

FACT SHEET FOR STATE WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT ST0045528

Tesoro Logistics Operations, LLC
Date of Public Notice: xx/xx/xxxx
Permit Effective Date: xx/xx/xxxx

Purpose of this fact sheet

This fact sheet explains and documents the decisions the Department of Ecology (Ecology) made in drafting the proposed State Waste Discharge (SWD) permit for Tesoro Logistics Operations LLC (TLO).

State law requires any industrial wastewater facility to obtain a permit before discharging waste or chemicals to municipal sanitary sewer collection and treatment systems or private wastewater treatment systems (PWTSSs).

Ecology makes the draft permit and fact sheet available for public review and comment at least thirty (30) days before issuing the final permit. Copies of the fact sheet and draft permit for TLO, SWD Permit No. ST0045528, are available for public review and comment from **insert month day, year until month day, year**. For more details on preparing and filing comments about these documents, please see Appendix A - Public Involvement Information.

TLO reviewed the draft permit and fact sheet for factual accuracy. Ecology corrected any errors or omissions regarding the facility's location, history, product type or production rate, discharges, or receiving water prior to publishing this draft fact sheet for public notice.

After the public comment period closes, Ecology will summarize substantive comments and provide responses to them. Ecology will include the summary and responses to comments in this fact sheet as Appendix D - Response to Comments, and publish it when issuing the final State Waste Discharge (SWD) permit. Ecology generally will not revise the rest of the fact sheet. The full document will become part of the legal history contained in the facility's permit file.

Summary

TLO is a crude oil and light products bulk storage loading/off-loading facility located in Anacortes, Washington. It is co-located with the Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company LLC refinery and discharges untreated wastewater and stormwater to the refinery's wastewater treatment system and stormwater system. The proposed permit clarifies and distinguishes the different discharge locations for wastewater and stormwater from TLO to the refinery. The proposed permit includes requirements to monitor the wastewater flow from each TLO facility and oil and grease from the Crude Railcar Off-Loading Facility. The proposed permit requires a once per permit cycle requirement to characterize the wastewater and stormwater discharge. It also requires TLO to submit an updated spill plan and an operations and maintenance manual.

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I. Introduction

The Washington State Legislature defined Ecology's authority and obligations for the wastewater discharge permit program in 90.48 RCW (Revised Code of Washington).

The following regulations in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) apply to industrial wastewater discharge to publicly or privately owned wastewater treatment plants:

- State waste discharge permit program (chapter 173-216 WAC)
- Submission of plans and reports for construction of wastewater facilities (chapter 173-240 WAC)

These rules require any industrial facility owner/operator to obtain a State Waste Discharge (SWD) permit before discharging wastewater to state waters. This includes commercial or industrial discharges to sewerage systems operated by municipalities, other public entities, or private entities which discharge into public waters of the state. They also help define the basis for limits on each discharge and for performance requirements imposed by the permit.

Ecology prepared the draft permit and accompanying fact sheet. Ecology generally makes the draft documents available for public review before final issuance. If the volume of the discharge has not changed or if the characteristics of the discharge have not changed Ecology may choose not to issue a public notice. A public notice announcement tells people where they can read the draft permit, and where to send their comments, during a period of thirty days (WAC 173-220-050). See Appendix A- Public Involvement Information for more detail about the public notice and comment procedures. After the public comment period ends, Ecology may make changes to the draft permit in response to comment(s). Ecology will summarize the responses to comments and any changes to the permit in Appendix D.

II. Background Information

Table 1 - Facility information

Applicant:	Tesoro Logistics Operations LLC
Facility name and address	Tesoro Anacortes Terminal 7969 N Texas Rd Anacortes, WA 98221
Contact at facility	Name: Joseph Sarr Title: Environmental Specialist Telephone #: 360-293-1674
Responsible official	Name: Angela Brown Title: Vice President
Industrial user type	Minor Industrial User
Industry type	Crude Oil and Light Products Bulk Storage Loading/Off-Loading Facility
SIC codes	4789, 5171

Applicant:	Tesoro Logistics Operations LLC
NAIC code	488210
Facility location (NAD83/WGS84 reference datum)	Latitude: 48.479242 Longitude: -122.571542
Treatment plant receiving discharge	Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company LLC Marathon Anacortes Refinery
Discharge locations (NAD83/WGS84 reference datum)	Crude Railcar Off-Loading Facility Latitude: 48.48341 Longitude: -122.572509 Light Products Truck/Rail Loading Facility Latitude: 48.4912 Longitude: -122.574913 Refinery Products Storage Facility to OWS Latitude: 48.49417 Longitude: -122.563167 Refinery Products Storage Facility to stormwater at 7th and E St. Latitude: 48.49181 Longitude: -122.566046 Refinery Products Storage Facility to stormwater at 7th and F St. Latitude: 48.49175 Longitude: -122.563463 Marine Crude Storage Terminal at Tank 135/136 yard Latitude: 48.49954 Longitude: -122.560149 Marine Crude Storage Terminal at Tank 165/166 yard Latitude: 48.49783 Longitude: -122.560162 Wharf Facility Latitude: 48.49739 Longitude: -122.562744

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Permit Effective xx/xx/20xx

Tesoro Logistics Operations LLC

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Permit status

Issuance date of previous permit: February 14, 2019

Application for permit renewal submittal date: December 31, 2023

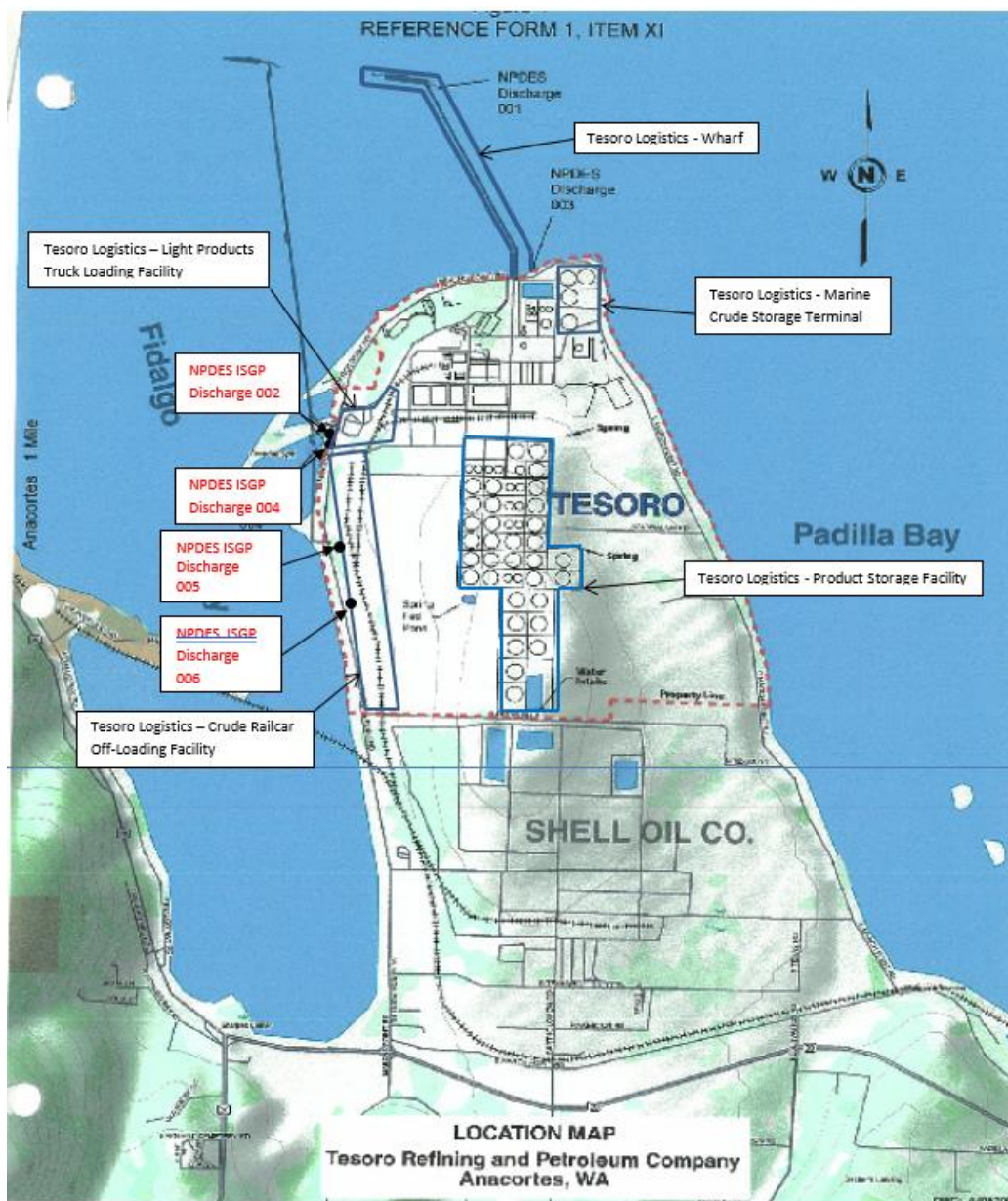
Date of Ecology acceptance of application: February 27, 2024

Inspection status

Date of last non-sampling inspection: July 31, 2024

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Figure 1 - Facility Location Map



II.A. Facility description

1. History

Tesoro Logistics Operations LLC (TLO) owns and operates the Tesoro Anacortes Terminal, which is a crude oil and light products bulk storage loading/off-loading facility. TLO consists of five operations adjacent to or within the Tesoro Refining and Marketing Company, LLC (Tesoro) refinery: the Crude Railcar Off-Loading Facility, Light Products Truck/Rail Loading Facility, Marine Crude Storage Facilities, Product Storage Facility, and Wharf (Figure 1). The facilities were sold to TLO from Tesoro between 2013-2018. TLO discharges

wastewater and industrial stormwater from its facilities to Tesoro Refinery's industrial wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The Tesoro Anacortes Refinery is permitted to discharge treated effluent to Fidalgo Bay from Outfall 001 under National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit WA0000761. Stormwater not associated with the unloading platform of the Crude Railcar Off-Loading Facility is discharged via Outfalls 002, 004, 005, and 006 permitted under the Industrial Stormwater General Permit (WAR302760).

2. Industrial process

The Crude Railcar Off-Loading Facility (CROF) is designed to receive unit trains delivering crude oil to the Tesoro Anacortes Refinery. The facility's function is to unload crude oil from the railcars and deliver the product via pipeline to aboveground storage tanks at the refinery. Unit trains that arrive at the facility are split up and parked on a four-lane unloading platform that can accommodate 100 railcars at a time. The railcars are connected to flexible hoses that allow the crude to drain by gravity to an underground manifold where it is then pumped to the refinery tanks.

The unloading platform is designed to provide secondary containment in the event of a spill during the product transfer. The platform incorporates curbs and surface drains that would direct a spill to an underground vault that is designed to handle a worst-case release. Stormwater captured on the unloading platform drain system is pumped from the vault to the refinery WWTP. The pump engages automatically when the vault is filled, or it can be operated manually.

In addition to the unloading platform the CROF has a railcar maintenance area where light maintenance and cleaning of the railcars can be performed. The maintenance area has a containment pad and drain system that connects to the unloading platform drain system. Washwater is generated at the maintenance pad when a railcar arrives at the facility with oil on its exterior that must be cleaned off before it can depart from the site. Few railcars arrive in this condition and railcar cleaning is not a routine activity.

The Light Products Truck/Rail Loading Facility (LPLF) transfers refined petroleum products such as butane, propane, ethanol, diesel fuel, and gasoline from above ground storage tanks to trucks. The truck terminals incorporate secondary containment in the event of a spill during product transfer. The facility collects the stormwater runoff from the terminals and any spill material in a sump. From the sump, the facility pumps the wastewater to the refinery WWTP through either the stormwater sewer or the oily water sewer.

The Marine Crude Storage Terminal (MCST) is designed to receive and deliver tanker shipments of crude oil and other heavy feedstocks at the Tesoro Anacortes Refinery. The facility stores petroleum products that have been shipped to the refinery or will be shipped from the refinery by tanker. The 17-acre facility has four above ground storage tanks with a combined capacity of

1,550,000 barrels. Wastewater from the MCST includes contaminated stormwater and tank dewatering discharged to the refinery oily water sewer. Stormwater is discharged to the refinery stormwater sewer.

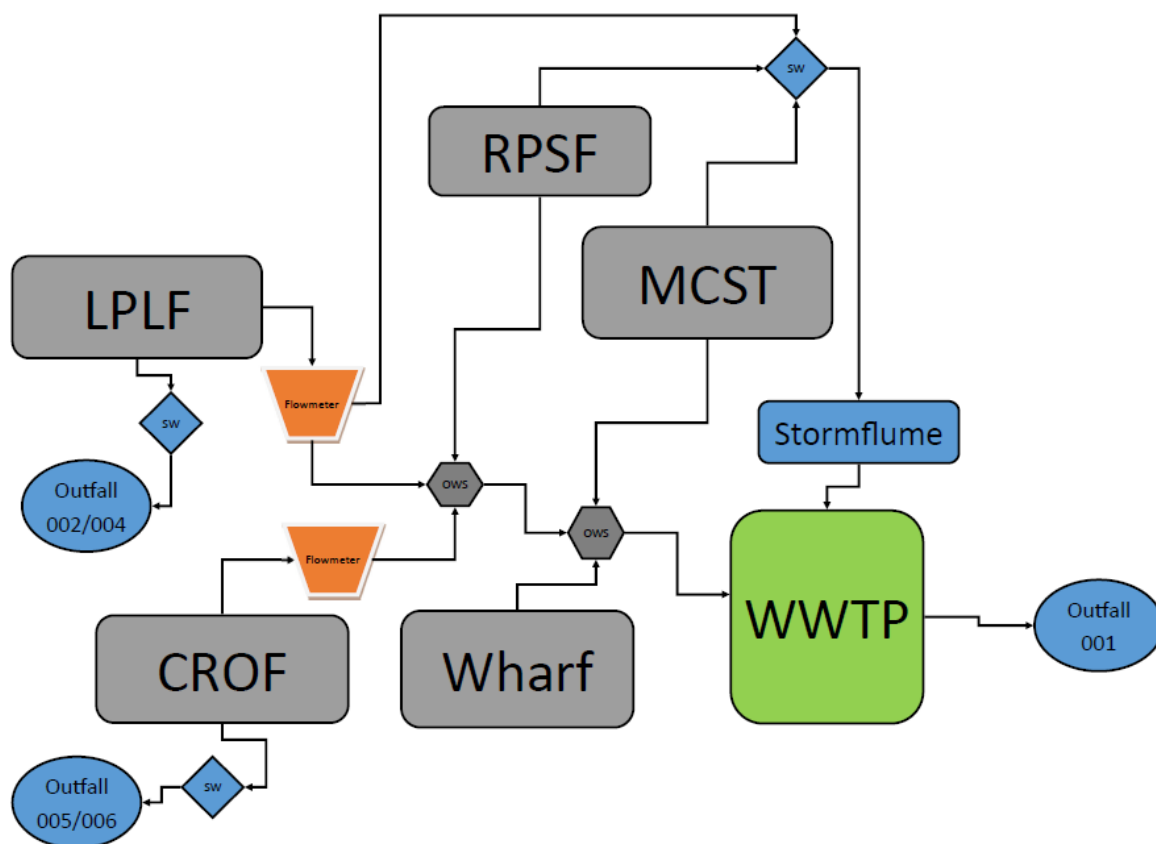
The Refinery Product Storage Facility (RPSF) stores crude oil that arrives by pipeline or railcar as well as intermediate and finished petroleum products, primarily gasoline, jet fuel, diesel fuel, and their associated components, received from the Tesoro Anacortes Refinery. The finished products are shipped from the facility via pipeline, ship, railcar, or truck. The 131-acre facility has 106 above ground storage tanks. Stormwater that accumulates within the secondary containment for the product storage areas is gravity drained through manually activated valves to the stormwater ponds at the refinery WWTP. Wastewater from the RPSF includes tank dewatering that is discharged to the refinery oily water sewer.

The Tesoro Logistics Wharf Facility loads and unloads barges and tanker vessels transporting crude oil and refined products to the Tesoro Anacortes Refinery. The product transfer area of the facility has secondary containment in the event of a spill. Stormwater and slop oil from equipment maintenance and product changes collects in a sump and is pumped to the refinery WWTP.

3. Discharge to Tesoro Anacortes Refinery WWTP

All process wastewater and contact stormwater generated at the TLO facilities are sent to the Tesoro Anacortes Refinery WWTP as seen in Figure 2. The Tesoro Anacortes Refinery WWTP provides primary and secondary treatment prior to discharge under the refinery's NPDES permit. Some non-contact stormwater is also sent to the Tesoro Anacortes Refinery's stormwater flume, which provides settling and oil skimming prior to discharge. The refinery is required to conduct extensive monitoring and is subject to limits on the amount of pollutants allowed to be discharged.

Figure 2 - Simplified Flow Diagram



4. Solid wastes

No solid wastes are generated as a result of wastewater treatment at TLO.

II.B. Discharge location to the Tesoro Anacortes Refinery

Stormwater and wastewater from the TLO facilities discharge to the Tesoro Anacortes Refinery infrastructure at various locations. The flow from the CROF and LPLF are metered. The flow from the MCST and the RPSF are estimated based on the amount of rainfall and tank dewatering. Wastewater and contact stormwater discharges to the refinery's oily water sewer and non-contact stormwater discharges to the refinery's stormwater sewer. In their permit application, TLO reports that the maximum daily wastewater discharge flow, including stormwater, from the facilities is 6,800,000 gallons per day with a maximum average monthly wastewater discharge flow, including stormwater, of 614,000 gallons per day. In the previous permit application dated September 2, 2014 (application for permit modification), the reported maximum daily water discharge flow from the facilities was 639,000 gallons per day with a maximum average monthly wastewater discharge of 165,000 gallons per day. At the time, the flows were estimated. The previous permit required TLO to install flow meters at the CROF and LPLF and for TLO to estimate the remaining

flows using prescribed methods. This has resulted in more accurate flow reporting from the various TLO facilities to the refinery.

II.C. Wastewater characterization

TLO reported the concentration of pollutants in the discharge in the permit application and in discharge monitoring reports. The tabulated data represents the quality of the wastewater discharged from March 1, 2019, through January 31, 2025.

Table 2 - CROF wastewater characterization

Parameter	Units ^a	# of Samples ^b	Average Value	Maximum Value ^c
Flow	gpd	1798 (913)	6883	268470
Oil and grease	lbs/day	306 (159)	1.1	42.5
Oil and grease	mg/L	53	2.1	16.8
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	1		3.6
Total suspended solids	mg/L	1		0.6
Arsenic, total	µg/L	1		< 0.5
Cadmium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.09
Chromium, total	µg/L	1		0.8
Copper, total	µg/L	1		1.3 J
Lead, total	µg/L	1		< 0.091
Mercury, total	pg/L	1		0.871
Nickel, total	µg/L	1		0.7
Selenium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.22
Silver, total	µg/L	1		<0.18
Zinc, total	µg/L	1		10.5
Antimony, total	µg/L	1		0.4 J
Beryllium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.12
Thallium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.1

Table 3 - MCST flow

Parameter	Units ^a	# of Samples ^b	Average Value	Maximum Value
Flow	gpd	2133 (0)	30129	584052

Table 4 - MCST wastewater characterization

Parameter	Units ^a	# of Samples ^b	Average Value	Maximum Value ^c
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	1		17
Total suspended solids	mg/L	1		39
Oil and grease	mg/L	1		1200
Arsenic, total	µg/L	1		3
Cadmium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.09
Chromium, total	µg/L	1		2.4
Copper, total	µg/L	1		5.7

Parameter	Units ^a	# of Samples ^b	Average Value	Maximum Value ^c
Lead, total	µg/L	1		24
Mercury, total	pg/L	1		56.7
Nickel, total	µg/L	1		6.3
Selenium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.22
Silver, total	µg/L	1		< 0.18
Zinc, total	µg/L	1		93.4
Antimony, total	µg/L	1		1.6
Beryllium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.12
Thallium, total	µg/L	1		0.1 J

Table 5 - MCST stormwater characterization

Parameter	Units ^a	# of Samples ^b	Average Value	Maximum Value ^c
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	1		11
Total suspended solids	mg/L	1		85
Oil and grease	mg/L	1		3.7
Arsenic, total	µg/L	1		2.7
Cadmium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.09
Chromium, total	µg/L	1		3
Copper, total	µg/L	1		4.2
Lead, total	µg/L	1		1.9
Mercury, total	pg/L	1		154
Nickel, total	µg/L	1		4.3
Selenium, total	µg/L	1		2.2
Silver, total	µg/L	1		< 0.18
Zinc, total	µg/L	1		12.8
Antimony, total	µg/L	1		18
Beryllium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.12
Thallium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.1

Table 6 - LPLF flow

Parameter	Units ^a	# of Samples ^b	Average Value	Maximum Value
Flow	gpd	1798 (194)	45160	1359172

Table 7 - LPLF wastewater characterization

Parameter	Units ^a	# of Samples ^b	Average Value	Maximum Value ^c
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	1		133
Total suspended solids	mg/L	1		11
Oil and grease	mg/L	1		107.28
Arsenic, total	µg/L	1		0.5
Cadmium, total	µg/L	1		0.09

Parameter	Units ^a	# of Samples ^b	Average Value	Maximum Value ^c
Chromium, total	µg/L	1		1.7
Copper, total	µg/L	1		6.2
Lead, total	µg/L	1		0.4 J
Mercury, total	pg/L	1		35.8
Nickel, total	µg/L	1		2.5
Selenium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.22
Silver, total	µg/L	1		< 0.18
Zinc, total	µg/L	1		127
Antimony, total	µg/L	1		1
Beryllium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.12
Thallium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.1

Table 8 - LPLF stormwater characterization

Parameter	Units ^a	# of Samples ^b	Average Value	Maximum Value ^c
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	1		6.1
Total suspended solids	mg/L	1		2.4
Oil and grease	mg/L	1		0.8
Arsenic, total	µg/L	1		0.6
Cadmium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.25
Chromium, total	µg/L	1		3.1
Copper, total	µg/L	1		3.2
Lead, total	µg/L	1		0.5
Mercury, total	pg/L	1		5.61
Nickel, total	µg/L	1		2.7
Selenium, total	µg/L	1		0.8
Silver, total	µg/L	1		< 0.2
Zinc, total	µg/L	1		25.4
Antimony, total	µg/L	1		1.6
Beryllium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.12
Thallium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.1

Table 9 - RPSF flow

Parameter	Units ^a	# of Samples ^b	Average Value	Maximum Value
Flow	gpd	2133 (0)	232403	4788460

Table 10 - RPSF wastewater characterization

Parameter	Units ^a	# of Samples ^b	Average Value	Maximum Value ^c
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	1		3.5
Total suspended solids	mg/L	1		3
Oil and grease	mg/L	1		2

Parameter	Units ^a	# of Samples ^b	Average Value	Maximum Value ^c
Arsenic, total	µg/L	1		2.3
Cadmium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.09
Chromium, total	µg/L	1		0.8
Copper, total	µg/L	1		1.2
Lead, total	µg/L	1		< 0.091
Mercury, total	pg/L	1		1.42
Nickel, total	µg/L	1		3.5
Selenium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.22
Silver, total	µg/L	1		< 0.18
Zinc, total	µg/L	1		36.8
Antimony, total	µg/L	1		5.8
Beryllium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.12
Thallium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.1

Table 11 - RPSF stormwater characterization

Parameter	Units ^a	# of Samples ^b	Average Value	Maximum Value ^c
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	1		53
Total suspended solids	mg/L	1		10.5
Oil and grease	mg/L	1		2.5
Arsenic, total	µg/L	1		3.3
Cadmium, total	µg/L	1		0.1 J
Chromium, total	µg/L	1		4.6
Copper, total	µg/L	1		8.1
Lead, total	µg/L	1		1.7
Mercury, total	pg/L	1		17.8
Nickel, total	µg/L	1		7.2
Selenium, total	µg/L	1		13.6
Silver, total	µg/L	1		< 0.18
Zinc, total	µg/L	1		34
Antimony, total	µg/L	1		40
Beryllium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.12
Thallium, total	µg/L	1		0.2 J
Fecal coliform	organisms/ 100 mL	362	61	1600

Table 12 - Wharf wastewater characterization

Parameter	Units ^a	# of Samples ^b	Average Value	Maximum Value ^c
Flow	gpd	2133 (1356)	743	16496
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	1		23
Total suspended solids	mg/L	1		6
Oil and grease	mg/L	1		< 1.3

Parameter	Units ^a	# of Samples ^b	Average Value	Maximum Value ^c
Arsenic, total	µg/L	1		5
Cadmium, total	µg/L	1		10.1
Chromium, total	µg/L	1		2.3
Copper, total	µg/L	1		6.3
Lead, total	µg/L	1		4.2
Mercury, total	pg/L	1		< 10
Nickel, total	µg/L	1		< 0.1
Selenium, total	µg/L	1		2.8
Silver, total	µg/L	1		< 0.18
Zinc, total	µg/L	1		835
Antimony, total	µg/L	1		4
Beryllium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.12
Thallium, total	µg/L	1		< 0.1

Footnotes:

- a gpd means gallons per day
 lbs/day means pounds per day
 mg/L means milligrams per liter
 µg/L means micrograms per liter
 pg/L means picograms per liter
 organisms/100 mL means number of microorganisms per 100 milliliters of sample
- b Number of samples followed the number of non-detected samples or samples reported as zero in parenthesis if applicable
- c For analytes with only one sample, the maximum value is the result of the single sample with the data qualifiers defined as follows:
 < Not detected above the listed method detection limit
 J Positively identified, the associated value is the approximate concentration

II.D. **Summary of compliance with previous permit issued February 14, 2019**

TLO has complied with the permit conditions throughout the duration of the permit issued on February 14, 2019 with the exception listed below. Ecology assessed compliance based on its review of the facility's discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) and on inspections.

Table 13 - Violations

Violation Date	Violation
3/29/2023	Failure to submit required report (non-DMR, non-pretreatment)

The following table summarizes compliance with report submittal requirements over the permit term.

Table 14 - Permit Submittals

Submittal Name	Submittal Status	Due Date	Received Date
Updated Spill Plan	Submitted	2/1/2020	1/30/2020
Application for Permit Renewal	Submitted	12/31/2023	12/31/2023
Application for Permit Renewal	Approved	12/31/2023	2/27/2024

II.E. State environmental policy act (SEPA) compliance

State law exempts the issuance, reissuance, or modification of any wastewater discharge permit from the SEPA process as long as the permit contains conditions that are no less stringent than federal and state rules and regulations (RCW 43.21C.0383). The exemption applies only to existing discharges, not to new discharges.

III. Proposed Permit Limits

State regulations require that Ecology base limits in a State Waste Discharge permit on the:

- Technology and treatment methods available to treat specific pollutants (technology-based). Technology-based limits are set by the EPA and published as a regulation (40 CFR 400-471), or Ecology develops limits on a case-by-case basis (40 CFR 125.3, and RCW 90.48). Dischargers must treat wastewater using all known, available, reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART).
- Effects of the pollutants on the treatment works. Wastewater must not interfere with the operation of the treatment works.
- Applicable requirements of other local, state, and federal laws.

Ecology applies the most stringent applicable limits to each parameter of concern. These limits are described below.

The limits in this permit reflect information received in the application and from supporting engineering and monitoring reports. Ecology evaluated the permit application and determined the limits needed to comply with the rules adopted by the state of Washington. Ecology does not develop effluent limits for all reported pollutants. Some pollutants are not treatable at the concentrations reported, are not controllable at the source, or are not listed in regulation.

Ecology does not usually develop limits for pollutants not reported in the permit application that may be present in the discharge. The permit does not authorize discharge of the non-reported pollutants. During the permit term, the facility's effluent discharge conditions may change from those conditions reported in the permit application. The facility must notify Ecology if significant changes occur in any constituent. Until Ecology modifies the permit to reflect additional discharge of pollutants, a permitted facility could be violating its permit.

III.A. Design criteria

Under WAC 173-216-110(4), flows and waste loadings must not exceed approved design criteria. TLO does not pretreat wastewater or stormwater prior to discharging to the Tesoro Anacortes Refinery WWTP, and Ecology has determined that the refinery's wastewater treatment system is adequately sized and configured to treat TLO's wastewater and stormwater.

III.B. Technology-based effluent limits

Waste discharge permits issued by Ecology specify conditions requiring the facility to use all known available and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment of discharges AKART before discharging to waters of the state (RCW 90.48).

The state waste discharge permit regulations include restrictions and prohibitions to protect publicly owned sewerage systems. A facility may not discharge any wastewater having a pH less than 5.0 or greater than 11.0 or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, or personnel unless the system is specifically designed to accommodate such discharge, and the discharge is authorized by a permit (WAC 173-216-060).

Federal regulations (40 CFR 403.5b) also prohibits the discharge of pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to a publicly owned treatment works, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the collection and treatment system is designed to accommodate such discharges. These rules do not apply to privately owned wastewater treatment systems. TLO discharges to a privately owned wastewater treatment system operated by the Tesoro Anacortes Refinery.

Ecology exercised best professional judgement in deciding not to include numeric effluent limits for TLO's wastewater prior to discharging to the Tesoro Anacortes Refinery WWTP. Effluent limits are included in state waste discharge permits to protect the receiving wastewater treatment facility from pass-through, interference, concentrations of toxic chemicals, or potentially hazardous exposure levels. Ecology has included narrative effluent limits in the form of discharge prohibitions and operations and maintenance requirements. The characteristics of TLO's wastewater are similar to the refinery's wastewater since TLO operations are ancillary facilities to the refinery and handle the same materials. The volumes of wastewater generated at TLO are minor compared to the volume of wastewater generated by the refinery process so there is minimal hydraulic impact to Tesoro's wastewater treatment system. TLO has been operating in the same manner for many years and has not caused any problems or concerns to the receiving wastewater treatment system operated by Tesoro.

IV. Monitoring Requirements

Ecology requires monitoring, recording, and reporting (WAC 173-216-110) to verify that the treatment process is functioning correctly, the discharge meets groundwater criteria, and that the discharge complies with the permit's effluent limits.

If a facility uses a contract laboratory to monitor wastewater, it must ensure that the laboratory uses the methods and meets or exceeds the method detection levels required by the permit. The permit describes when facilities may use alternative methods. It also describes what to do in certain situations when the laboratory encounters matrix effects. When a facility uses an alternative method as allowed by the permit, it must report the test method, detection level (DL), and quantitation level (QL) on the discharge monitoring report or in the required report.

The monitoring schedule is detailed in the proposed permit under Special Condition S.2. Specified monitoring frequencies consider the quantity and variability of the discharge, the treatment method, past compliance, significance of pollutants, and cost of monitoring.

IV.A. Lab accreditation

Ecology requires that facilities must use a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of chapter 173-50 WAC, Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories, to prepare all monitoring data (with the exception of certain parameters). Ecology accredited the Marathon Petroleum Laboratory co-located at this facility for:

Table 15 - Accredited parameters

Parameter Name	Category	Method Name	Matrix Description
n-Hexane Extractable Material, oil and grease	General Chemistry	EPA 1664A 1 1999	Non-Potable Water
Solids, Total Suspended	General Chemistry	SM 2540 D-2015	Non-Potable Water
pH	General Chemistry	SM 4500-H ⁺ B-2011	Non-Potable Water
Ammonia as N	General Chemistry	SM 4500-NH ₃ C-2011	Non-Potable Water
Sulfide	General Chemistry	SM 4500-S ₂ ⁻ D-2011	Non-Potable Water
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	General Chemistry	SM 5220 D-2011	Non-Potable Water
Phenolics, Total	General Chemistry	SM 5530 D-2010	Non-Potable Water
Fecal coliform-count	Microbiology	SM 9222 D (mFC)	Non-Potable Water
Enterococci	Microbiology	SM 9230 C	Non-Potable Water

V. Other Permit Conditions

V.A. Reporting and record keeping

Ecology based Special Condition S3 on its authority to specify any appropriate reporting and record keeping requirements to prevent and control waste discharges (WAC 173-216-110).

V.B. Operation and Maintenance

The proposed permit contains Special Condition S4 as authorized under RCW 90.48.110, WAC 173-216-110, and WAC 173-240, to ensure proper operation and regular maintenance of equipment, and to ensure that TLO takes adequate safeguards so that it uses constructed facilities to their optimum potential in terms of pollutant capture and treatment.

Special Condition S4 requires TLO to prepare and submit an operation and maintenance manual as required by state regulation for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities (WAC 173-240-150). Implementation of the procedures in the operation and maintenance manual ensures the facility's compliance with the terms and limits in the permit.

V.C. Prohibited discharges

Ecology prohibits certain pollutants from being discharged to the Private Wastewater Treatment System (PWTS). These include substances which cause pass-through or interference, pollutants which may cause damage to the PWTS or harm to the PWTS workers (chapter 173-216 WAC) and the discharge of designated dangerous wastes not authorized by this permit (chapter 173-303 WAC).

V.D. Dilution prohibited

Ecology prohibits the facility from diluting its effluent as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with permit limits.

V.E. Non-routine and unanticipated wastewater

Occasionally, this facility may generate wastewater that was not characterized in the permit application because it is not a routine discharge and was not anticipated at the time of application.

The permit authorizes the discharge of non-routine and unanticipated wastewater under certain conditions. The facility must characterize these waste waters for pollutants and examine the opportunities for reuse. Depending on the nature and extent of pollutants in this wastewater and on any opportunities for reuse, Ecology may:

- Authorize the facility to discharge the wastewater.
- Require the facility to treat the wastewater.
- Require the facility to reuse the wastewater.

V.F. Spill plan

This facility stores a quantity of chemicals on-site that have the potential to cause water pollution if accidentally released. Ecology can require a facility to develop best management plans to prevent this accidental release [Section 402(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) and RCW 90.48.080].

TLO developed a plan for preventing the accidental release of pollutants to state waters and for minimizing damages if such a spill occurs. The facilities at TLO are

included in the Tesoro Anacortes Refinery oil spill prevention plan (SPCC) written to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 112 and chapter 173-180 WAC. The proposed permit requires the facility to update this plan and submit it to Ecology whenever the existing plan is approved by Ecology's Spill Prevention, Preparedness, and Response Program.

V.G. General conditions

Ecology bases the standardized General Conditions on state and federal law and regulations. They are included in all state waste discharge permits issued by Ecology.

VI. Permit Issuance Procedures

VI.A. Permit modifications

Ecology may modify this permit to impose or change numeric limits, if necessary to comply with changes in the pretreatment requirements, conditions in local sewer ordinances, or based on new information from sources such as inspections and effluent monitoring.

Ecology may also modify this permit to comply with new or amended state or federal regulations.

VI.B. Proposed permit issuance

This proposed permit includes all statutory requirements for Ecology to authorize a wastewater discharge. The permit includes limits and conditions to protect human health, and the beneficial uses of waters of the state of Washington. Ecology proposes to issue this permit for a term of five years.

VII. References for Text and Appendices

Ecology. (2023). *Criteria for Sewage Works Design, Publication 98-37 (Orange Book)*. Retrieved from <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/9837.html>

Washington State and Ecology website general reference links:

[Laws and Regulations](#)¹

[Permit and Wastewater Related Information](#)²

¹ <http://leg.wa.gov/LawsAndAgencyRules/Pages/default.aspx>

² <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance>

Appendix A – Public Involvement Information

Ecology proposes to reissue a permit to Tesoro Logistics Operations LLC. The permit includes wastewater discharge limits and other conditions. This fact sheet describes the facility and Ecology's reasons for requiring permit conditions.

Ecology placed a Public Notice of Application on May 21, 2025 and May 28, 2025 in the Anacortes American newspaper to inform the public about the submitted application and to invite comment on the reissuance of this permit.

Ecology will place a Public Notice of Draft on **date in the Anacortes American newspaper** to inform the public and to invite comment on the proposed draft State Waste Discharge permit and fact sheet.

The notice:

- Tells where copies of the draft Permit and Fact Sheet are available for public evaluation (a local public library, the closest Regional or Field Office, posted on our website).
- Offers to provide the documents in an alternate format to accommodate special needs.
- Urges people to submit their comments, in writing, before the end of the Comment Period
- Tells how to request a public hearing of comments about the proposed NPDES permit.
- Explains the next step(s) in the permitting process.

[Frequently Asked Questions about Effective Public Commenting³](#)

You may obtain further information from Ecology by telephone, 360-280-2325, or by writing to the address listed below.

Water Quality Permit Coordinator Department of Ecology

Industrial Section

P.O. Box 47600

Olympia, WA 98504-7600

The primary author of this permit and fact sheet is Sarah Penfield.

³ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/0307023.html>

Appendix B – Your Right to Appeal

You have a right to appeal this permit to the Pollution Control Hearing Board (PCHB) within 30 days of the date of receipt of the final permit. The appeal process is governed by chapter 43.21B RCW and chapter 371-08 WAC. “Date of receipt” is defined in RCW 43.21B.001(2) (see glossary).

To appeal you must do the following within 30 days of the date of receipt of this permit:

- File your appeal and a copy of this permit with the PCHB (see addresses below). Filing means actual receipt by the PCHB during regular business hours as defined in WAC 371-08-305 and -335. “Notice of appeal” is defined in WAC 371-08-340.
- Serve a copy of your appeal and this permit on Ecology on the Department of Ecology mail, in person, or by email (see addresses below).
- You must also comply with other applicable requirements in chapter 43.21B RCW and chapter 371-08 WAC.

Filing with the PCHB

For the most current information regarding filing with the PCHB: visit <https://eluho.wa.gov/>⁴ or call 360-664-9160.

Service on Ecology

Street Address:

Department of Ecology
Attn: Appeals Processing Desk
300 Desmond Drive SE
Lacey, WA 98503

Mailing Address:

Department of Ecology
Attn: Appeals Processing Desk
PO Box 47608
Olympia, WA 98504-7608

E-Mail Address:

ecologyappeals@ecy.wa.gov

⁴ <https://eluho.wa.gov/>

Appendix C – Glossary

1-DMax or 1-day maximum temperature – The highest water temperature reached on any given day. This measure can be obtained using calibrated maximum/minimum thermometers or continuous monitoring probes having sampling intervals of thirty minutes or less.

7-DADMax or 7-day average of the daily maximum temperatures – The arithmetic average of seven consecutive measures of daily maximum temperatures. The 7-DADMax for any individual day is calculated by averaging that day's daily maximum temperature with the daily maximum temperatures of the three days prior and the three days after that date.

Acute toxicity – The lethal effect of a compound on an organism that occurs in a short time period, usually 48 to 96 hours.

AKART – The acronym for “all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment.” AKART is a technology-based approach to limiting pollutants from wastewater discharges, which requires an engineering judgment and an economic judgment. AKART must be applied to all wastes and contaminants prior to entry into waters of the state in accordance with RCW 90.48.010 and RCW 90.48.520, WAC 173-200-030(2)(c)(ii), and WAC 173-216-110(1)(a).

Alternate point of compliance – An alternative location in the groundwater from the point of compliance where compliance with the groundwater standards is measured. It may be established in the groundwater at locations some distance from the discharge source, up to, but not exceeding the property boundary and is determined on a site specific basis following an AKART analysis. An “early warning value” must be used when an alternate point is established. An alternate point of compliance must be determined and approved in accordance with WAC 173-200-060(2).

Ambient water quality – The existing environmental condition of the water in a receiving water body.

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

Annual average design flow (AADF) – average of the daily flow volumes anticipated to occur over a calendar year.

Average monthly (intermittent) discharge limit – The average of the measured values obtained over a calendar months' time taking into account zero discharge days.

Average monthly discharge limit – The average of the measured values obtained over a calendar months' time.

Background water quality – The concentrations of chemical, physical, biological or radiological constituents or other characteristics in or of groundwater at a particular point in time upgradient of an activity that has not been affected by that activity, [WAC 173-200-020(3)]. Background water quality for any parameter is statistically defined as the 95% upper tolerance interval with a 95% confidence based on at least eight hydraulically upgradient water quality samples. The eight samples are collected over a period of at least one year, with no more than one sample collected during any month in a single calendar year.

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

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

Bypass – The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

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

Chlorine – A chemical used to disinfect wastewaters of pathogens harmful to human health. It is also extremely toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic toxicity – The effect of a compound on an organism over a relatively long time, often 1/10 of an organism's lifespan or more. Chronic toxicity can measure survival, reproduction or growth rates, or other parameters to measure the toxic effects of a compound or combination of compounds.

Clean water act (CWA) – The federal Water Pollution Control Act enacted by Public Law 92 500, as amended by Public Laws 95-217, 95-576, 96-483, 97-117; USC 1251 et seq.

Compliance inspection-without sampling – A site visit for the purpose of determining the compliance of a facility with the terms and conditions of its permit or with applicable statutes and regulations.

Compliance inspection-with sampling – A site visit for the purpose of determining the compliance of a facility with the terms and conditions of its permit or with applicable statutes and regulations. In addition it includes as a minimum, sampling and analysis for all parameters with limits in the permit to ascertain compliance with those limits; and, for municipal facilities, sampling of influent to ascertain compliance with the 85 percent removal requirement. Ecology may conduct additional sampling.

Composite sample – A mixture of grab samples collected at the same sampling point at different times, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. May be "time-composite" (collected at constant time intervals) or "flow-proportional" (collected either as a constant sample volume at time intervals proportional to stream flow, or collected by increasing the volume of each aliquot as the flow increased while maintaining a constant time interval between the aliquots).

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

Continuous monitoring – Uninterrupted, unless otherwise noted in the permit.

Critical condition – The time during which the combination of receiving water and waste discharge conditions have the highest potential for causing toxicity in the receiving water environment. This situation usually occurs when the flow within a water body is low, thus, its ability to dilute effluent is reduced.

Date of receipt – This is defined in RCW 43.21B.001(2) as five business days after the date of mailing; or the date of actual receipt, when the actual receipt date can be proven by a preponderance of the evidence. The recipient's sworn affidavit or declaration indicating the date of receipt, which is unchallenged by the agency, constitutes sufficient evidence of actual receipt. The date of actual receipt, however, may not exceed forty-five days from the date of mailing.

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.

Dilution factor (DF) – A measure of the amount of mixing of effluent and receiving water that occurs at the boundary of the mixing zone. Expressed as the inverse of the percent effluent fraction, for example, a dilution factor of 10 means the effluent comprises 10% by volume and the receiving water 90%.

Distribution uniformity – The uniformity of infiltration (or application in the case of sprinkle or trickle irrigation) throughout the field expressed as a percent relating to the average depth infiltrated in the lowest one-quarter of the area to the average depth of water infiltrated.

Early warning value – The concentration of a pollutant set in accordance with WAC 173-200-070 that is a percentage of an enforcement limit. It may be established in the effluent, groundwater, surface water, the vadose zone or within the treatment process. This value acts as a trigger to detect and respond to increasing contaminant concentrations prior to the degradation of a beneficial use.

Enforcement limit – The concentration assigned to a contaminant in the groundwater at the point of compliance for the purpose of regulation, [WAC 173-200-020(11)]. This limit assures that a groundwater criterion will not be exceeded and that background water quality will be protected.

Engineering report – A document that thoroughly examines the engineering and administrative aspects of a particular domestic or industrial wastewater facility. The report must contain the appropriate information required in WAC 173-240-060 or WAC 173-240-130.

Enterococci – A subgroup of fecal streptococci that includes *S. faecalis*, *S. faecium*, *S. gallinarum*, and *S. avium*. The enterococci are differentiated from other streptococci by their ability to grow in 6.5% sodium chloride, at pH 9.6, and at 10°C and 45°C.

E. coli – A bacterium in the family Enterobacteriaceae named Escherichia coli and is a common inhabitant of the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals, and its presence in water samples is an indication of fecal pollution and the possible presence of enteric pathogens.

Fecal coliform bacteria – Fecal coliform bacteria are used as indicators of pathogenic bacteria in the effluent that are harmful to humans. Pathogenic bacteria in wastewater discharges are controlled by disinfecting the wastewater. The presence of high numbers of fecal coliform bacteria in a water body can indicate the recent release of untreated wastewater and/or the presence of animal feces.

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

Groundwater – Water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or below a surface water body.

Industrial user – A discharger of wastewater to the sanitary sewer that is not sanitary wastewater or is not equivalent to sanitary wastewater in character.

Industrial wastewater – Water or liquid-carried waste from industrial or commercial processes, as distinct from domestic wastewater. These wastes may result from any process or activity of industry, manufacture, trade or business; from the development of

any natural resource; or from animal operations such as feed lots, poultry houses, or dairies. The term includes contaminated stormwater and, also, leachate from solid waste facilities.

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

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

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

Major facility – A facility discharging to surface water with an EPA rating score of > 80 points based on such factors as flow volume, toxic pollutant potential, and public health impact.

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

Maximum day design flow (MDDF) – The largest volume of flow anticipated to occur during a one-day period, expressed as a daily average.

Maximum month design flow (MMDF) – The largest volume of flow anticipated to occur during a continuous 30-day period, expressed as a daily average.

Maximum week design flow (MWDF) – The largest volume of flow anticipated to occur during a continuous 7-day period, expressed as a daily average.

Method detection limit (MDL) – See Detection level.

Minor facility -- A facility discharging to surface water with an EPA rating score of < 80 points based on such factors as flow volume, toxic pollutant potential, and public health impact.

Mixing zone – An area that surrounds an effluent discharge within which water quality criteria may be exceeded. The permit specifies the area of the authorized mixing zone that Ecology defines following procedures outlined in state regulations (chapter 173-201A WAC).

National pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) – Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, the federal wastewater permitting system for discharges to navigable waters of the United States. Many states, including the state of Washington, have been delegated the authority to issue these permits. NPDES permits issued by Washington State are joint NPDES/State permits issued under both state and federal laws.

pH – The pH of a liquid measures its acidity or alkalinity. It is the negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration. A pH of 7 is defined as neutral and large variations above or below this value are considered harmful to most aquatic life.

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

Peak hour design flow (PHDF) – The largest volume of flow anticipated to occur during a one-hour period, expressed as a daily or hourly average.

Peak instantaneous design flow (PIDF) – The maximum anticipated instantaneous flow.

Point of compliance – The location in the groundwater where the enforcement limit must not be exceeded and a facility must comply with the Ground Water Quality Standards. Ecology determines this limit on a site-specific basis. Ecology locates the point of compliance in the groundwater as near and directly downgradient from the pollutant source as technically, hydrogeologically, and geographically feasible, unless it approves an alternative point of compliance.

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

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

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

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 – A reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality violation, or loss of sensitive and/or important habitat.

Responsible corporate officer – 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 the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures (40 CFR 122.22).

Sample Maximum – No sample may exceed this value.

Significant industrial user (SIU) –

- All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N and 40 CFR 403.6 and;
- Any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blow-down wastewater); contributes a process wastestream that makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the Control Authority* on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement [in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)].

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

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

Slug discharge – Any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge to the POTW. This may include any pollutant released at a flow rate that may cause interference or pass through with the POTW or in any way violate the permit conditions or the POTW's regulations and local limits.

Soil scientist – An individual who is registered as a Certified or Registered Professional Soil Scientist or as a Certified Professional Soil Specialist by the American Registry of Certified Professionals in Agronomy, Crops, and Soils or by the National Society of Consulting Scientists or who has the credentials for membership. Minimum requirements for eligibility are: possession of a baccalaureate, masters, or doctorate degree from a U.S. or Canadian institution with a minimum of 30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours professional core courses in agronomy, crops or soils, and have 5, 3, or 1 years, respectively, of professional experience working in the area of agronomy, crops, or soils.

Solid waste – All putrescible and non-putrescible solid and semisolid wastes including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, sewage sludge, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, contaminated soils and contaminated dredged material, and recyclable materials.

Soluble BOD₅ – Determining the soluble fraction of Biochemical Oxygen Demand of an effluent is an indirect way of measuring the quantity of soluble organic material present in an effluent that is utilized by bacteria. Although the soluble BOD₅ test is not specifically described in Standard Methods, filtering the raw sample through at least a 1.2 um filter prior to running the standard BOD₅ test is sufficient to remove the particulate organic fraction.

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

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

Technology-based effluent limit – A permit limit based on the ability of a treatment method to reduce the pollutant.

Total coliform bacteria – A microbiological test, which detects and enumerates the total coliform group of bacteria in water samples.

Total dissolved solids – That portion of total solids in water or wastewater that passes through a specific filter.

Total maximum daily load (TMDL) – A determination of the amount of pollutant that a water body can receive and still meet water quality standards.

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

Upset – An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limits 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, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

Water quality-based effluent limit – A limit imposed on the concentration of an effluent parameter to prevent the concentration of that parameter from exceeding its water quality criterion after discharge into receiving waters.

Fact Sheet for Permit ST0045528

Permit Effective xx/xx/20xx

Tesoro Logistics Operations LLC

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Appendix D — Response to Comments

[Ecology will complete this section after the public notice of draft period.]

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