values on their DMR. **Small businesses** subject to 6PPDQ sampling may sample once per year rather than quarterly.
4. Air Transportation facilities (NAICS 481xxx, 487990) with known, current, and/or historical use of aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) are subject to the PFAS sampling requirements in Table 3, at stormwater discharge points and groundwater discharge points. PFAS sampling will be conducted at Air Transportation. Those air transportation facilities that do not sample PFAS because their facility has no known, current and/or historical use of AFFF will indicate so on their quarterly DMR.
5. For non-Air Transportation facilities subject to PFAS sampling in Table 3, stormwater sampling is required at stormwater discharge points and groundwater discharge points.

Table 3: Additional Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements Applicable to Specific Industries

Parameter	Units	Benchmark Value	Analytical Method	Laboratory Quantitation Level [a]	Minimum Sampling Frequency [b]
1. Transportation Facilities: Railroad Transportation (482xxx, 488210); Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation (485xxx, 488490, 487110); Truck Transportation (484xxx); Postal Service (491xxx); Water Transportation (483xxx, 487210, 4883xx, 532411); Air Transportation (481xxx, 487990); Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (4247xx); and Warehousing and Storage Facilities (493xxx, 531130)					
6PPD-quinone	ng/L	Report Only[d]	EPA – Draft Method 1634 or Other EPA or Ecology- approved Method	2.0 ng/L	1/quarter (1/year for small businesses)
2. Chemical and Allied Products (325xxx), Food and Kindred Products (311xxx-312xxx)					
BOD_5	mg/L	30	SM 5210B	2.0	1/quarter
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen, as N	mg/L	0.68	SM4500 NO3-E/F/H	0.10	1/quarter
Phosphorus, Total	mg/L	2.0	EPA 365.1	0.01	1/quarter

3. Primary Metals(331xxx), Metals Mining (2122xx), Automobile Salvage and Scrap Recycling (42314x and 42393x), Metals Fabricating (332xxx), Machinery Manufacturing (333xxx)					
Lead, Total	µg/L	64.6	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel-range organics and heavy oils)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	1/quarter

Parameter	**Units**	**Benchmark Value**	**Analytical Method**	**Laboratory Quantitation Level [a]**	**Minimum Sampling Frequency [b]**
4. Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities and Dangerous Waste Recyclers subject to the provisions of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C					
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	120	SM5220-D	10	1/quarter
Total Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	2.1	SM4500-NH3-G/H	0.02	1/quarter
TSS	mg/L	100	SM2540-D	5.0	1/quarter
Arsenic, Total	µg/L	150	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
Cadmium, Total	µg/L	2.1	EPA 200.8	0.25	1/quarter
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	22	EPA 335.4	10	1/quarter
Lead, Total	µg/L	64.6	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
Mercury, Total	µg/L	1.4	EPA 1631E	0.0005	1/quarter
Selenium, Total	µg/L	5.0	EPA 200.8	1.0	1/quarter
Silver, Total	µg/L	3.4	EPA 200.8	0.2	1/quarter
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel-range organics and heavy oils)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	1/quarter
6PPD-quinone	ng/L	Report Only[d]	EPA – Draft Method 1634 or Other EPA or Ecology- approved Method	2.0 ng/L	1/quarter (1/year for small businesses)

5. Air Transportation[c] (481xxx)					
PFAS (f) Includes the following six compounds below:					
PFOA	ng/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 1633	≤ 4.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFOS	ng/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 1633	≤ 4.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFHxS	ng/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFNA	ng/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
HFPO-DA	ng/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFBS	ng/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
Total Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	2.1	SM4500-NH3-G/H	0.02	1/quarter
BOD_5	mg/L	30	SM 5210B	2	1/quarter
COD	mg/L	120	SM5220-D	10	1/quarter
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen, as N	mg/L	0.68	SM 4500-NO3-E/F/H	0.10	1/quarter
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel-range organics and heavy oils)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	1/quarter

Parameter	**Units**	**Benchmark Value**	**Analytical Method**	**Laboratory Quantitation Level [a]**	**Minimum Sampling Frequency [b]**
6. Timber Product Industry (321xxx), Paper and Allied Products (322xxx), Wood Product Manufacturing (321xxx,113310)					
COD	mg/L	120	SM5220-D	10	1/quarter
TSS	mg/L	100	SM2540-D	5	1/quarter

7. Transportation (482xxx-485xxx), Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals (4247xx), Transportation Equipment Manufacturing (336xxx), Construction, Transportation, Mining, and Forestry Machinery and Equipment Rental and Leasing (53421)					
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel-range organics and heavy oils)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	1/quarter
8. Coal Mining (2121xx), Oil and Gas Extraction (2111xx), Nonmetallic Mining and Quarrying, except Fuels (2123xx), Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing (324xxx), Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing (327xxx), Steam Electric Power Generation					
TSS	mg/L	100	SM2540-D	5	1/quarter
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel-range organics and heavy oils)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	1/quarter
9. Waste Management and Remediation Services (562xxx), including, but not limited to, landfills, transfer stations, open dumps, and land application sites, except as described in S1.C.6, C.7, or C.9.					
PFAS (f) Includes the following six compounds below:					
PFOA	ng/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 1633	≤ 4.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFOS	ng/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 1633	≤ 4.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFHxS	ng/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFNA	ng/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
HFPO-DA	ng/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
PFBS	ng/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 1633	≤ 10.0 ng/L	1/quarter
6PPD-quinone	ng/L	Report Only[d]	EPA – Draft Method 1634or Other EPA or Ecology- approved Method	2.0 ng/L	1/quarter (1/year for small businesses)
10. Marine Construction (ECY003) (g)					
Arsenic, Total	µg/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
PAH compounds[e]	µg/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 625.1	10	1/quarter
p-cresol (4-	µg/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 625.1	10	1/quarter

methylphenol)					
Phenol	µg/L	Report Only[d]	EPA 625.1	4.5	1/quarter
TSS	mg/L	100	SM2540-D	5.0	1/quarter
Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Diesel-range organics and heavy oils)	mg/L	10	NWTPH-Dx	0.25	1/quarter

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

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

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

c. A benchmark does not apply, but permittees must report the sampling result. “Report only” reporting may not be applied to consistent attainment.

d. Ecology will use the data collected during this permit term to determine if the pollutants listed will need to be included in the next permit, and if so, develop benchmarks based on the data received and water quality criteria.

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

f. The permittee must use EPA Method 1633 if monitoring begins prior to EPA’s approval of analytical methods for PFAS chemicals under 40 CFR 136. If monitoring begins after EPA approves analytical methods for PFAS chemicals under 40 CFR 136, the permittee may use any sufficiently sensitive approved method. Other methods for evaluating PFAS in stormwater may be used if approved by Ecology. If there is no accredited lab to perform the analysis, the Permittee may use an unaccredited lab. Report results on quarterly DMRs.

g. The ECY003 code category applies only to a small subset of permittees included under NAICS code 237990. The ECY003 code is being used to pull into coverage only those permittees who are engaged in Marine Construction. Utilizing an Ecology Only code instead of the NAICS code allows excluding some activities from coverage. The inclusion of this category only applies to their storage and maintenance yards, not to the construction activity itself.

C. Landfills and Airports Subject to Effluent Limitation Guidelines

1. Permittees with discharges from the following activities shall comply with the effluent limits and monitor as specified in Condition S4 and Tables 4 and 5.

2. The discharge of the pollutants at a level more than that identified and authorized by this permit for these activities shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

3. Permittees operating non-hazardous waste landfills subject to the provisions of 40

CFR §445 Subpart B shall not exceed the effluent limits[11] listed in Table 4.

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

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly [a]	Maximum Daily [b]	Analytical Method [c]	Laboratory Quantitation Level [d]	Minimum Sampling Frequency [e]
BOD_5	mg/L	37	140	SM 5210B	2	1/quarter
TSS	mg/L	27	88	SM2540-D	5	1/quarter
Total Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	4.9	10	SM4500-NH3-G/H	0.02	1/quarter
Alpha Terpineol	µg/L	16	33	EPA 625.1	N/A [f]	1/quarter
Benzoic Acid	µg/L	71	120	EPA 625.1	N/A [f]	1/quarter
p-Cresol (4-methylphenol)	µg/L	14	25	EPA 625.1	10	1/quarter
Phenol	µg/L	15	26	EPA 625.1	4.5	1/quarter
Zinc, Total	µg/L	110	200	EPA 200.8	2.5	1/quarter
pH	SU	Between 6.0 and 9.0		Meter	±0.1	1/quarter

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

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

monthly effluent limitation applies to that sample.

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

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

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

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

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

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

    a. ***Airfield Pavement*** Deicing. Existing and new primary airports with 1,000 or more annual jet departures (***annual non-propeller aircraft departures***) that discharge wastewater associated with airfield pavement ***deicing*** commingled with stormwater must either use non-urea-containing deicers , or meet the effluent limit in Table 5 at every discharge point, prior to any dilution or any commingling with any non-deicing discharge.

Table 5: Effluent Limit Applicable to Airports Subject to 40 CFR Part 449

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily [a]	Analytical Method [b]	Laboratory Quantitation Level [c]	Minimum Sampling Frequency [d]
Total Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	14.7	SM4500-NH3-G/H	0.02	1/quarter

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

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

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

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

D. Conditionally Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

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

    a. The discharge is otherwise consistent with the terms and conditions of this

permit, including Condition S5, S6, and S10.

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

i. Identify each source.

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

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

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

v. Evaluate compliance of the discharge with the state water quality standards and local municipal codes and regulations.

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

2. Conditionally authorized non-stormwater discharges include:

a. Discharges from emergency firefighting activities. After the emergency has ceased, non- stormwater discharges (e.g., discharges associated with cleanup) to the stormwater drainage system are prohibited. Determination of cessation of the emergency is at the discretion of the emergency on-scene coordinator.

b. Fire protection system flushing, testing, and maintenance that do not utilize PFAS-containing aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF).

c. Discharges of potable water including water line flushing, provided that water line flushing must be de-chlorinated and subsequently adjusted for pH prior to discharge. See *SWMMWW or SWMMEW S441 BMPs for Potable Water Line Flushing, Water Tank Maintenance, and Hydrant Testing*[12] for details.

d. Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate.

e. Landscape watering and irrigation drainage.

f. Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water.

[12] https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Stormwater-permittee-guidance-resources/Stormwater-manuals

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 or illicit connections are not authorized by this permit. Conditionally authorized non-stormwater discharges in compliance with Condition S5.D are not illicit discharges. If a permittee were to find a historical, illicit connection they weren't aware of, the permittee must inform Ecology of their findings and how they plan to remove the illicit connection to maintain compliance under the ISGP.

F. General Prohibitions

Permittees shall manage stormwater to prevent the discharge of:

1. Synthetic, natural, or processed oil or oil-containing products as identified by an oil sheen, and
2. Trash and floating debris.

S6. DISCHARGES TO IMPAIRED WATERS

A. General Requirements for Discharges to Impaired Waters

Permittees that discharge to an impaired waterbody, either directly or indirectly through a stormwater drainage system, shall conduct sampling and inspections in accordance with Conditions S4, S5, S6, and S7.

B. Eligibility for Coverage of New Discharges to Impaired Waters

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

1. Prevents all exposure to stormwater of the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired, and retains documentation of procedures taken to prevent exposure onsite with its SWPPP; **or**

2. Documents that the pollutant(s) for which the waterbody is impaired is not present at the facility, and retains documentation of this finding with the SWPPP; or

3. Provides Ecology with data showing that the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, and retain such data onsite with its SWPPP. The facility must provide data and other technical information to Ecology sufficient to demonstrate:

    a. For discharges to waters without an EPA approved or established TMDL, that the discharge of the pollutant for which the water is impaired will meet instream water quality criteria at the point of discharge to the waterbody; or

    b. For discharges to waters with an EPA approved or established TMDL, that there are sufficient remaining ***wasteload allocations*** in an EPA approved or established TMDL to allow industrial stormwater discharge and that existing dischargers to the waterbody are subject to compliance schedules designed to bring the waterbody into attainment with water quality standards.

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

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

1. Permittees discharging to a 303(d)-listed waterbody (Category 5), either directly or indirectly through a stormwater drainage system, shall comply with the applicable sampling requirements and numeric effluent limits in Table 6. If a discharge point is subject to an impaired waterbody effluent limit (Condition S6.C) for a parameter that also has a benchmark, the effluent limit supersedes the benchmark. Permittees discharging to a 303(d) – listed waterbody (Category 5) that was not 303(d)-listed at the time of 2025 permit coverage shall comply with the applicable sampling requirements and numeric effluent limits in Table 6 as soon as possible, but no later than January 1, 2027. Discharges to an outfall that is subject to a numeric effluent limitation is not eligible for consolidation such as language identified in S4.B.3 regarding substantially identical discharge point.

    a. For purposes of this condition, "applicable sampling requirements and effluent limits" means the sampling and effluent limits in Table 6 that correspond to the specific parameter(s) the receiving water is 303(d)-listed for at the time of permit coverage, or total suspended solids (TSS) if the waterbody is 303(d)-listed (Category 5) for sediment quality at the time of permit coverage.

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

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily[a]		Analytical Method [b]	Laboratory Quantitation Level [c]	Sampling Frequency[d]
		Freshwater	Marine			
Turbidity	NTUs	25	25	EPA 180.1 Meter	0.5	1/quarter
pH	SU	[i]	Between 7.0 and 8.5	Meter	±0.1	1/quarter
Fecal Coliform Bacteria[j]	# colonies/ 100 mL	N/A	Report Only[h]	SM 9222D	20 CFU/ 100 mL	1/quarter
E. coli[k]	# colonies/ 100 mL	Report Only[h]	N/A	EPA 1603.1 or SM 9223 B	20 CFU/ 100 mL	1/quarter
Enterococci[l]	# colonies/ 100 mL	N/A	Report Only[h]	EPA 1600.1 or SM 9230 D	20 CFU/ 100 mL	1/quarter
TSS [f]	mg/L	30	30	SM2540-D	5.0	1/quarter

Phosphorus, Total	mg/L	[g]	[g]	EPA 365.1	0.01	1/quarter
Total Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	[g]	[g]	SM 4500 NH^3-G/H	0.02	1/quarter
Copper, Total	µg/L	[g]	**5.8**	EPA 200.8	2.0	1/quarter
Lead, Total	µg/L	[g]	**220.8**	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
Mercury, Total	µg/L	2.1	1.8	EPA1631E	0.0005	1/quarter
Zinc, Total	µg/L	[g]	**95.1**	EPA 200.8	2.5	1/quarter
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	[g]	**13**	EPA 625.1	10.8	1/quarter
Arsenic, Total	µg/L	0.018	**0.14**	EPA 200.8	0.5	1/quarter
6PPD-quinone*	ng/L	Report Only[h]	Report Only[h]	EPA – Draft Method 1634 or Other EPA or Ecology- approved Method	2.0 ng/L	1/quarter (1/year for small businesses)

* the limit equal to the [not yet] EPA-approved WQ Criteria (acute) end of pipe. 6PPDQ sampling and reporting will start in 2028.

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

b. Or other equivalent method with the same reporting level.

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

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

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

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

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

h. A numeric effluent limit does not apply, but Permittees must sample according to Table 6. For bacteria, the following mandatory BMPs shall be incorporated into the SWPPP and implemented; the Permittee must:

1. Use all known, available and reasonable methods to prevent rodents, birds, and other animals from feeding/nesting/roosting at the facility. Nothing in this section shall be construed as allowing violations of any applicable federal, state or local statutes, ordinances, or regulations including the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

2. Perform at least one annual dry weather inspection of the stormwater system to identify and eliminate sanitary sewer cross-connections;

3. Install structural source control BMPs to address on-site activities and sources that could cause bacterial contamination (e.g., dumpsters, compost piles, food waste, animal products):

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

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

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

j. This applies to waters with designated uses for marine shellfish harvesting.

k. This applies to waters with designated uses for freshwater primary contact recreation.

l. This applies to waters with designated uses for marine primary contact recreation.

2. Permittees discharging to a ***Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Site***[13] ,either directly or indirectly through a stormwater drainage system, shall comply with this section:

   a. Permittees shall sample the discharge for total suspended solids (TSS) in accordance with Table 7.

   b. If the waterbody is listed within Category 5 (sediment medium) where the outfall discharges to the waterbody, the discharge is subject to the TSS numeric effluent limit in Table 6.

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

Table 7: Benchmarks and Sampling Requirements Applicable to Discharges to Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Sites that are not Category 5 for Sediment Quality

Parameter	Units	Benchmark Value [a]	Analytical Method	Laboratory Quantitation Level [b]	Minimum Sampling Frequency [c]
TSS	mg/L	30	SM2540-D	5	1/quarter

a. Permittees sampling more than once per quarter shall average the sample results and compare the average value to the benchmark to determine if 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

[13] Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Site means: The Washington State Water Quality Assessment Category 4A-C (Sediment) and Category 5 (Sediment) portions of Budd Inlet (Inner), Commencement Bay (Inner), Commencement Bay (Outer), Duwamish Waterway (including East and West Waterway), Eagle Harbor, Elliot Bay, Everett/Port Gardener, Hood Canal (North), Liberty Bay, Port Gamble Bay, Oakland Bay/Shelton Harbor, Port Angeles Harbor, Sinclair Inlet, Thea Foss Waterway, and Bellingham Bay (Inner).All references to Category 4A, 4B and 5 pertain to the EPA-approved Water Quality Assessment that is in effect on January 1, 2025, or when the facility obtains coverage under this permit, whichever is later.

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, 2029.

e. Permittees shall sample and analyze storm drain solids in accordance with Table 8 at least once in the term of the permit. Storm drain solids must be collected/sampled from a representative catch basin, sump, pipe or other feature within the storm drain system that corresponds to the discharge point where total suspended solids samples are collected per Condition S6.C. Samples must be a composite sample that are representative of the storm drain solids generated and accumulated in the facility's drainage system. To the extent possible, sample locations must exclude portions of the drainage system affected by water from off-site sources (e.g., run-on from off-site properties, tidal influence, backflow, etc.).

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

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

sampling and analysis waiver requests is May 15, 2029.

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

Table 8: Sampling and Analytical Procedures for Storm Drain Solids

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

Selenium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS), EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.5 mg/kg dw

Table 9: Cont. of table 8

Analyte	Method in Sediment	Quantitation Level [a]
Silver, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS), EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.1 mg/kg dw
Thallium, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS), EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	0.2 mg/kg dw
Zinc, Total	EPA Method 200.8 (ICP/MS), EPA Method 6010 or EPA Method 6020	5.0 mg/kg dw
Organics		
PAH compounds [c]	EPA Method 8270E	70 µg/kg dw
PCBs (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.

    a. If a discharge point is subject to a TMDL-related effluent limit (Condition S6.D) for a parameter that also has a benchmark (Condition S5), the effluent limit supersedes the benchmark.

4. Where Ecology has established a TMDL general wasteload allocation for industrial stormwater discharges for a parameter present in the Permittee's discharge, but has not identified specific requirements, Ecology will assume the Permittee's compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit complies with the approved TMDL.
5. Where Ecology has not established a TMDL wasteload allocation for industrial stormwater discharges for a parameter present in the Permittee's discharge, but has not excluded these discharges, Ecology will assume the Permittee's compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit complies with the approved TMDL.
6. Where a TMDL for a parameter present in the Permittee's discharge specifically precludes or prohibits discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity, the Permittee is not eligible for coverage under this permit.

S7. INSPECTIONS

A. Inspection Frequency and Personnel

1. The Permittee shall conduct and document visual inspections of the site each month with at least one week between inspections.

2. The Permittee shall ensure that inspections are conducted by qualified personnel.

B. Inspection Components

Each inspection shall include:

1. Observations made at stormwater sampling locations and areas where stormwater associated with industrial activity is discharged off-site; or discharged to waters of the State, or to a storm sewer system that drains to waters of the State.

2. Observations for the presence of floating materials, visible oil sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc. in the stormwater discharge(s).

3. Permittees shall inspect dumpsters annually for holes or defects to identify and control leakage.

4. Observations for the presence of illicit discharges or illicit connections such as domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water, or process wastewater (including leachate).

    a. If an illicit discharge or illicit connection is discovered, the Permittee shall notify Ecology within seven days.

    b. The Permittee shall eliminate the illicit discharge within 30 days The illicit connection shall be eliminated within 6 months unless an alternative deadline is specified in an Ecology order.

5. A verification that the descriptions of potential pollutant sources required under this permit are accurate.

6. A verification that the site map in the SWPPP reflects current conditions.

7. An assessment of all BMPs that have been implemented, noting all of the following:

    a. Effectiveness of BMPs inspected.

    b. Locations of BMPs that need maintenance.

    c. Reason maintenance is needed and a schedule for maintenance.

d. Locations where additional or different BMPs are needed and the rationale for the additional or different BMPs.

C. Inspection Results

1. The Permittee shall record the results of each inspection in an inspection report or checklist and keep the records on-site, as part of the SWPPP, for Ecology review.

   The Permittee shall ensure each inspection report documents the observations, verifications and assessments required in S7.B and includes:

   a. Time and date of the inspection.

   b. Locations inspected.

   c. Statements that, in the judgment of 1) the person conducting the site inspection, and 2) the person described in Condition G2, the site is either in compliance or out of compliance with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and this permit.

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

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

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

D. Reports of Non-Compliance

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

S8. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

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

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

B. Level One Corrective Actions – Operational Source Control BMPs

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

1. Within 14 days of receipt of sampling results that indicate a benchmark exceedance during a given quarter[14] ; or, for parameters other than pH or visible oil sheen, the end of the quarter, whichever is later:
    a. Conduct an inspection to investigate the cause.
    b. Review the SWPPP and ensure that it fully complies with Permit Condition S3 and contains the applicable BMPs from the appropriate Stormwater Management Manual.
    c. Make appropriate revisions to the SWPPP to include additional operational source control BMPs with the goal of achieving the applicable benchmark value(s) in future discharges.
2. Summarize the Level 1 Corrective Actions in the Annual Report (Condition S9.B)
   Level One Deadline: The Permittee shall sign/certify and fully implement the revised SWPPP according to Permit Condition S3 and the applicable Stormwater Management Manual as soon as possible, but no later than the DMR due date for the quarter the benchmark was exceeded.

C. Level Two Corrective Actions – Structural Source Control BMPs

Permittees that exceed an applicable benchmark value in Table 2, Table 3 and/or Table 7 (for a single parameter) for any two quarters during a calendar year (tallied facility-wide) shall complete a Level 2 Corrective Action in accordance with S8.C. Alternatively, the Permittee may skip Level 2 and complete a Level 3 Corrective Action in accordance with Condition S8.D.

[14] Based on quarterly average per Condition S5.A.3, S5.B.2 and/or S6.C.2.c. For pH, and visible oil sheen, quarterly averaging is not allowed, so the 14 days begin upon receipt of a single benchmark exceedance.

1. Review the SWPPP and ensure that it fully complies with Permit Condition S3.
2. Make appropriate revisions to the SWPPP to include additional structural source control BMPs in all areas/discharge points that exceeded the benchmark parameter during the calendar year, triggering the Level 2 corrective action, with the goal of achieving the applicable benchmark value(s) in future discharges. Level 2 corrective actions need not be completed in areas/discharge points that did not exceed the benchmark during the calendar year.
3. Summarize the Level 2 Corrective Actions (planned or taken) in the Annual Report (Condition S9.B).
4. ***Level 2 Deadline***: The Permittee shall sign/certify the SWPPP using the SWPPP Certification Form found on page 63 of this permit, and fully implement the revised SWPPP according to Permit Condition S3 and the applicable Stormwater Management Manual as soon as possible, but no later than August 31st of the following year.
    a. If installation of necessary structural source control BMPs is not feasible by August 31st of the following year, Ecology may approve additional time, by approving a Modification of Permit Coverage.
    b. If installation of structural source control BMPs is not feasible or not necessary to prevent discharges that may cause or contribute to a violation of a water quality standard, Ecology may waive the requirement for additional structural source control BMPs by approving a Modification of Permit Coverage.
    c. To request a time extension or waiver, a Permittee shall submit a detailed explanation of why it is making the request (technical basis), and a Modification of Coverage form[15] to Ecology in accordance with Condition S2.B, prior to Level 2 Deadline. Ecology will approve or deny the request and notify the Permittee in writing within 60 days of receipt of a complete Modification of Coverage request.
    d. While a time extension is in effect, benchmark exceedances (for the same parameter) do not count towards additional Level 2 or 3 Corrective Actions.

[15] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/ECY070361.html

e. During the period of time after a facility triggers a Level 2 corrective action but prior to the corresponding Level 2 corrective action implementation due date, for the implementation year (within the next calendar year the Permittee triggered a Level 2 corrective action), benchmark exceedances (for the same parameter) do not count towards additional Level 2 or 3 Corrective Actions.

D. Level Three Corrective Actions – Treatment BMPs

Permittees that exceed an applicable benchmark value in Table 2, Table 3, and/or Table 7 (for a single parameter) for any three quarters during a calendar year (tallied facility-wide) shall complete a Level 3 Corrective Action in accordance with S8.D. A Level 2 Corrective Action is not required.

1. Review the SWPPP and ensure that it fully complies with Permit Condition S3.

2. Make appropriate revisions to the SWPPP to include additional treatment BMPs in all areas/discharge points that exceeded the benchmark parameter during the calendar year, triggering the Level 3 Corrective Action, with the goal of achieving the applicable benchmark value(s) in future discharges. Level 3 corrective actions need not be completed in areas/discharge points that did not exceed the benchmark during the calendar year. Revisions shall include additional operational and/or structural source control BMPs if necessary for proper performance and maintenance of treatment BMPs.

   A ***qualified industrial stormwater professional*** shall review the revised SWPPP, sign the SWPPP Certification Form, and certify that it is reasonably expected to meet the ISGP benchmarks upon implementation. Upon written request Ecology may, one time during the permit cycle, waive this requirement on a case-by-case basis if a Permittee demonstrates to Ecology's satisfaction that the proposed Level 3 treatment BMPs are reasonably expected to meet ISGP benchmarks upon implementation.

3. Before installing treatment BMPs that require the site-specific design or sizing of structures, equipment, or processes to collect, convey, treat, reclaim, or dispose of industrial stormwater, the Permittee shall submit an engineering report to Ecology for review.

   a. The engineering report must include:

      i. Brief summary of the treatment alternatives considered and why the proposed option was selected. Include cost estimates of ongoing operation and maintenance, including disposal of any spent media,

ii. The basic design data, including characterization of stormwater influent, and sizing calculations of the treatment units,

iii. A description of the treatment process and operation, including a flow diagram,

iv. The amount and kind of chemicals used in the treatment process, if any. **Note**: Use of stormwater treatment chemicals requires submittal of Request for Chemical Treatment Form[16],

v. Results to be expected from the treatment process including the predicted stormwater discharge characteristics,

vi. A statement, expressing sound engineering justification through the use of pilot plant data, results from similar installations, and/or scientific evidence that the proposed treatment is reasonably expected to meet the permit benchmarks, **and**

vii. Certification by a licensed professional engineer.

b. The engineering report shall be submitted no later than 6 months after the last day of the calendar year in which the Level 3 was triggered, i.e., due June 30th; unless an alternate due date is specified in an administrative order.

c. An Operation and Maintenance Manual (O&M Manual) shall be submitted to Ecology no later than 30 days after construction/installation is complete, unless an alternate due date is specified in an order.

4. Summarize the Level 3 Corrective Actions (planned or taken) in the Annual Report (Condition S9.B). Include information on how monitoring, assessment or evaluation information was (or will be) used to determine whether existing treatment BMPs will be modified/enhanced, or if new/additional treatment BMPs will be installed.

5. ***Level 3 Deadline***: The Permittee shall sign/certify and fully implement the revised SWPPP according to Permit Condition S3 and the applicable Stormwater Management Manual as soon as possible, but no later than September 30th of the following year provided.

a. If installation of necessary treatment BMPs is not feasible by the Level 3 Deadline, Ecology may approve additional time by approving a Modification of Permit Coverage.

b. If installation of treatment BMPs is not feasible or not necessary to prevent

[16] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/ecy070258.html

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[17] to Ecology in accordance with Condition S2.B, prior to the Level 3 Deadline. Ecology will approve or deny the request and notify the permittee in writing within 60 days of receipt of a complete Modification of Permit Coverage request.

d. While a time extension is in effect, benchmark exceedances (for the same parameter) do not count towards additional Level 2 or 3 Corrective Actions.

e. During the period of time after a facility triggers a Level 3 corrective action but prior to the corresponding Level 3 corrective action implementation due date, for the implementation year (within the next calendar year the Permittee triggered a Level 3 corrective action), benchmark exceedances (for the same parameter) do not count towards additional Level 2 or 3 Corrective Actions.

[17] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/ECY070361.html

S9. REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

A. Electronic Reporting Requirements

The Permittee shall submit all NOIs, NOTs, Noncompliance Reports, Annual Reports, DMRs, and other reporting information as required electronically, unless you have a received a waiver from Ecology. All information required to be submitted shall be submitted through Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal[18]https://stateofwa.sharepoint.com/sites/ECY-WQ-ISGP/2025 Reissuance/18 - _bookmark72.

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

B. Discharge Monitoring Reports

1. The Permittee shall submit sampling data obtained during each reporting period on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), or a Solids Monitoring Report (SMR) provided, or otherwise approved, by Ecology.

2. Upon permit coverage, the Permittee shall ensure that DMRs are submitted to Ecology by the DMR due dates below:

Table 10: Reporting Dates and DMR Due Dates

Reporting Period	Months	DMR Due Date
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 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:

[18]https://secureaccess.wa.gov/ecy/wqwebportal/

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

C. Annual Reports

1. The Permittee shall submit a complete and accurate Annual Report to the Department of Ecology no later than May 15th of each year using Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application, unless a waiver from electronic reporting has been granted according to S9.B.3. Annual Reports are not required if the Permittee didn't have permit coverage during the previous calendar year.

2. The annual report shall include corrective action documentation as required in S8.B-D. If corrective action is not yet completed at the time of submission of this annual report, the Permittee must describe the status of any outstanding corrective action(s).

3. Permittees shall include the following information with each annual report. The Permittee shall:

    a. Identify the condition triggering the need for corrective action review.

    b. Describe the problem(s) and identify the dates they were discovered.

    c. Summarize any Level 1, 2 or 3 corrective actions completed during the

previous calendar year and include the dates it completed the corrective actions.

d. Describe the status of any Level 2 or 3 corrective actions triggered during the previous calendar year, and identify the date it expects to complete corrective actions.

e. Primary airport Permittees with at least 1,000 annual jet departures shall include a certification statement in each annual report that it does not use airfield deicing products that contain urea. Alternatively, Permittees shall meet the numeric effluent limit for ammonia in Condition S5.C, Table 5.

4. Permittees shall retain a copy of all annual reports onsite for Ecology review.

D. Records Retention

1. The Permittee shall retain the following documents as hardcopies or electronically, onsite for a minimum of five years:

   a. A copy of this permit.

   b. A copy of the permit coverage letter.

   c. Records of all sampling information specified in Condition S4.B.3.

   d. Inspection reports including documentation specified in Condition S7.

   e. Any other documentation of compliance with permit requirements.

   f. All equipment calibration records.

   g. All BMP maintenance records.

   h. All original recordings for continuous sampling instrumentation.

   i. Copies of all laboratory reports as described in Condition S4.B.5.

   j. Copies of all reports required by this permit.

   k. Records of all data used to complete the application for this permit.

2. The Permittee shall extend the period of records retention during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee, or when requested by Ecology.
3. The Permittee shall make all plans, documents, and records required by this permit immediately available to Ecology or the local jurisdiction upon request; or within 14 days of a written request from Ecology.

E. Additional Sampling by the Permittee

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

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

F. Reporting Permit Violations

In the event the Permittee is unable to comply with any of the terms and conditions of this permit which may endanger human health or the environment, or exceed any numeric effluent limitation in the permit, the Permittee shall, upon becoming aware of the circumstances: immediately take action to minimize potential pollution or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem.

1. The Permittee must report the following to the applicable Ecology regional office at the telephone numbers listed below within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of any of the following:

    a. Any noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment.

    b. Any violation of a maximum daily discharge limit in this permit.

• **Central Region** at (509) 575-2490 for Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, or Yakima County

• **Eastern Region** at (509) 329-3400 for Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, or Whitman County

• **Northwest Region** at (206) 594-0000 for Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, or Whatcom County

• **Southwest Region** at (360) 407-6300 for Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, or Wahkiakum County

2. Submit a detailed written report to Ecology within 5 days of the time the Permittee becomes aware of the circumstances, unless Ecology requests an earlier submission.

3. The report shall be submitted using Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application, unless a waiver from electronic reporting has been

granted according to S9.B.3. The Permittee's report shall contain:

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

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

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

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

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

G. Public Access to SWPPP

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

1. Provide a copy of the SWPPP to the requestor within 14 days of receipt of the written request, or

2. Notify the requestor within ten days of receipt of the written request of the location and times within normal business hours when the requestor may view the SWPPP, and provide access to the SWPPP within 14 days of receipt of the written request, or

3. If you provide a URL in your NOI where your SWPPP can be found, and maintain your current SWPPP at this URL, you will have complied with the public availability requirements for the SWPPP. To remain current, you must post any SWPPP modifications, records, and other reporting elements required for the permit term at the same URL as the main body of the SWPPP.

S10. COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS

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

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

1. In full compliance with all permit conditions, including planning, sampling, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping conditions.

2. Fully implementing stormwater best management practices contained in stormwater technical manuals approved by the department, or practices that are demonstrably equivalent to practices contained in stormwater technical manuals approved by Ecology, including the proper selection, implementation, and maintenance of all applicable and appropriate best management practices for on-site pollution control.

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

S11. PERMIT FEES

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

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

C. The Permittee shall submit an ISGP Annual Gross Revenue Form to Ecology on or before March 15th, electronically through Ecology's Water Quality Permitting Portal[19], unless Ecology has granted an eReporting waiver.

S12. SOLID AND LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

S13. NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT)

A. Conditions for a NOT

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

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

[19] https://secureaccess.wa.gov/ecy/wqwebportal/

B. Procedure for Obtaining Termination

1. The Permittee shall apply for a NOT on a form specified by Ecology (NOT Form[20]).
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.

[20] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/ecy02086.pdf

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

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

G2. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

A. All permit applications shall be signed:

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

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

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

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

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

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

G3. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY

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

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

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

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

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

G4. GENERAL PERMIT MODIFICATION AND REVOCATION

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

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

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

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

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

G5. REVOCATION OF COVERAGE UNDER THE PERMIT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

G6. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION

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

G7. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

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

G8. DUTY TO REAPPLY

If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must reapply for the permit at least 180 days prior to the expiration date of this permit.

G9. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

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

G10. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

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

G11. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR

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

G12. ADDITIONAL SAMPLING

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

G13. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING PERMIT CONDITIONS

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

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

G14. UPSET

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

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

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

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

G15. PROPERTY RIGHTS

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

G16. DUTY TO COMPLY

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

G17. TOXIC POLLUTANTS

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

G18. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING

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

G19. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES

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

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

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

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

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

G20. REPORTING OTHER INFORMATION

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

G21. REPORTING ANTICIPATED NON-COMPLIANCE

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

G22. REQUESTS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM COVERAGE UNDER THE PERMIT

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

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

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

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

G23. APPEALS

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

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

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

G24. SEVERABILITY

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

G25. BYPASS PROHIBITED

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

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

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

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

This bypass is permitted only if:

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. If the bypass is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of this permit.
2. If there are feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or

transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.

3. If the bypass is planned and scheduled to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.

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

APPENDIX 1 – ACRONYMS

AKART	All Known, Available and Reasonable methods of prevention, control and Treatment
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation & Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNE	Conditional “No Exposure” Exemption
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWT	Centralized Waste Treatment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESC	Erosion and Sediment Control
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NEL	Numeric Effluent Limit
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
MGD	Million gallons per day
MDL	Method Detection Limit
µg/kg	micrograms per kilogram
µg/L	micrograms per liter
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MS4	Municipal Separate Stormwater System
Ng/L	nanograms per liter
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
QA/QC	Quality assurance/Quality control

QL	Quantitation Limit
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
SAW	Secure Access Washington
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SMCRA	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act
SMR	Solids Monitoring Report
SPCCP	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan
SPECP	Spill Prevention and Emergency Cleanup Plan
SU	Standard Units
SWMM	Stormwater Management Manual
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TSD	Treatment, storage, and disposal
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
UIC	Underground Injection Control
USC	United States Code
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WQ	Water Quality

APPENDIX 2 – DEFINITIONS

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

303(d)-Listed water body means waterbodies as listed as Category 5 on Washington State's Water Quality Assessment. The list applicable to discharges covered by this permit is the list approved by the U.S. EPA at the time of facility coverage under this permit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Case Narrative means the narrative provided in a laboratory report describing the condition of the samples upon laboratory receipt; how they were stored at the laboratory; any issues with analyses; and related quality assurance/quality control issues that may affect data integrity/useability, as applicable.

Chemical means any hazardous or nonhazardous substance that has a potential adverse effect on waters of the US.

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

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

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

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

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

Days (compliance period interval) - When the compliance period is stated in days: (A) exclude the day of the event that triggers the period; (B) count every day, including intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays; and (C) include the last day of the period, but if the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period continues to run until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

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

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

Detection level – or method detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be reported with 99% confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results as determined by the procedure given in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.

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

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

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

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

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

Dumpster means a solid waste or recyclable material container that meets the requirements for reusable containers or detachable containers under WAC 173-350-300.

Ecology means the Washington State Department of Ecology.

EPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

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

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

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

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

Facility means any establishment (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to

regulation under this permit. See Special Condition S1.

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

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

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

Groundwater Discharge Point (or Discharge to Groundwater) means the location where stormwater associated with industrial activity enters a stormwater infiltration structure that is used, intended or designed to infiltrate water into the ground

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

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

Illicit Connection means any infrastructure connection to a public or private stormwater collection or conveyance system that is not intended, permitted, or used for collecting and conveying stormwater or non-stormwater discharges allowed as specified in this Permit. Examples include sanitary sewer connections, floor drains, channels, pipelines, conduits, inlets, or outlets that are connected directly to public or private stormwater collection or convenance system.

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

Industrial Activity means (1) the 11 categories of industrial activities identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14) (i-xi) that must apply for either coverage under this permit or no exposure certification, (2) any facility conducting any activities described in Table 1, and (3) the activities occurring at any facility identified by Ecology as a significant contributor of pollutants. Table 1 lists the 11 categories of industrial activities identified in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i-xi) in a different format. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with stormwater drained from the above-described areas. The term includes areas at intermodal transportation facilities where material handling occurs.

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

Landfill means an area of land or an excavation in which wastes are placed for permanent

disposal, and which is not a land application site, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) means the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. NAICS was developed under the auspices of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and adopted in 1997 to replace the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. It was developed jointly by the U.S. Economic Classification Policy Committee (ECPC), Statistics Canada, and Mexico's Instituto Nacional de 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 (1) the entity has operational control over industrial activities, including the ability to make modifications to those activities; or (2) the entity has day-to-day operational control of activities at a facility necessary to ensure compliance with the permit (e.g., the entity is authorized to direct workers at a facility to carry out activities required by the permit).

Outfall means the point where a discharge from a facility enters a receiving waterbody or receiving waters.

Pollutant means the discharge of any of the following to waters of the State: dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, domestic sewage sludge (biosolids), munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste. This term does not include sewage from vessels within the meaning of section 312 of the FWPCA nor does it include dredged or fill material discharged in accordance with a permit issued under section 404 of the FWPCA.

Pollution means contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of waters of the State; including change in temperature, taste, color, turbidity, or odor of the waters; or such discharge of any liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive or other substance into any waters of the State as will or is likely to create a nuisance or render such waters harmful, detrimental or injurious to the public health, safety or welfare; or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate beneficial uses; or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish, or other aquatic life.

Process Wastewater means any non-stormwater which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into direct contact or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product. If stormwater commingles with process wastewater, the commingled water is considered process wastewater.

Puget Sound Sediment Cleanup Site means The Washington State Water Quality Assessment Category 4A-C (Sediment) and Category 5 (Sediment) portions of Budd Inlet (Inner), Commencement Bay (Inner), Commencement Bay (Outer), Duwamish Waterway (including East and West Waterway), Eagle Harbor, Elliot Bay, Everett/Port Gardener, Hood Canal (North), Liberty Bay, Port Gamble Bay, Oakland Bay/Shelton Harbor, Port Angeles Harbor, Sinclair Inlet, Thea Foss Waterway, and Bellingham Bay (Inner).

All references to Category 4A, 4B and 5 pertain to the EPA-approved Water Quality Assessment that is in effect on January 1, 2025, or when the facility obtains coverage under this permit, whichever is later.

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

Qualified Personnel means those who (1) possesses the knowledge and skills to assess conditions and activities at the facility that could impact stormwater quality; (2) can evaluate the effectiveness of best management practices required by this permit for this specific facility and its unique operations and; (3) is familiar with site operations and practices with sufficient authority to commit the organization to the BMPs and actions detailed in the SWPPP..

Quantitation Level (QL) also known as Minimum level (ML) – The term ‘‘minimum level’’ refers to either the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (DL), whichever is higher. Minimum levels may be obtained in several ways: They may be published in a method; they may be based on the lowest acceptable calibration point used by a laboratory; or they may be calculated by multiplying the DL in a method, or the DL determined by a laboratory, by a factor of 3. For the purposes of NPDES compliance monitoring, EPA considers the following terms to be synonymous: ‘‘quantitation limit,” ‘‘reporting limit,’’ and ‘‘minimum level’’.

Reasonable Potential

means the likely probability for pollutants in the discharge to exceed the applicable water quality criteria in the receiving waterbody.

Receiving Waterbody or ***Receiving Waters*** means naturally and/or reconstructed naturally occurring surface water bodies, such as creeks, streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, estuaries, and marine waters, or groundwater, to which stormwater from an ISGP facility ultimately discharges to.

Redevelopment means on a site that is already substantially developed (i.e., has 35% or more of existing impervious surface coverage), the creation or addition of impervious surfaces; the expansion of a building footprint or addition or replacement of a structure; structural development including construction, installation or expansion of a building or other structure; replacement of impervious surface that is not part of a routine maintenance activity; and land disturbing activities.

Regular Business Hours means those time frames when the facility is engaged in its primary production process, but does not include additional shifts or weekends when partial staffing is at the site primarily for maintenance and incidental production activities. Regular business hours do not include periods of time that the facility is inactive and unstaffed.

Representative [sample] means a sample of the discharge that accurately characterizes stormwater runoff generated in the designated drainage area of the facility.

Responsible Corporate Officer means: (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures (40 CFR 122.22).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Add different pollutants in a significant amount to the discharge.
2. Increase the pollutants in the stormwater discharge by a significant amount.
3. Add a new industrial activity (NAICS) that was not previously covered.
4. Add additional impervious surface or acreage such that stormwater discharge would be increased by 25% or more.

Small business means any business entity, including a sole proprietorship, corporation, partnership, or other legal entity, that is owned and operated independently from all other businesses, and that has fifty or fewer employees.

Source Control BMPs means structures or operations that are intended to prevent pollutants from coming into contact with stormwater through physical separation of areas or careful management of activities that are sources of pollutants. This permit separates source control into two types: structural source control BMPs and operational source control BMPs.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is the statistical classification standard underlying all establishment-based federal economic statistics classified by industry as reported in the 1987 SIC Manual by the Office of Management and Budget.

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) means the Washington State Law, RCW 43.21C.020, intended to prevent or eliminate damage to the environment.

Storm Sewer means a sewer that is specifically designed to carry stormwater. Also called a storm drain or stormwater conveyance system.

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

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

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

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

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

Substantially Identical Discharge Point means a discharge point that shares the following characteristics with another discharge point: 1) the same general industrial activities conducted in the drainage area of the discharge point, 2) the same Best Management Practices conducted in the drainage area of the discharge point, 3) the same type of exposed materials located in the drainage area of the discharge point that are likely to be significant contributors of pollutants to stormwater discharges, and 4) the same type of impervious surfaces in the drainage area that could affect the percolation of stormwater runoff into the ground (e.g., asphalt, crushed rock, grass).and 5) they have the same benchmarks and/or effluent limits, with exception of the TSS limit, applied to them as stated in S5 and S6.

Surface Waters of the State includes lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and water courses within the jurisdiction of the state. The term includes but is not limited to drainage ditches and municipal separate storm sewer systems. For purposes of Condition S1.A (Facilities Required to Seek Coverage Under this Permit), S3 (SWPPP), and S4 (General Sampling Requirements) the term excludes onsite stormwater collection, conveyance, infiltration and/or treatment facilities.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) means a calculation of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet state water quality standards. Percentages of the total maximum daily load are allocated to the various pollutant sources. A TMDL is the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point and nonpoint sources. The TMDL calculations include a "margin of safety" to ensure that the waterbody can be protected in case there are unforeseen events or unknown sources of the pollutant. The calculation also accounts for seasonable variation in water quality.

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

Trigger (or Triggering) means the act of exceeding a benchmark parameter multiple quarters during a calendar year.

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

Uncontaminated means that it is at or below the numerical water quality criterion that applies to the receiving water. Example: copper levels in discharge would need to be below the surface water quality criteria; or if discharged to groundwater, uncontaminated would mean that concentrations are at or below the applicable groundwater quality standard for copper, etc.

Underground Injection Control Well means a well that is used to discharge fluids into the subsurface. An underground injection control well is one of the following:

1. A bored, drilled, or driven shaft,
2. An improved sinkhole, or
3. A subsurface fluid distribution system. (WAC 173-218-030)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX 3 - SWPPP CERTIFICATION FORM

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

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

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

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

Date SWPPP update/revision completed:

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

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

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

_____ _____

Qualified Industrial Stormwater Professional's Printed Name Title

_____ _____

Qualified Industrial Stormwater Professional's Signature Date

"I certify under penalty of law that this SWPPP and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate information to determine compliance with the Industrial Stormwater General Permit. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who are responsible for stormwater management at my facility, this SWPPP is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete, and in full compliance with Permit Conditions S3 and S8, including the correct Best Management Practices from the applicable Stormwater Management Manual. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Operator's Printed Name*	Title
Operator's Signature *	Date

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