

# PRIORITY 1

(ACCELERATED RIDS PROCESSING)

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AUTH.NAME AUTHOR AFFILIATION  
PARRISH, J.V. Washington Public Power Supply System  
RECIP.NAME RECIPIENT AFFILIATION  
Document Control Branch (Document Control Desk)

SUBJECT: Notifies that on 951009, State of WA Energy Facility Site  
Evaluation Council approved renewal of facility NPDES permit  
for five-yr term. Renewed Permit WA-002515-1 encl.

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WASHINGTON PUBLIC POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM

P.O. Box 968 • 3000 George Washington Way • Richland, Washington 99352-0968 • (509) 372-5000

October 26, 1995  
GO2-95-227

Docket No. 50-397

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Attn: Document Control Desk  
Washington, D.C. 20555

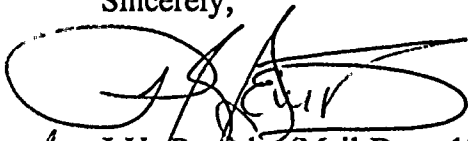
Gentlemen:

Subject: **SUPPLY SYSTEM NUCLEAR PLANT NO. 2  
OPERATING LICENSE NPF-21  
NOTIFICATION OF NPDES PERMIT RENEWAL**

On October 9, 1995, the State of Washington Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) approved renewal of the WNP-2 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for a five-year term. As required by Section 3.2 of the Environmental Protection Plan (Appendix B to Operating License), the permit is enclosed for your information.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please call D.A. Swank at (509) 377-4563.

Sincerely,



for J.V. Parrish (Mail Drop 1023)  
Vice President, Nuclear Operations

Enclosure: NPDES Permit No. WA-002515-1

cc: LJ Callan - NRC RIV w/encl  
KE Perkins - NRC RIV Walnut Creek w/encl  
JW Clifford - NRC NRR w/encl  
NRC Sr. Resident Inspector - 927N  
DL Williams - BPA/399

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Permit No. WA-002515-1

Issuance Date: October 9, 1995

Effective Date: October 9, 1995

Expiration Date: October 9, 2000

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM  
WASTE WATER DISCHARGE PERMIT**

Issued By:

State of Washington  
ENERGY FACILITY SITE EVALUATION COUNCIL  
Olympia, Washington 98504-3172

In compliance with the provisions of The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law, Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington; and Energy Siting Law, Chapter 80.50 Revised Code of Washington;  
and

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

Permittee:

WASHINGTON PUBLIC POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Facility:

NUCLEAR PLANT NO. 2 (WNP-2)

3000 George Washington Way  
Richland, Washington, 99352

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Facility Location:

Section 5, T. 11 N., R. 28 E.W.M.  
North of Richland  
Benton County, Washington

Surface Water Body I.D. No.:

WACR1030

Water Segment No.:

26-03-00

Industry Type:

Nuclear Steam  
Electric Generating Plant

Receiving Waters:


- Outfall 001  
Columbia River, RM 351.75
- Outfalls 002 & 003  
Ground Water

Discharge Locations:

- Outfall 001  
Latitude: 46° 28' 17" N  
Longitude: 119° 15' 45" W
- Outfall 002  
Latitude: 46° 28' 26" N  
Longitude: 119° 19' 43" W
- Outfall 003  
Latitude: 46° 28' 03" N  
Longitude: 119° 19' 48" W

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The above named municipal corporation is authorized to discharge in accordance with the special and general conditions which follow.

  
Chairman

Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council

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## SUMMARY OF SCHEDULED PERMIT REPORT SUBMITTALS

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S2.B.	Outfall (X)1 Asbestos Fibre Test	1/permit cycle	With application for permit renewal
S2.C.	Outfall 002 Monitoring Data	1/year	February 28, 1997
S2.D.	Outfall (X)2 Tritium Levels	1/year	May 1, 1996
S2.E.	Outfall 003 Monitoring Data	1/year, as available	
S3.	Discharge Monitoring Report	Monthly	November 15, 1995
S3.I.3	Notice of Change in Authorization	as necessary	
S4.C.	Proposed Modification to Solid Waste Control Plan	as necessary	
S4.C.	Updated Solid Waste Control Plan	2/permit cycle	January 1, 1996
S5.A.	Criteria Adjustment Demonstration	Once	July 1, 1998
S5.B.	Criteria Compliance Plan	Once	January 31, 2000
S6.A.	Hydrogeologic Study, Scope of Work	Once	No later than November 1, 1996
S6.C.	Hydrogeologic Study, Preliminary Monitoring Report	Once	Within 3 months after installation of wells
S6.D.	Hydrogeologic Study, Final Report	Once	Within 15 months after beginning data collection
S7.E.	Acute Toxicity Tests Report	1/permit cycle	Included with permit application
S8.C.	Chronic Toxicity Characterization Data	3/permit cycle	Within 60 days after sampling event
S8.C.	Chronic Toxicity Characterization Summary Report	1/permit cycle	90 days following the last characterization sampling event
S8.E.	Chronic Toxicity Tests Report	1/permit cycle	Included with permit application
S9.	Spill Plan Update	2/permit cycle	October 1, 1997
G17.	Application for permit renewal	1/permit cycle	at least 180 days before permit expiration



## SPECIAL CONDITIONS

## S1. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

A. Process Wastewater Discharges - 001

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge blowdown and blowdown with the intermittent additions of service water and processed liquid radwaste (see S1.D.) at the permitted location subject to meeting the following limitations:

## FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: OUTFALL #001

Parameter	Average Monthly <sup>a</sup>	Maximum Daily <sup>b</sup>
Temperature		(Note 1)
Total Residual Halogen		0.1 mg/l (Note 2)
pH		Between 6.5 and 9.0 (Note 3)
Flow (Million Gallons/Day)	5.6 MGD	9.4 MGD
Flow of Service Water		≤ 25% effluent (Note 4)

<sup>a</sup>The average monthly effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

<sup>b</sup>The maximum daily effluent limitation is defined as the highest allowable daily discharge.

Note(1) The temperature of the recirculated cooling water blowdown shall not exceed, at any time, the lowest temperature of the recirculated cooling water prior to the addition of the makeup water, except that the temperature of the blowdown may be less than the temperature of the river.

Note(2) Prior to initiating biofouling treatment, permittee shall terminate all discharges from the circulating water system to the receiving water. Discharge shall not be resumed until the total residual halogen concentration has been at or below 0.1 mg/l for 15 minutes.

Note(3) The total time during which pH values are outside this range shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month, and no individual excursion shall exceed 60 minutes. An excursion is an unintentional and temporary incident of pH exceedance. No excursions greater than 9.5 or lower than 5.5 are allowed.

Note(4) Permittee shall manage the process of discharging service water so that the service water is never more than 25% of the total discharge.

Permittee should note that there also may be additional effluent limits that result from S7. Acute Toxicity and S8. Chronic Toxicity.

B. Process Wastewater Discharges - 001, Interim Copper Limit

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the term of the compliance schedule (S5), the Permittee is authorized to discharge blowdown, intermittent

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additions of service water and processed liquid radwaste (see S1.D.) at the permitted location subject to meeting the following interim limitations for copper.

**INTERIM EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: OUTFALL 001**

Parameter	Maximum Daily
Copper (total recoverable)	338 µg/l

**C. Process Wastewater Discharges - 001, Final Copper Limit**

Beginning with the completion of the compliance schedule (S5) and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge blowdown, intermittent additions of service water and processed liquid radwaste (see S1.D.) at the permitted location subject to meeting the final limitations for copper.

**FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS: OUTFALL # 001**

Parameter	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Copper (total recoverable)	56 µg/l	87 µg/l

**D. Process Liquid Radioactive Wastewater Discharges - 001**

This permit does not authorize the discharge of water originating from the liquid radwaste treatment systems that would otherwise fail to comply with the Permittee's facility operating license and the federal regulations found in 10 CFR, Parts 20 and 50.

**E. Process Wastewater Discharges - 001, Priority Pollutants**

There shall be no detectable amount of priority pollutants (listed in 40 CFR Part 423, Appendix A) from chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance except for zinc (1.0 mg/l) and chromium (0.2 mg/l). There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds.

**F. Process Wastewater Discharges - 002**

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge intermittent stormwater runoff, intermittent discharge from makeup water flocculator, discharge from demineralized water treatment, air wash unit blowdown, and intermittent discharges from non-rad equipment dewatering, leakage, cleaning, and flushing at the permitted location, an unlined pond, subject to meeting the following limitations:

Existing and future beneficial uses of ground water must be protected. This discharge must not cause a violation of the ground water standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC).

If the results of the completed hydrogeologic study, S6, and ongoing monitoring of this discharge indicate a potential to cause violations of the ground water quality standards, effluent limits and effluent treatment may be required.

G. Process Wastewater Discharges - 003

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through the expiration date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge filter backwash and intermittent discharge of pond sediment from the service water ponds at the permitted location, a surface depression, subject to meeting the following limitations:

The Supply System must meet any requirements for disposal of the service water filter backwash and the service water pond sediments set by the State of Washington Department of Health.

Existing and future beneficial uses of ground water must be protected. This discharge must not cause a violation of the ground water standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC).

If the results of the completed hydrogeologic study, S6, and ongoing monitoring of this discharge indicate a potential to cause violations of the ground water quality standards, effluent limits and effluent treatment may be required.

H. Mixing Zone Descriptions - 001

The maximum boundaries of the mixing zones are defined as follows:

The allowable chronic mixing zone extends downstream 306 feet. The allowable acute mixing zone is ten percent of that distance, 30.6 feet. Modeling calculated the critical dilution factor at the edge of the acute mixing zone to be 11 (10:1 or 9%) and at the edge of the chronic mixing zone, 50 (49:1 or 2%).

## S2. TESTING SCHEDULE

A. Process Wastewater Discharges - 001

The Permittee shall monitor the wastewater according to the following schedule:

Tests	Sample Point <sup>1</sup>	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Total Residual Halogen	Circulating Water	2 Times per Treatment	Grab
pH	Circulating Water Pump House	Continuous <sup>2,3</sup>	Meter
Flow	Prior to Blowdown Control Valve	Continuous <sup>2</sup>	Meter
Copper (total recoverable)	Circulating Water Basin or Blowdown	1 per Month	Grab

<sup>1</sup>During a maintenance outage, sample point may be relocated to reflect temporary reconfiguration of circulating water system.

<sup>2</sup>If monitoring equipment fails, Permittee shall implement manual monitoring and diligently pursue equipment repair/replacement.

<sup>3</sup>Permittee shall include an alarm system for the pH control to provide an indication of any variance from established limits.

B. Process Wastewater Discharges - 001, Asbestos Fibres

The Permittee shall sample blowdown once during the permit cycle and test for asbestos fibre concentration. The sample shall be a grab sample taken when the circulating water cooling system is operating at an average number of cycles of concentration and only blowdown is being discharged. Test results shall be submitted with application for permit renewal. The Council may remove this requirement if the Supply System presents a schedule to replace asbestos fill material in the cooling towers.

C. Process Wastewater Discharges - 002

Permittee shall monitor effluent to outfall 002, an unlined pond. Four (4) samples a year shall be taken. Sampling (grab/composite) will be appropriate for the event being sampled, see below. Effluent will be tested for:

Parameter	Test Method <sup>1</sup>	Frequency
Chromium*	200.7	4 per year
Lead*	200.7	4 per year
Mercury*	245.1/245.2	4 per year
Fluoride	340.3	4 per year
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	353.2	4 per year
Nitrogen (total organic as N)	351.3	4 per year
Ammonia (as N)	350.1	4 per year
Copper*	200.7	4 per year
Iron*	200.7	4 per year
Manganese*	200.7	4 per year

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Zinc*	200.7	4 per year
Chloride	300	4 per year
Sulfate	375.1	4 per year
Phosphorus (total P)	365.3	4 per year
Total Dissolved Solids	160.1	4 per year
pH	Field Metered	4 per year
Conductivity	Field Metered	4 per year
Oil & Grease	413.1	4 per year

<sup>1</sup>Methods for the Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastewater, EPA 600/4-79-020, other EPA approved methods that provide as good or better detection level may be substituted.

\*Metals as Total Recoverable

Sampling times shall be set to characterize the effluent during plant processes that contribute to effluent discharged at outfall 002. There shall be four samples a year. One sample shall characterize effluent during discharge from the Diesel-Generator Building floor drains, one sample shall characterize the effluent during discharge from the floor drains of the General Services Building, and two samples shall characterize general effluent discharge from the facility. The events shall be sampled as follows:

Floor drains, Diesel-Generator Building (DGB) - A grab sample at the weir shall be taken during the draining of the diesel engine cooling jackets. Timing of sample shall assure capture of this discharge from the DGB. If there is no draining of the diesel engine jackets during a monitoring year a general discharge sample shall be substituted.

Floor drains, General Services Building (GSB) - A grab sample at the weir or composite sample shall be taken. Timing of sample shall assure capture of representative GSB floor drain discharge including floor washing.

General discharge - Two 24 hour composite samples shall be taken representative of typical facility discharge to the unlined pond. One sample shall be taken annually in the month of April and one sample shall be taken annually in the month of October.

Effluent flow quantity shall be monitored and recorded daily.

The information gathered by this monitoring and analysis shall be submitted annually to the Council, the first report due on or before February 28, 1997. Monitoring and analysis requirements for outfall 002 may be modified by the Council based on the results of at least two years of monitoring data.

D. Process Wastewater Discharges - 002, Tritium

Permittee shall monitor effluent to outfall 002, unlined pond, for tritium. Monitoring shall be continuous using a flow proportional composite sampler. In the event of sampling equipment failure the Permittee shall follow appropriate facility procedures and practices for sampling. This may include nonroutine grab samples and grab sample compositing. The results shall be reported annually in the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program report.

E. Process Wastewater Discharges - 003

Permittee shall monitor effluent to outfall 003, surface depression. Each pond cleaning that results in discharge of slurry shall be sampled. The quantity and duration of the discharge shall be reported. Weekly sampling of backwash effluent shall begin as soon as service water pond filters are installed and operating. Weekly sampling shall be taken for six (6) weeks, six samples, and then monthly sampling for six months, six samples, and then quarterly (four per year) for the remaining permit cycle. Discharge frequency, duration, and quantity shall be reported. Discharge quantity may be a reasonable estimate rather than direct measurement. Discharge duration and frequency for filter backwash may also be estimated. Samples shall be tested as follows:

Parameter	Test Method <sup>1</sup>	Frequency
Barium*	200.7	see above
Cadmium*	200.7	see above
Lead*	200.7	see above
Fluoride	340.3	see above
Nitrate-Nitrite (as N)	353.2	see above
Nitrogen (total organic as N)	351.3	see above
Ammonia (as N)	350.1	see above
Iron*	200.7	see above
Manganese*	200.7	see above
Zinc*	200.7	see above
Chloride	300	see above
Sulfate	375.1	see above
Phosphorus (total P)	365.3	see above
Total Dissolved Solids	160.1	see above
pH	Field Metered	see above
Conductivity	Field Metered	see above
Naphthalene**	625	see above

<sup>1</sup>Methods for the Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastewater, EPA 600/4-79-020, other EPA approved methods that provide as good or better detection level may be substituted.

\*Metals as Total Recoverable

\*\*Testing may be discontinued if the probable source is eliminated and at least one test confirms no detection.

The information gathered by this monitoring and analysis shall be submitted to the Council. A report shall be submitted for each discharge episode of pond cleaning slurry and is due within 60 days following the last discharge. For samples taken in association with filter backwash, the first report shall be submitted within 60 days after completing the first 6 samples, the next report submitted within 60 days after completing the next 6 samples and then reports shall be submitted annually for the duration of the permit cycle. Monitoring requirements for outfall 003 may be modified by the Council based on the results of at least two years of monitoring data.

S3. MONITORING AND REPORTING

The Permittee shall monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions.

A. Reporting

Monitoring shall be started on the effective date of the permit and the first report is due on the 15th day of the following month. Monitoring results obtained during the month shall be summarized on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form (EPA 3320-1) and submitted no later than the 15th day of the following month. The report(s) shall be sent to:

EFSEC  
PO Box 43172  
Olympia, WA 98504-3172

Department of Ecology  
Kennewick Office  
Attn: WNP-2 Monitoring  
1315 West 4th Avenue  
Kennewick, WA 99336

B. Records Retention

The Permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years. This period of retention shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by the Council.

C. Recording of Results

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee shall record the following information: (1) the date, exact place and time of sampling; (2) the individual who performed the sampling or measurement; (3) the dates the analyses were performed; (4) who performed the analyses; (5) the analytical techniques or methods used; and (6) the results of all analyses.

D. Representative Sampling

Samples and measurements taken to meet the requirements of this permit shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge, including representative sampling of any unusual discharge or discharge condition, including bypasses, upsets and maintenance-related conditions affecting effluent quality.

E. Test Procedures

All sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit shall conform to the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise specified in this permit or approved in writing by the Council.

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F. Flow Measurement

Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements are consistent with the accepted industry standard for that type of device. Frequency of calibration shall be in conformance with manufacturer's recommendations or at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year. Calibration records should be maintained for a minimum of three years.

G. Laboratory Accreditation

All monitoring data, except for flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, radionuclides, and internal process control parameters, shall be prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of, Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories, Chapter 173-50 WAC. Conductivity and pH shall be accredited if the laboratory must otherwise be registered or accredited. Soils and hazardous waste data are exempted from this requirement pending accreditation of laboratories for analysis of these media by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

H. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit (S2.) using test procedures specified by Condition S3.E. of this permit, then the results of this monitoring shall be included in calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's self-monitoring reports.

I. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Council shall be signed and certified.

1. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president of a corporation, a general partner of a partnership, or the proprietor of a sole proprietorship.
2. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by the Council 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:
  - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Council, and
  - b. 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. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)



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3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph I.2.b 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 I.2.b must be submitted to the Council prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. 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 willful violations."

S4. SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

A. Solid Waste Handling

The Permittee shall handle and dispose of all solid waste material in such a manner as to prevent its entry into state ground or surface water.

B. Leachate

The Permittee shall not allow leachate from its solid waste material to enter state waters without providing all known, available and reasonable methods of treatment, nor allow such leachate to cause violations of the State Surface Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-201A WAC, or the State Ground Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-200 WAC. The Permittee shall apply for a permit or permit modification as may be required for such discharges to state ground or surface waters.

C. Solid Waste Control Plan

The Permittee shall by January 1, 1996, submit to the Council an update to the existing Solid Waste Control Plan. The Permittee shall submit all proposed revisions or modifications to the Solid Waste Control Plan to the Council. The Permittee shall submit an update of the Solid Waste Control Plan with the application for permit renewal 180 days prior to the expiration date of the permit.

**S5. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE**

The Permittee shall address the issue of potential exceedence of the copper limit. The Permittee may demonstrate a need to adjust the copper limit resulting from site-specific analysis, water effects ratio, altering mixing zone, greater dilution, or other allowable justification. If no demonstration is made, the Permittee is not able to meet adjusted limit, or the Council does not approve the demonstration for altering the copper limit, the Permittee shall develop a proposal for meeting the limit.

**A. Copper Limit Adjustment Demonstration**

By July 1, 1998, the Permittee shall have completed any necessary studies and have submitted to the Council a formal request to adjust the copper limit. The request shall provide all necessary supporting evidence and documentation for evaluating the request. The Council may by December 31, 1998, accept or reject this request. If the request is accepted this permit will be modified to reflect the adjusted limit. If the request is rejected or the Permittee is not able to meet the adjusted limit, the Permittee shall be required to prepare a plan for meeting the copper limit.

**B. Copper Limit Compliance Plan**

By January 31, 2000, the Permittee shall have completed an engineering report presenting options for attaining the copper limit and shall have submitted it to the Council. By July 1, 2000, the Council may select the preferred option and present an implementation schedule to the Permittee.

**S6. HYDROGEOLOGIC STUDY****A. Scope of Work**

The Permittee shall submit a scope of work for a hydrogeologic study of the WNP-2 site. The scope shall conform to the requirements contained in Ecology's "Guidelines for Preparation of Engineering Reports for Industrial Wastewater Land Application Systems". The scope shall develop a ground water monitoring system that will adequately describe the up- and downgradient ground water conditions. The scope shall address each discharge source; drywells, outfall 002, outfall 003, and sanitary waste. A proposed monitoring plan and location of monitoring wells shall be included. The scope of work shall be submitted to the Council for approval prior to implementing the plan.

**B. Installation of Monitoring Wells**

Following acceptance of the "Scope of Work", the Permittee shall begin installing the monitoring wells. Geologic data shall be gathered during this process and the Permittee may request modifications to the planned monitoring wells based on field observations during this process.

C. Preliminary Monitoring Report

After the completion of the installation of the monitoring wells as per the scope of work, the Permittee shall submit a preliminary report that shall detail monitoring well construction, location, and geologic boring information for the wells. It shall also make recommendations for:

- a. ground water and effluent monitoring parameters
- b. sampling frequency
- c. sampling and analytical procedures to insure QA/QC of the test data

D. Final Hydrogeologic Report

The Permittee shall complete one year of water quality data collection. The Permittee shall then prepare and submit the final hydrogeologic report. In addition to reporting the data and hydrogeologic findings and site description, if there is a reasonable potential to violate ground water standards, the report shall include treatment options for each source and a cost/benefit analysis for treatment.

E. Study Schedule

The maximum time allowed for completion of each phase of the hydrogeologic study is listed below. These are maximum times. The Permittee and the Council may complete a phase in less time than allotted. Time saved will not be added to the next phase.

<u>TASK</u>	<u>MAXIMUM DURATION</u>
Scope of Work	1 year from permit issuance
Council Review & Acceptance	6 months from submittal of scope of work
Installation of Monitoring Wells	6 months from Council acceptance of scope of work
Preliminary Report	3 months from completion of monitoring wells
Council Review & Approval	3 months after submittal of preliminary report
Begin Data Collection	1 month after approval of preliminary report
Final Report	15 months after beginning data collection

## S7. ACUTE TOXICITY - OUTFALL 001

A. Effluent Characterization

The Permittee is not required to complete additional acute toxicity tests. Instead, test results from the whole effluent chronic toxicity tests required under S8, will also be evaluated at the acute toxicity endpoint. The determination of acute toxicity will be based on the data from previous acute toxicity tests and the data from the acute endpoint of the chronic toxicity tests. If it is determined that acute toxicity limits are required, acute toxicity tests shall be conducted with the following species and protocols:

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- 1) Fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (96 hour static-renewal test, method: EPA/600/4-90/027F)
- 2) Daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, *Daphnia pulex*, or *Daphnia magna* (48 hour static test, method: EPA/600/4-90/027F). The Permittee shall choose one of the three species and use it consistently throughout effluent characterization.

**B. Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity**

The Permittee has an effluent limit for acute toxicity if, after completing effluent characterization, either:

- (1) The median survival of any species in 100% effluent is below 80%, or
- (2) Any one test of any species exhibits less than 65% survival in 100% effluent.

The effluent limit for acute toxicity is no acute toxicity in a test concentration representing the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC).

The ACEC means the maximum concentration of effluent during critical conditions at the boundary of the zone of acute criteria exceedance assigned pursuant to WAC 173-201A-100. The zone of acute criteria exceedance is authorized in Section S1.H. of this permit. The ACEC equals 9% effluent.

**C. Monitoring for Compliance With an Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity**

The Permittee will be notified by the Council in writing if acute toxicity limits are required. This written notice will also include species to be tested and a monitoring schedule to determine compliance with the effluent limit for the remainder of the permit term. Testing will be performed using 100% effluent, the ACEC, and a control. The percent survival in 100% effluent shall be reported for all compliance monitoring.

Compliance with the effluent limit for acute toxicity means no statistically significant difference in survival between the control and the test concentration representing the ACEC. The Permittee shall immediately implement subsection D. if any acute toxicity test conducted for compliance monitoring determines a statistically significant difference in survival between the control and the ACEC using hypothesis testing at the 0.05 level of significance (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001). If the difference in survival between the control and the ACEC is less than 10%, the hypothesis test shall be conducted at the 0.01 level of significance.

D. Response to Noncompliance With an Effluent Limit for Acute Toxicity

If the Permittee violates the acute toxicity limit in subsection B., the Permittee shall begin additional compliance monitoring within one week from the time of receiving the test results. This additional monitoring shall be conducted weekly for four consecutive weeks using the same test and species as the failed compliance test. If plant operation has been suspended, this testing schedule will be implemented as soon as operation is resumed. Testing shall determine the LC50 and effluent limit compliance. The discharger shall return to the original monitoring frequency in subsection C. after completion of the additional compliance monitoring.

If the Permittee believes that a test indicating noncompliance will be identified by the Council as an anomalous test result, the Permittee may notify the Council that the compliance test result might be anomalous and that the Permittee intends to take only one additional sample for toxicity testing and wait for notification from the Council before completing the additional monitoring required in this subsection. The notification to the Council shall accompany the report of the compliance test result and identify the reason for considering the compliance test result to be anomalous. The Permittee shall complete all of the additional monitoring required in this subsection as soon as possible after notification by the Council that the compliance test result was not anomalous. If the one additional sample fails to comply with the effluent limit for acute toxicity, then the Permittee shall proceed without delay to complete all of the additional monitoring required in this subsection. The one additional test result shall replace the compliance test result upon determination by the Council that the compliance test result was anomalous.

If all of the additional compliance monitoring conducted in accordance with this subsection complies with the permit limit, the Permittee shall search all pertinent and recent facility records (operating records, monitoring results, inspection records, spill reports, weather records, production records, raw material purchases, pretreatment records, etc.) and submit a report to the Council on possible causes and preventive measures for the transient toxicity event which triggered the additional compliance monitoring.

If toxicity occurs in violation of the acute toxicity limit during the additional compliance monitoring, the Permittee shall submit a Toxicity Identification/Reduction Evaluation (TI/RE) plan to the Council within 60 days after test results are final. The TI/RE plan shall be based on WAC 173-205-100(2). The TI/RE plan shall address areas where adequate guidance, procedures, or protocols are not available for implementation of the plan. The Permittee shall submit a revised TI/RE plan, in accordance with Council comments, within 30 days after receipt of the Council's comments. The Council will issue an administrative order to require implementation of the TI/RE in accordance with WAC 173-205-100(3).

E. Monitoring When There Is No Permit Limit for Acute Toxicity

The Permittee shall test final effluent once in the first two weeks after initiating plant operation after scheduled maintenance and once during a period that service water is being discharged prior to submission of the application for permit renewal. The species listed under S7.A. or substitutes approved by the Council shall be used and results submitted to the Council as a part of the permit renewal application process.

F. Sampling and Reporting Requirements

1. All reports for effluent characterization or compliance monitoring shall be submitted in accordance with the most recent Department of Ecology specifications regarding format and content. Reports shall contain bench sheets and reference toxicant results for test methods.
2. Testing shall be conducted on grab samples and shall be sent to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab shall begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was ended.
3. Permittees that potentially have ammonia and/or chlorine in the effluent shall measure total ammonia and/or chlorine from a sample collected for toxicity testing. All samples taken for toxicity testing shall have pH, total alkalinity, total hardness, dissolved oxygen, and conductivity or salinity measured prior to test initiation.
4. All toxicity tests shall meet quality assurance criteria in the EPA manual listed in subsection A, or in its update. If test results are determined to be invalid or anomalous by the Council, testing shall be repeated with freshly collected effluent. If control performance does not meet protocol standards for acceptability, the test shall be repeated with freshly collected effluent.
5. Control water and dilution water shall be laboratory water or pristine natural water meeting the requirements of the EPA manual listed in subsection A and of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. The whole effluent toxicity tests shall be run on an unmodified sample of final effluent.
7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance monitoring in order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the ACEC.
8. All whole effluent toxicity tests, effluent screening tests, and rapid screening tests that involve hypothesis testing and do not comply with the acute statistical power standard of 29% as defined in WAC 173-205-020 must be repeated on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.
9. Acids and bases shall not be added to samples or test solutions unless pH is outside of the range 6.0 to 9.0. Control of unionized ammonia toxicity due to pH rise shall only be accomplished by holding test chambers in a CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere.

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## S8. CHRONIC TOXICITY - OUTFALL 001

A. Effluent Characterization

The Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity testing on the final effluent. The three chronic toxicity tests listed below shall be conducted on each sample taken for effluent characterization.

Testing shall be conducted during specific plant operating conditions as specified below. A written report shall be submitted to the Council within 60 days after each of the test results are final. The final test report will include a notice of characterization completion.

Effluent testing for chronic toxicity shall be conducted three (3) times between October 1, 1995 and September 30, 1997. Two of the three tests will be conducted in the first two months after returning to operation from a shutdown for plant refueling and maintenance. At least one of these tests will be conducted when the plant is operating at maximum cycles of concentration (approximately 12 cycles). The third test will be conducted when service water is being discharged with the blowdown. This first sample shall be taken shortly after discharge of service water begins. Discharge of service water shall be near the percentage of effluent allowed by plant operation procedures and this permit. The Permittee shall conduct chronic toxicity testing during effluent characterization on serial dilutions of effluent in order to determine the IC50 or EC50. This series of dilutions shall include the ACEC. The Permittee shall compare the ACEC to the control using hypothesis testing at the 0.05 level of significance as described in Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001.

Chronic toxicity tests shall be conducted with the following three species and the most recent version of the following protocols:

Freshwater Chronic Toxicity Test Species		Method
Fathead minnow	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	EPA/600/4-89/001
Water flea	<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>	EPA/600/4-89/001
Alga	<i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>	EPA/600/4-89/001

B. Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity

After completion of effluent characterization, the Permittee has an effluent limit for chronic toxicity if any test conducted for effluent characterization shows a significant difference between the control and the ACEC at the 0.05 level of significance using hypothesis testing (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001) and shall complete all applicable requirements in subsections C, D, and F.

If no significant difference is shown between the ACEC and the control in any of the chronic toxicity tests, the Permittee has no effluent limit for chronic toxicity and only subsections E and F apply.

The effluent limit for chronic toxicity is no toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the chronic critical effluent concentration (CCEC).

The CCEC means the maximum concentration of effluent allowable at the boundary of the mixing zone assigned in Section 1.H pursuant to WAC 173-201A-100. The CCEC equals 2% effluent.

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C. Monitoring for Compliance With an Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity

The Permittee will be notified by the Council in writing if chronic toxicity limits are required. This written notice will also include species to be tested and a monitoring schedule to determine compliance with the effluent limit for the remainder of the permit term performed using the CCEC, the ACEC, and a control.

Compliance with the effluent limit for chronic toxicity means no statistically significant difference in response between the control and the test concentration representing the CCEC. The Permittee shall immediately implement subsection D, if any chronic toxicity test conducted for compliance monitoring determines a statistically significant difference in response between the control and the CCEC using hypothesis testing at the 0.05 level of significance (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001). If the difference in response between the control and the CCEC is less than 20%, the hypothesis test shall be conducted at the 0.01 level of significance.

In order to establish whether the chronic toxicity limit is eligible for removal from future permits, the Permittee shall also conduct this same hypothesis test (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001) to determine if a statistically significant difference in response exists between the ACEC and the control.

D. Response to Noncompliance With an Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity

If a toxicity test conducted for compliance monitoring under subsection C, determines a statistically significant difference in response between the CCEC and the control, the Permittee shall begin additional compliance monitoring within one week from the time of receiving the test results. This additional monitoring shall be conducted monthly for three consecutive months using the same test and species as the failed compliance test. If plant operation has been suspended, this testing schedule will be implemented as soon as operation is resumed. Testing shall determine the IC50 or EC50 and effluent limit compliance. The discharger shall return to the original monitoring frequency in subsection C, after completion of the additional compliance monitoring.

If the Permittee believes that a test indicating noncompliance will be identified by the Council as an anomalous test result, the Permittee may notify the Council that the compliance test result might be anomalous and that the Permittee intends to take only one additional sample for toxicity testing and wait for notification from the Council before completing the additional monitoring required in this subsection. The notification to the Council shall accompany the report of the compliance test result and identify the reason for considering the compliance test result to be anomalous. The Permittee shall complete all of the additional monitoring required in this subsection as soon as possible after notification by the Council that the compliance test result was not anomalous. If the one additional sample fails to comply with the effluent limit for chronic toxicity, then the Permittee shall proceed without delay to complete all of the additional monitoring required in this subsection. The one additional test result shall replace the compliance test result upon determination by the Council that the compliance test result was anomalous.

If all of the additional compliance monitoring conducted in accordance with this subsection complies with the permit limit, the Permittee shall search all pertinent and recent facility records (operating records, monitoring results, inspection records, spill reports, weather records, production records, raw material purchases, pretreatment records, etc.) and submit a report to the Council on possible causes and preventive measures for the transient toxicity event which triggered the additional compliance monitoring.



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If toxicity occurs in violation of the chronic toxicity limit during the additional compliance monitoring, the Permittee shall submit a Toxicity Identification/Reduction Evaluation (TI/RE) plan to the Council within 60 days after test results are final. The TI/RE plan shall be based on WAC 173-205-100(2). The TI/RE plan shall address areas where adequate guidance, procedures, or protocols are not available for implementation of the plan. The Permittee shall submit a revised TI/RE plan, in accordance with Council comments, within 30 days after receipt of the Council's comments. The Council will issue an administrative order to require implementation of the TI/RE in accordance with WAC 173-205-100(3).

E. Monitoring When There Is No Permit Limit for Chronic Toxicity

The Permittee shall test final effluent once in the first two weeks after initiating plant operation after scheduled maintenance and once during a period that service water is being discharged prior to submission of the application for permit renewal. All species used in the initial chronic effluent characterization or substitutes approved by the Council shall be used and results submitted to the Council as a part of the permit renewal application process.

F. Sampling and Reporting Requirements

1. All reports for effluent characterization or compliance monitoring shall be submitted in accordance with the most recent Department of Ecology specifications regarding format and content. Reports shall contain bench sheets and reference toxicant results for test methods.
2. Testing shall be conducted on grab samples and shall be sent to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab shall begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was ended.
3. Permittees that potentially have ammonia and/or chlorine in the effluent shall measure total ammonia and/or chlorine from a sample collected for toxicity testing. All samples taken for toxicity testing shall have pH, total alkalinity, total hardness, dissolved oxygen, and conductivity or salinity measured prior to test initiation.
4. All toxicity tests shall meet quality assurance criteria in the EPA manual listed in subsection A, or in its update. If test results are determined to be invalid or anomalous by the Council, testing shall be repeated with freshly collected effluent. If control performance does not meet protocol standards for acceptability, the test shall be repeated with freshly collected effluent.
5. Control water and dilution water shall be laboratory water or pristine natural water meeting the requirements of the EPA manual listed in subsection A and of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. The whole effluent toxicity tests shall be run on an unmodified sample of final effluent.
7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance monitoring in order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the ACEC.

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8. All whole effluent toxicity tests, effluent screening tests, and rapid screening tests that involve hypothesis testing and do not comply with the chronic statistical power standard of 39% as defined in WAC 173-205-020 must be repeated on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.
9. Acids and bases shall not be added to samples or test solutions unless pH is outside of the range 6.0 to 9.0. Control of unionized ammonia toxicity due to pH rise shall only be accomplished by holding test chambers in a CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere.

S9. SPILL PLAN

The Permittee shall by October 1, 1997, submit to the Council an update to the existing Spill Control Plan. The Permittee shall submit an update of the Spill Control Plan with the application for permit renewal 180 days prior to the expiration date of the permit.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. DISCHARGE VIOLATIONS

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

G2. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of collection, treatment, and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee for pollution control.

G3. REDUCED PRODUCTION FOR COMPLIANCE

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

G4. NONCOMPLIANCE NOTIFICATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

**G5. BYPASS PROHIBITED**

The intentional bypass of wastes from all or any portion of a treatment works is prohibited unless the following four conditions are met:

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

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

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

G6. RIGHT OF ENTRY

The Permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Council, 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 must be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit;
- B. To have access to and copy at reasonable times any records that must be kept under the terms of the permit;
- C. To inspect at reasonable times any monitoring equipment or method of monitoring required in the permit;
- D. To inspect at reasonable times any collection, treatment, pollution management, or discharge facilities; and
- E. To sample at reasonable times any discharge of pollutants.

G7. PERMIT MODIFICATIONS

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

G8. PERMIT MODIFIED OR REVOKED

After notice and opportunity for public hearing, this permit may be modified, terminated, or revoked during its term for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

- A. Violation of any terms or conditions of the permit;
- B. Failure of the Permittee to disclose fully all relevant facts or misrepresentations of any relevant facts by the Permittee during the permit issuance process;
- C. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or a permanent reduction or elimination of any discharge controlled by the permit;
- D. Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to human health or welfare;
- E. A change in ownership or control of the source; or
- F. Other causes listed in 40 CFR 122.62 and 122.64.

Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination may be initiated by the Council or requested by any interested person.

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**G9. REPORTING A CAUSE FOR MODIFICATION**

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

**G10. TOXIC POLLUTANTS**

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

**G11. PLAN REVIEW REQUIRED**

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

**G12. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR**

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

**G13. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES**

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

**G14. ADDITIONAL MONITORING**

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

**G15. REMOVED SUBSTANCES**

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

**G16. DUTY TO REAPPLY**

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

