

BEFORE THE WASHINGTON STATE ENERGY  
FACILITY SITE EVALUATION COUNCIL

In the Matter of Application )  
No. 73-2 of the )  
WASHINGTON PUBLIC POWER SUPPLY )  
SYSTEM, a Municipal Corporation )  
For an NPDES Permit )  
. . . . . )

ORDER AMENDING COUNCIL ORDER  
NO. 7, ADOPTED APRIL 12, 1976,  
AMENDED APRIL 26, 1976,  
PERTAINING TO THE NPDES PERMIT  
FOR THE SATSOP NUCLEAR PROJECT  
REGULATING THE RELEASE OF  
LIQUID RADIOACTIVE WASTE  
DISCHARGES.

Pursuant to the Supreme Court of the United States decision, June 1, 1976, on the TRAIN, ADMINISTRATOR, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, et al, V. COLORADO PUBLIC INTEREST RESEARCH GROUP, INC., et al, Case No. 74-1270, which holds that pollutants subject to regulation under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act do not include radioactive materials, revision of the Washington State Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council's approved and amended National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for the Satsop Nuclear Project is required to delete the Council imposed regulation of radioactive discharge.

NOW THEREFORE, It is hereby ordered by the Washington State Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council that pages 40, 41, 42 and 47 of Council Order No. 7 and page 10 of 16 of the Council's adopted and amended NPDES Permit attached thereto are hereby further amended, and are attached hereto and by this reference made a part of this Order.

Dated at Olympia, Washington, and effective this 26th day of July 1976.

WASHINGTON STATE ENERGY FACILITY  
SITE EVALUATION COUNCIL

BY Thomas C. Stacer  
Thomas C. Stacer  
Acting Chairman

Approved as to Form:

BY Thomas F. Carr  
Thomas F. Carr  
Assistant Attorney General

51. The probable impact of discharges as authorized by this order at outfall 001 upon the amount of bank fishing in the Chehalis River is negligible.

52. The anticipated effect upon upstream adult fish migration patterns due to the Project's effluent dispersion as authorized by this order at outfall location 001 is minimal. Adult migrants can reasonably be expected to exhibit customary behavioral tendencies. Physical or hydrological factors in the discharge area are not anticipated to inhibit adult fish passage upstream or downstream. Any exposure of migrants to effluent cannot be expected to cause acute biological shock conditions.

#### RADIOACTIVE DISCHARGES

53. Applicant will install sufficient tankage and waste treatment systems to collect, store, process, monitor, and recycle all liquids which could contain radionuclides. No intentional release of radioactive liquids will occur during normal reactor operation, including fuel reloading operations and anticipated operational occurrences. Anticipated operational occurrences include but are not limited to conditions such as failed fuel to as much as 1 per cent or minor condenser leaks.

54. Applicable federal radionuclide limitations for nuclear power plants as stated in Appendix I to 10 CFR 50 are as stringent as the qualitative state limitations set forth in

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WAC 173-201-040(10), as amended, and as those state limitations are applied to the project herein considered.

55. The lowest practicable concentration of radioactive materials in discharges during normal operations from the proposed project to receiving waters has been delineated in Appendix I of 10 CFR 50. Excess volumes of process water containing trace quantities of radioactivity can be expected to result in releases on infrequent occasions. These abnormal volumes of excess process water may be discharged to the river only after sampling and analysis has demonstrated that radioactive concentrations therein are as low as practicable. Because insufficient information was presented as to the cause and frequency of such volumes of excess process water, all such discharges shall be handled in accordance with general Condition G9, Appendix A, attached hereto.

56. Since applicant has stated no release of liquid radioactive wastes will occur during normal operations, there should be no detectable alteration of the radiological characteristics of the Chehalis River.

#### SUMMARY FINDINGS

57. The discharge limits stated in this order and Appendix A attached hereto protect and permit the propagation of balanced indigenous populations of fish, shellfish and wildlife in and on

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the receiving waters potentially affected by the discharges. No effluent limitations more stringent than those identified in the order and in Appendix A are necessary for the protection and propagation of a balanced indigenous population of fish, shellfish and wildlife. Each and every effluent limitation stated in this order and Appendix A, attached hereto, is essential for the protection and propagation of balanced indigenous populations of fish, shellfish and wildlife.

58. No acute biological shock, deleterious concentration of toxic, or hazardous materials, or effect upon biota, humans, or subsequent water use is anticipated to result from proposed project discharges, provided that and other discharges are strictly limited in accordance with this order and Appendix A attached hereto. Likewise, no significant public health matters will be occasioned.

59. Area runoff discharge at outfall locations 002 through 010, as limited by the terms of this order and Appendix A, attached hereto, will not violate water quality criteria or standards. Discharges so limited are not anticipated to cause violations of the pH requirements stated in state water quality criteria. Measurements of turbidity resulting from such discharges must be made at earliest possible times for all outfall locations and as necessary thereafter; measurements taken together with measurement methods must be submitted to the Council for the Council's review and determination that state water quality cri-

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construction runoff were to contain suspended solids concentrations exceeding 50 mg/l would diminish, rather than contribute, to the attainment and maintenance of water quality in waters of the State of Washington.

5. Except as authorized herein, no discharges of pollutants into state waters can be permitted by virtue of this order.

6. The Council determined on April 16, 1975, that it had coordinate jurisdiction in the instant application to establish standards for the discharge of radioactive materials from the proposed project to state waters or to prohibit such radioactive materials discharges where appropriate. As of the above date, the Council's proper assumption of jurisdiction over discharge of radioactive materials to state waters was based upon the Council's own authority to issue NPDES permits as established in Title 463 of the Washington Administrative Code and relevant statutes, state water quality standards as noted in WAC 173-201-040(10) and State and Federal statutes relevant thereto, including, but not limited to, RCW 90.54.030 and 90.52.040 and 33 U.S. Code, Sections 1341, 1342 and 1362, Subsection 6, together with other pertinent provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended in 1972. Consideration of the record in this matter and the mandates of the regulations and statutes cited in this conclusion require that the applicant permit no discharge of radioactive materials from the proposed project to waters of the State of Washington during normal plant operations.

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GENERAL CONDITIONS

- G1. No discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds, such as transformer fluid, is permitted. No discharge of materials added for corrosion inhibition including but not limited to zinc, chromium and phosphorus is permitted.
- G2. All discharges and activities authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. Permittee is authorized to discharge those pollutants which are: (1) contained in the untreated water supply, (2) entrained from the atmosphere, or (3) quantitatively and qualitatively identified in the permit application; except as modified or limited by the special or general conditions of this permit. However, the effluent concentrations in permittee's waste water shall be determined on a gross basis and the effluent limitations in this permit mean gross concentrations and not net addition of pollutants. The discharge of any pollutant more frequently than or at a level in excess of that authorized by this permit shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of liquid radioactive wastes during normal plant operations, shall be in accordance with Appendix I (10 CFR 50).
- G3. Permittee shall notify the Council no later than 120 days before the date of anticipated first discharge from outfall 001 under this permit.
- G4. Notwithstanding any other condition of this permit, the permittee shall not discharge any effluent which shall cause a violation of any State of Washington water quality criteria or standards as they exist now or hereafter are amended, at discharge points specified by this permit.
- G5. The permittee shall provide an adequate operating staff which is qualified and shall carry out the operation, maintenance, testing and reporting activities required to assure compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- G6. Notwithstanding any other condition of this permit, permittee shall handle and dispose of all solid waste material from plant operations, including settled silts, sludges, and other wastes from cooling towers, waste retention basins, or any other source in such a manner as to prevent any pollution of ground or surface waters. Further, permittee shall not permit leachate from such solid waste material to cause adverse effect on ground or surface water quality. Prior to the production of solid wastes, the permittee shall obtain Council approval of the proposed method of handling and disposing of solid wastes.
- G7. Whenever a facility expansion, associated construction operation, production increase, or process modification is anticipated which will result in a new or increased discharge, or which will cause any of the conditions of this permit to be exceeded, a new NPDES application must be submitted together with the necessary reports and engineering plans for the proposed changes. No such change