



Issuance Date: February 1, 2024  
Effective Date: March 1, 2024  
Expiration Date: February 28, 2029

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM  
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT WA0991033**

**State of Washington  
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY**

Central Regional Office  
1250 West Alder Street  
Union Gap WA 98903

In compliance with the provisions of  
The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law  
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington  
and  
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act  
(The Clean Water Act)  
Title 33 United States Code, Section 1342 et seq

**PUD No. 1 of Chelan County  
Rocky Reach Dam  
PO Box 1231  
Wenatchee, WA 98807**

is authorized to discharge in accordance with the Special and General Conditions that follow.

Facility Location:  
6151 US-97 ALT  
Wenatchee, WA 98801

SIC Code: 4911  
NAICS Code: 2211  
Industry Type: Hydroelectric  
Treatment Type: N/A

Receiving Water: Columbia River

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Water Quality Section Manager  
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Washington State Department of Ecology

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## **APPENDIX A – List Of Pollutants, Analytical Methods, Detection Levels And Quantitation**

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## SUMMARY OF PERMIT SUBMITTALS

Refer to the Special and General Conditions of this permit for additional submittal requirements.

**Table 1 – Summary of Permit Submittals**

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S4.A	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	April 15, 2024
S4.A	Permit Renewal Application Monitoring Data	Annually	January 15, 2025
S4.F	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S5.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual		January 15, 2025
S5.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual Update or Review Confirmation Letter	Annually	January 15, 2026
S6.C	Solid Waste Control Plan	1/permit cycle	February 1, 2025
S6.C	Modification to Solid Waste Plan	As necessary	
S7	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	February 28, 2028
S9	Non-Routine and Unanticipated Discharges	As necessary	
S10	Updates to Spill Control and Countermeasure Plan	As necessary	
S11.A	Oil and Grease Accountability Plan (OGAP)	1/permit cycle	May 1, 2024 and annually on January 15th thereafter
S11.B	Environmentally Acceptable Lubricants Annual Report	Annually	May 1, 2024 and annually on January 15th thereafter
S11.C	Oil and Grease Report	Annually	May 1, 2024 and annually on January 15th thereafter
S12	Monitoring Plan for Flow and Temperature	1/permit cycle	February 1, 2025
S12	Monitoring Equipment Installation Report for Flow and Temperature	1/permit cycle	February 1, 2026
S14	PCB Management Plan (PMP)	1/permit cycle	February 1, 2025
S14	PCB Annual Report	Annually	January 15, 2025
G1	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G4	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	
G5	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
G7	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
G10	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	
G21	Compliance Schedules	As necessary	

## SPECIAL CONDITIONS

### S1. Discharge Limits

#### S1.A. Process Wastewater Discharges

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit must be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit.

The discharge of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a level in excess of that identified and authorized by this permit violates the terms and conditions of this permit.

Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge from outfalls RR1-RR21 to the Columbia River at the permitted location subject to complying with the following limits:

**Table 2 – Effluent Limits: Outfalls RR1-RR21**

Parameter	Applicable Outfall	Statistic	Effluent Limitation	Unit
Oil and Grease	R18, R19, R20	Maximum Daily <sup>a</sup>	5.0	mg/L
pH <sup>b</sup>	R18, R19, R20	Minimum/Maximum	6.5/8.5	standard units
Heat Load <sup>c</sup>	Sum of all outfalls	Monthly Average <sup>d</sup>	3.50E+09	Kcal/day

#### Footnotes:

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> When pH is continuously monitored, excursions between 5.5 and 6.5 or 8.5 and 9.5 are not be considered violations if no single excursion exceeds 60 minutes in length and total excursions do not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes per month. Any excursions below 5.0 and above 10.0 at any time are violations.

<sup>c</sup> This limit applies seasonally, from June 1 to October 31. See Table 4 for details.

<sup>d</sup> Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured.

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## S2. Monitoring Requirements

### S2.A. Monitoring Schedule

The Permittee must monitor in accordance with the following schedule and the requirements specified in Appendix A.

**Table 3 – Effluent Monitoring**

Parameter	Applicable Outfalls	Units	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type	Report
Flow (June 1- October 31)	RR1-RR21	mgd	Continuous <sup>a</sup>	Recorded or Estimated <sup>a</sup>	Monthly average
pH	RR18, RR19 RR20	standard units	Monthly	Grab <sup>b</sup>	Minimum and Maximum
Temperature <sup>c</sup> (June 1- October 31)	RR1-RR21	°C	Monthly	Grab	Daily maximum, Daily average, 7DADMax <sup>e</sup>
Temperature <sup>d</sup> (June 1- October 31)	RR1-RR21	°C	Continuous	Recorded	Daily maximum, Daily average, 7DADMax <sup>e</sup>
Oil and Grease	RR18, RR19 RR20	mg/L	Monthly	Grab	Daily maximum

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Footnote	Information
a	The permittee must provide the best available flow estimates at all outfalls until Ecology approves a method according to S12. <sup>1</sup>
b	Grab means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period.
c	For two years after permit issuance, the permittee may use grab samples monthly. When feasible, conduct temperature grab sampling when the effluent is at or near its daily maximum temperature.
d	Within two years of permit issuance, the permittee must begin recording temperature continuously. Monitoring instruments must measure at least once every half hour during a discharge and achieve an accuracy of 0.2 degrees C. The Permittee must

<sup>1</sup> This footnote was added after the public commenting period in response to a provided comment and updated again April 17, 2024.

Footnote	Information
	verify accuracy annually. Where continuous monitoring is unfeasible, another methodology may be approved by Ecology (see S.12 below).
e	The 7-day average of the daily maximum temperatures (7DADMax) is the arithmetic average of seven consecutive measures of daily maximum temperatures.

**Table 4 – TMDL Heat Load (June 1- October 31) – Outfalls RR1 through RR21**

Parameter	Units	Report	Sample Type
Heat Load <sup>a</sup>	Kcal/day	Average Monthly	Calculated <sup>b, c</sup>
Footnote	Information		
a	Heat load reporting applies facility-wide, and must be calculated at every outfall.		
b	The heat load for each outfall is the product of the monthly average temperature (°C), the average monthly flow (MGD), and the conversion factor of 3.78E+06 kcals/day/(°C x MGD).		
c	<p>The facility-wide heat load is the sum of the average monthly heat load for all outfalls:</p> $Facility\ Heat\ Load\ in\ \frac{kcal}{day} = \sum Q_x * T_x * 3.78 * 10^6 \frac{kcal}{MGD * ^\circ C * day}$ <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q<sub>x</sub> = The monthly average outfall flow in MGD.</li> <li>• T<sub>x</sub> = The monthly average outfall temperature in °C.</li> </ul>		

**Table 5– Permit Renewal Application Requirements – Outfalls RR18, RR19, RR20**

Parameter	Units	Laboratory Method	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Priority Pollutants (PP) – Total Metals	µg/L; ng/L for Mercury	<a href="#">EPA 200.8</a> or <a href="#">EPA 1631E for Mercury</a>	Once per year	24-Hour composite <sup>a</sup> Grab <sup>b</sup> for Mercury
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	µg/L	<a href="#">EPA 608</a>	Once per year	24-Hour composite
Footnote	Information			
a	24-hour composite means a series of individual samples collected over a 24-hour period into a single container and analyzed as one sample.			
b	Grab means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period.			

#### S2.B. Sampling and Analytical Procedures

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

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants contained in [40 Code of Federal Regulations \(CFR\) Part 136](#)<sup>2</sup> [or as applicable in [40 CFR subchapter N](#)<sup>3</sup> (Parts 400-471) or [40 CFR Subchapter O](#)<sup>4</sup> (Parts 501-503)] unless otherwise specified in this permit. Ecology may specify alternative methods only for parameters without limits and for those parameters without an EPA-approved test method in 40 CFR Part 136.

#### S2.C. Flow Measurement, Field Measurement, and Continuous Monitoring Devices

The Permittee must:

1. Select and use appropriate flow measurement, field measurement, and continuous monitoring devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-136>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-N>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-O>



2. Install, calibrate, and maintain the devices to ensure the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted industry standard, the manufacturer's recommendation, and approved Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual procedures for the device and the effluent.
3. Calibrate continuous monitoring instruments weekly, unless the permittee can demonstrate a longer period is sufficient. The Permittee:
  - a. Must calibrate continuous pH measurement instruments according to the manufacturer's requirements.
4. Calibrate micro-recording Temperature devices, known as thermistors, using protocols from [Ecology's Standard Operating Procedure EAP080, Version 2.2, Continuous Temperature Monitoring of Freshwater Rivers and Streams](#)<sup>5</sup>. Calibration as specified in this document is not required if the Permittee uses recording devices certified by the manufacturer.
5. Use field measurement devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not reuse reagents beyond their expiration dates.
6. Establish a calibration frequency for each device or instrument in the O&M Manual that conforms to the frequency recommended by the manufacturer.
7. Calibrate flow monitoring devices at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year.
8. Maintain calibration records for at least three years.

#### S2.D. Laboratory Accreditation

The Permittee must ensure that all monitoring data required by Ecology for permit specified parameters is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of [Chapter 173-50 Washington Administrative Code \(WAC\)](#)<sup>6</sup>. Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories. Flow, Temperature, Settleable Solids, Conductivity, pH, and internal process control parameters are exempt from the requirement. The Permittee must obtain accreditation for Conductivity and pH if it must receive accreditation or registration for other parameters.

#### S3. Request for Reduction in Monitoring

The Permittee may request a reduction of the sampling frequency after 12 months of monitoring. Ecology will review each request and at its discretion grant the request when it reissues the permit or by a permit modification.

The Permittee must:

1. Provide a written request,
2. Clearly state the parameters for which it is requesting reduced monitoring, and

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<sup>5</sup> <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2203216.html>

<sup>6</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-50>

3. Clearly state the justification for the reduction.

#### S4. Reporting and Recording Requirements

The Permittee must monitor and report in accordance with the following conditions. Falsification of information submitted to Ecology is a violation of the terms and conditions of this permit.

##### S4.A. Discharge Monitoring Reports

The first monitoring period begins on the effective date of the permit (unless otherwise specified). The Permittee must:

1. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form provided by Ecology via the [Water Quality Permitting Portal](#)<sup>7</sup>. Include data for each of the parameters tabulated in Special Conditions S2 and as required by the form. Report a value for each day sampling occurred (unless specifically exempted in the permit) and for the summary values (when applicable) included on the electronic form.
2. Submit DMRs no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit.
3. Submit DMRs for parameters with the monitoring frequencies specified in S2 (monthly, quarterly, annual, etc.) at the reporting schedule identified below. The Permittee must:
  - a. Submit **monthly** DMRs by the 15th day of the following month.
  - b. Submit **annual** permit renewal application monitoring data in WQWebDMR, as required in Special Condition S2, by January 15<sup>th</sup> of each year, beginning in 2025.
4. Enter the “No Discharge” reporting code for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or a specific parameter as appropriate, if the Permittee did not discharge wastewater or a specific pollutant during a given monitoring period.
5. Report single analytical values below detection as “less than the Detection Level (DL)” by entering the < followed by the numeric value of the detection level (e.g. < 2.0) on the DMR. If the method used did not meet the minimum DL and Quantitation Level (QL) identified in the permit report the actual QL and DL in the comments or in the location provided.
6. Report single analytical values between the DL and the QL by entering the estimated value, the code for estimated value/below quantitation limit (J) and any additional information in the comments.
7. Submit a copy of the laboratory report as an attachment using WQWebDMR.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance>

8. Report the test method used for analysis in the comments if the laboratory used an alternative method not specified in the permit and as allowed in Appendix A or Special Condition S2.
9. Calculate average values and calculated total values (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using:
  - a. The reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the detection value and the quantitation value for the sample analysis.
  - b. One-half (1/2) the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample from the same monitoring point for the reporting period.
  - c. Zero (for values reported below detection) if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for reporting period.
10. Report single-sample grouped parameters (for example: priority pollutants, PAHs, pulp and paper chlorophenolics, TTOs) on the WQWebDMR form and include: sample date, concentration detection, DL (as necessary), and laboratory QL (as necessary).

**S4.B. Permit Submittals and Schedules**

The Permittee must use the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application (unless otherwise specified in the permit) to submittal all other written permit required reports by the date specified in the permit.

When another permit condition requires submittal of a paper (hard-copy) report, the Permittee must ensure that it is postmarked or received by Ecology no later than the dates specified by this permit. Send these paper reports to Ecology at:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator  
Department of Ecology  
  
Central Regional Office  
1250 West Alder Street  
Union Gap, WA 98903

**S4.C. Records Retention**

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of three years. Such information must include 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. The Permittee must extend this period of retention during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by Ecology

**S4.D. Recording of Results**

For each measurement or sample taken, the Permittee must record the following information:

1. The date, exact place, method, and time of sampling or measurement;
2. The individual who performed the sampling or measurement;
3. The dates the analyses were performed;
4. The individual who performed the analyses;
5. The analytical techniques or methods used;
6. The results of all analyses.

**S4.E. Additional monitoring by the Permittee**

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by Special Condition S2 of this permit, then the Permittee must include the results of such monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Permittee's DMR unless otherwise specified by Special Condition S2.

**S4.F. Reporting Permit Violations**

The Permittee must take the following actions when it violates or is unable to comply with any permit condition:

1. Immediately take action to stop, contain, and cleanup unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem.
2. If applicable. Immediately repeat sampling and analysis. Submit the results of any repeat sampling to Ecology within 30 days of sampling.
  - a. Immediate Reporting
  - b. Twenty-Four (24) Hour Reporting

The Permittee must report the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone, to Ecology at the telephone number listed above, within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of any of the following circumstances:

- (i) Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under immediate reporting requirements.
- (ii) Any unanticipated bypass that causes an exceedance of any effluent limit in the permit (See Part S4.B., Bypass Procedures).
- (iii) Any upset that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit the permit (See G15., Upset).
- (iv) Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Special Condition S1.A. of this permit.
- (v) Any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limit in the permit. This requirement does not include industrial process wastewater

overflows to impermeable surfaces which are collected and routed to the treatment works.

c. Report Within Five Days

The Permittee must also submit a written report within five days of the time that the Permittee becomes aware of any reportable event under subparts a or b, above. The report must contain:

- (i) A description of the noncompliance and its cause.
- (ii) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times.
- (iii) The estimated time the Permittee expects the noncompliance to continue if not yet corrected.
- (iv) Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
- (v) If the noncompliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works, an estimated of the quantity (in gallons) of untreated overflow.

d. Waiver of Written Reports

Ecology may waive the written report required in subpart c, above, on a case-by-case basis upon request if the Permittee has submitted a timely oral report.

e. All Other Permit Violation Reporting

The Permittee must report all permit violations, which do not require immediate or within 24 hours reporting, when it submits monitoring reports for Special Condition S3.A. (Reporting). The reports must contain the information listed in subpart c, above. Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

S4.G. Other Reporting

1. Spills of Oil or Hazardous Materials

In addition to the requirements in S3.F, the Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of [Revised Code of Washington \(RCW\) 90.56.280](https://leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=90.56.280)<sup>8</sup> and [WAC 173-303-145](https://leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303-145)<sup>9</sup>. Visit the website [How to Report a Spill](https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill)<sup>10</sup> for further instructions.

2. Failure to Submit Relevant or Correct Facts

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<sup>8</sup> <https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=90.56.280>

<sup>9</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303-145>

<sup>10</sup> <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill>

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

**S4.H. Maintaining a Copy of this Permit**

The Permittee must keep a copy of this permit at the facility and make it available upon request to Ecology inspectors.

**S5. Operation and Maintenance**

The Permittee must, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities or systems of control (and related appurtenances), which are installed to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also include keeping an operation logbook (paper or electronic), adequate laboratory controls, and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision of the permit requires the Permittee to operate backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

The Permittee must schedule permit-related systems maintenance during non-critical water quality periods and carry this maintenance out according to the approved O&M Manual or as otherwise approved by Ecology.

**S5.A. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual**

**1. O&M Manual Submittal and Requirements**

The Permittee must:

- a. Prepare an O&M Manual to meet the requirements of [WAC 173-240-150<sup>11</sup>](#) and submit it to Ecology for approval by **January 15, 2025**.<sup>12</sup>
- b. Review the O&M Manual at least annually and confirm this review via letter to Ecology by January 15<sup>th</sup> of each year following O&M approval.
- c. Submit substantial changes or updates to the O&M Manual to Ecology for review.
- d. Keep the approved O&M Manual at the permitted facility.
- e. Follow the instructions and procedures of this manual.

**2. O&M Manual Components**

In addition to the requirements of WAC 173-240-150, the O&M Manual must include:

- a. A review of system components which, if failed, could pollute surface water or could impact human health. Provide a procedure for a routine schedule of checking the function of these components.

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<sup>11</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-240-150>

<sup>12</sup> This date was adjusted after the public comment period due to a request from the permittee.

- b. Any directions to maintenance staff when cleaning, or maintaining other equipment installed to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.
- c. Wastewater sampling protocols and procedures for compliance with the sampling and reporting requirements in the wastewater discharge permit.
- d. Minimum staffing adequate to operate and maintain equipment installed to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.
- e. Schedule for maintaining equipment installed to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

## S6. Solid Waste

### S6.A. Solid Waste Handling

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

Solid Waste removed from the spillway or other dam appurtenances must be managed in accordance with applicable regulations.

### S6.B. Leachate

The Permittee must not allow leachate from its solid waste material to enter state waters without providing all known, available, and reasonable methods of treatment (AKART), nor allow such leachate to cause violation of State Surface Water Quality Standards, [Chapter 173-201A WAC<sup>13</sup>](#), or the State Ground Water Quality Standards, [Chapter 173-200 WAC<sup>14</sup>](#). The Permittee must apply for a permit or permit modification as may be required for such discharges to state ground or surface water.

### S6.C. Solid Waste Control Plan

#### 1. Submittal Requirements

The Permittee must:

- a. Submit a Solid Waste Control Plan to Ecology one year after the permit effective date.
- b. Submit to Ecology any proposed revision or modification of the Solid Waste Control Plan for review and approval at least 30 days prior to implementation.
- c. Comply with the Plan and any modifications.

#### 2. Solid Waste Control Plan Content

The Solid Waste Control Plan must:

- a. Follow Ecology's guidance for [Developing a Solid Waste Control Plan<sup>15</sup>](#) and address all solid wastes generated by the Permittee.

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<sup>13</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-201A-410>

<sup>14</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-200>

<sup>15</sup> <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/0710024.html>

- b. Include, at a minimum, a description, source, generation rate, and disposal methods of these solid wastes.
- c. Not conflict with local or state solid waste regulations.

#### **S7. Application for Permit Renewal or Modification for Facility Changes**

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit one year prior to the permit expiration date.

The Permittee must also submit a new application or addendum at least 180 days prior to commencement of discharges resulting from activities, listed below, which may result in permit violations. These activities include any facility expansions, production increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility.

#### **S8. Facility Loading**

##### **S8.A. Design Criteria**

The flows or wasteloads for the permitted facility must not exceed the relevant design criteria for a given outfall.

#### **S9. Non-Routine and Unanticipated Wastewater**

##### **S9.A. Notification Requirements**

Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge non-routine wastewater or unanticipated wastewater, and therefore not listed on the permit application, on a case-by-case basis if approved by Ecology. Prior to any such discharge, the Permittee must contact Ecology, and at a minimum, provide the following information:

1. The proposed discharge location;
2. The nature of the activity that will generate the discharge;
3. Any alternatives to the discharge, such as reuse, storage, or recycling of the water;
4. The total volume of water it expects to discharge;
5. The results of the chemical analysis of the water;
6. The date of proposed discharge; and
7. The expected rate of discharge discharged, in gallons per minute.

##### **S9.B. Chemical Analysis**

The Permittee must analyze the water for constituents limited for the discharge and report them as required by subpart A.5 above. The analysis must also include any parameter deemed necessary by Ecology. All discharges must comply with the effluent limits as established in Special Condition S1 of this permit, Water Quality Standards, and any other limits imposed by Ecology.

##### **S9.C. Flow Limitation**

The Permittee must limit the discharge rate, as referenced in subpart A.7 above, so it will not cause erosion of ditches or structural damage to culverts and their entrances or exits.



**S9.D. Approval Requirements**

The discharge cannot proceed until Ecology has reviewed the information provided and has authorized the discharge by letter to the Permittee or by an Administrative Order. Once approved, and if the proposed discharge to a municipal storm drain, the Permittee must obtain prior approval from the municipality and notify it when it plans to discharge.

**S10. Spill Control Plan**

**S10.A. Spill Control Plan Submittals and Requirements**

The Permittee shall comply with its most recent approved version of the Spill Prevention Control and Counter Measure (SPCC) Plan and shall continue to provide Ecology with copies of its most up-to-date versions.

**S10.B. Spill Control Plan Components**

The Spill Control Plan must include the following:

1. A list of all oil and petroleum products and other materials used and/or stored on-site, which when spilled, or otherwise released into the environment, designate as a Dangerous Waste (DW) or Extremely Hazardous Waste (EHW) by the procedures set forth in [WAC 173-303-070<sup>16</sup>](#). Include other materials used and/or stored on-site which may become pollutants or cause pollution upon reaching State's waters.
2. A description of preventive measures and facilities (including an overall facility plot showing drainage patterns) which prevent, contain, or treat spills of these materials.
3. A description of the reporting system, the Permittee will use to alert responsible managers and legal authorities in the event of a spill.
4. A description of operator training to implement the Plan.

The Permittee may submit plans and manuals required by [40 CFR Part 112<sup>17</sup>](#), contingency plans required by [Chapter 173-303 WAC<sup>18</sup>](#), or other plans required by other agencies, which meet the intent of this section. Approval of the Spill Control Plan with respect to this requirement does not constitute approval of the plans and manuals with respect to the underlying requirement.

**S11. Oil, Grease, and Lubricant Management**

Operations and maintenance is a significant task at this facility and often requires the use of contractors. Responsibility for the purchase, storage use, and disposal of oil, grease, and lubricants at the site is a shared responsibility and should have appropriate checks in place to ensure purchase, storage, use, and disposal of all materials is done in accordance with applicable regulations. Good materials management should mitigate risk of accidental release to the floor drains and potentially the Columbia River.

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<sup>16</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303-070>

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-112>

<sup>18</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303-070>

**S11.A. Oil and Grease Accountability Plan**

The Permittee must submit an Oil and Grease Accountability Plan (OGAP) to Ecology. The plan should:

1. Identify the process for Oil and Grease Tracking and documentation.
2. Identify the procedure for contractor training for Oil/Grease Accountability that will ensure proper use, storage, and disposal of materials brought onsite.

The Permittee will prepare and submit the OGAP to Ecology for approval 60 days after the issuance of the permit and provide and update by January 15<sup>th</sup> of every year thereafter.

**S11.B. Environmentally Acceptable Lubricants**

The permittee must select Environmentally Acceptable Lubricants (EALs) for all oil to water interfaces including wicket gates, bearings, lubricated wire ropes, generators and other in-line equipment, unless technically infeasible. EPA defines technically infeasible as “no EAL products are approved for use in a given application that meet manufacturer specifications for that equipment; products which come pre-lubricated (e.g., wire ropes) and have no available alternatives manufactured with EALs; or products meeting a manufacturer’s specifications are not available.”

EALs are lubricants demonstrated to meet standards for biodegradability, toxicity, and bioaccumulation potential that minimize their likely adverse consequences in the aquatic environment, compared to conventional lubricants.

The permittee will utilize Environmentally Acceptable Lubricants (EAL) unless technically infeasible and submit an Annual EAL Report:

1. Identify which equipment uses Conventional versus Environmentally Acceptable Lubricants. Table 4 of the SPCC identifies the Type of Oil for containers and equipment  $\geq 55$  gallons.
2. An evaluation of the technical feasibility for using EALs for each equipment.
3. Develop a timeline for converting appropriate equipment to EAL usage.

The EAL Annual Report may use other EAL reports and studies that have been completed or will be completed to satisfy all or part of the EAL Annual Report requirement so long as the items listed above in this section are included. If other reports satisfy part of the items listed above, the permittee must supplement these reports with additional information to satisfy the EAL Annual Report requirement.

S11.C. Oil and Grease Maintenance and Inspections

The facility will perform Maintenance and Inspection Procedures in accordance with the facility SPCC Plan. The facility must submit an Annual Oil and Grease Report detailing:

1. Summary of facility work orders resulting from:
  - a) Any equipment with high or low levels or alarms that were not false alarms or did result in any release of oil or lubricants to the environment
  - b) Malfunctioning automated grease systems
  - c) Emergency Maintenance of equipment used to comply with the permit or that may result in a release of oil or lubricants to the environment
2. Total Procurement of Turbine oil, Transformer oil, other oil, and grease
3. Lost, Unaccounted, Non-recoverable, Spill Cleanup
4. Estimated Kaplan Generator Oil Loss
5. EAL substitutions

S12. Monitoring Plan and Installation Report

The facility must adequately monitor effluent flow and temperature to ensure compliance with their heat load limits.<sup>19</sup>

The Permittee must provide to Ecology, for review and approval, a plan to monitor effluent flow and temperature at all outfalls. For temperature, the plan must include continuous monitoring for every outfall, or an alternative method where continuous monitoring is unfeasible. Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The time interval for the associated data logger must be no greater than 30 minutes. The Permittee must sample six times per day when continuous monitoring is not possible. The facility may estimate flows until the Monitoring Plan is complete. The Monitoring plan is due for submittal one year after the effective date of the permit.

The facility may sample a subset of cooling water outfalls if the data is sufficiently representative of the discharge from all cooling water outfalls. The plan must also detail outfall specific and facility wide flow sampling methodology and calculations.

Monitoring equipment must be installed as necessary and a Monitoring Equipment Installation Report submittal is due **February 1, 2026**.

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<sup>19</sup> This sentence was updated after the public commenting period in response to a provided comment

**S13. Cooling Water Intake Structure Requirements to Minimize Adverse Impacts from Impingement and Entrainment**

1. Best Technology Available. The design, location, construction, and capacity of the permittee's cooling water intake structures (CWISs) shall reflect the best technology available (BTA) for minimizing adverse environmental impacts from the impingement and entrainment of various life stages of fish (e.g., eggs, larvae, juveniles, adults) by the CWISs.
2. The following existing requirements are sufficient to satisfy the BTA requirement to minimize entrainment and to minimize impingement mortality:
  - a. Conduct spill releases over dam spillways according to schedules and guidelines in the most recent Fish Operating Plans and Fish Passage Plan.
  - b. Keep juvenile fish passage structures, submersible traveling screens, vertical bar screens, and trash racks free of debris or other material through regular and preventive maintenance and inspections.

**S14. PCB Management**

The facility must submit a PCB Management Plan (PMP) within one year of the permit effective date. The management plan will contain:

1. A list of all potential sources of PCBs at the dam with potential pathways to interact with discharge water associated with outfalls covered by this permit.
2. A description of actions that have been established prior to the issuance of this permit to prevent and/or track releases of PCBs from potential PCB sources, such as containing/isolating PCB sources.
3. A description of actions that will be taken during the remainder of the permit cycle to prevent releases of PCBs from potential PCB sources which must include BMPs that will decrease the likelihood of PCB releases.
4. Any outfalls identified as having potential pathways for PCB release must be identified explicitly. These outfalls will require characterization monitoring. The PMP must have a detailed explanation for why outfalls are or are not expected to be a pathway for PCB releases. At a minimum, the following should be considered: presence of transformers; exposure to equipment, paint, caulk, oil, or other materials that may have legacy PCBs; outfalls that could discharge PCBs if there is a failure in containment equipment.

The facility must submit a PCB Annual Report. The Annual Report will contain:

1. Results of the source identification investigation(s), including plans to implement BMPs to address the identified PCB sources, and progress on implementing these BMPs.
2. Progress to date, evaluating the effectiveness of BMPs in preventing PCB releases.

3. How BMP and other actions will be optimized during the remainder of the permit cycle.

The facility may submit existing plans or reports that meet the preceding requirements. The PCB Annual Report will be due on January 15<sup>th</sup> starting in 2025.

## GENERAL CONDITIONS

### G1. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. All applications submitted to Ecology must be signed and certified.
  - a. In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:
    - 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, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing the other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
  - b. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner.
  - c. In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.
  - d. In the case of municipal, state, or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

Applications for permit for domestic wastewater facilities that are either owned or operated by, or under contract to, a public entity shall be submitted by the public entity.

2. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology must 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 Ecology.
  - 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.)

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph G1.2., above, is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph G1.2., above, must be submitted to Ecology 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 must make the following certification:

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

## G2. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY

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

1. 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.
2. To have access to and copy, at reasonable times and at a reasonable cost, any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
3. To inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations regulated or required under this permit.
4. To sample or monitor, at reasonable times, any substances or parameters at any location for purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act.

## G3. PERMIT ACTIONS

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated either at the request of any interested person (including the Permittee) or upon Ecology's initiative. However, the permit may only be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in [40 CFR](#)

[Part 122.62<sup>20</sup>](#), [40 CFR Part 122.64<sup>21</sup>](#), or [WAC 173-220-150<sup>22</sup>](#) according to the procedures of [40 CFR Part 124.5<sup>23</sup>](#).

1. The following are causes for terminating this permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:
  - a. Violation of any permit term or condition.
  - b. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts.
  - c. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.
  - d. Determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment, or contributes to Water Quality Standards violations and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by modification or termination.
  - e. A change in any condition requires either a temporary or permanent reduction, or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit.
  - f. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to [RCW 90.48.465<sup>24</sup>](#).
  - g. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in [RCW 90.48.090<sup>25</sup>](#).
2. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance except when the Permittee requests or agrees:
  - a. A material change in the condition of waters of the State.
  - b. New information not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions.
  - c. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activities which occurred after this permit issuance.
  - d. Promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations having a direct bearing upon permit conditions, or requiring permit revision.
  - e. The Permittee has requested a modification based on other rationale meeting the criteria of 40 CFR Part 122.62.
  - f. Ecology has determined that good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, and the modification will not violate statutory deadlines.
  - g. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program into a municipality's permit.
3. The following are causes for modification or alternatively revocation and reissuance:
  - a. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to [40 CFR Part 122.29\(b\)<sup>26</sup>](#).

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<sup>20</sup> <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.62>

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.64>

<sup>22</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-220-150>

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-124#124.5>

<sup>24</sup> <https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=90.48.465>

<sup>25</sup> <https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=90.48.090>

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.29>

- b. A significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged.
- c. A significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices. Following such notice, and the submittal of a new application or supplement to the existing application, along with required Engineering Plans and Reports, this permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR Part 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by the permit constitutes a violation.

#### G4. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES

The Permittee must, as soon as possible, but no later than 180 days prior to the proposed changes, give notice to Ecology of planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, production increases, or process modification which will result in:

- 1. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b).
- 2. A significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged.
- 3. A significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices. Following such notice, and the submittal of new application or supplement to the existing application, along with required Engineering Plans and Reports, this permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, a new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

#### G5. PLAN REVIEW REQUIRED

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, an Engineering Report and detailed Plans and Specifications must be submitted to Ecology for approval in accordance with [Chapter 173-240 WAC](#)<sup>27</sup>. Engineering Reports, Plans, and Specifications must be submitted at least 180 days prior to the planned start of construction unless a shorter time is approved by Ecology. Facilities must be constructed and operated in accordance with the approval plans.

#### G6. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

Nothing in this permit excuses the Permittee from compliance with any applicable federal, state, or local statutes ordinances, or regulations.

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<sup>27</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-240>



## G7. TRANSFER OF THIS PERMIT

In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanate, the Permittee must notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit by letter, a copy of which must be forwarded to Ecology.

### 1. Transfer by Modification

Except as provided in paragraph B below, this permit may be transferred by the Permittee to a new owner or operator only if this permit has been modified or revoked and reissued under 40 CFR Part 122.62(b)(2), or a minor modification made under [40 CFR Part 122.63\(d\)](#)<sup>28</sup>, to identify the new Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

### 2. Automatic Transfers

This permit may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee if:

- a. The Permittee notifies Ecology at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date.
- b. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them.
- c. Ecology does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee or its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit. A modification under this subparagraph may also be minor modification under 40 CFR Part 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement.

## G8. REDUCED PRODUCTION FOR COMPLIANCE

The Permittee, in order to maintain compliance with its permit, must 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.

## G9. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

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

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<sup>28</sup> <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.63>

#### G10. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

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

#### G11. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR

The other requirements of [40 CFR Part 122.41](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.41)<sup>29</sup> and [40 CFR Part 122.42](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.42)<sup>30</sup> are incorporated in this permit by reference.

#### G12. ADDITIONAL MONITORING

Ecology may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by Administrative Order or permit modification.

#### G13. PAYMENT OF FEES

The Permittee must submit payment of fees associated with this permit as assessed by Ecology.

#### G14. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF PERMIT CONDITIONS

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

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

#### G15. UPSET

Definition – "Upset" means an exception 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 operation error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

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

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<sup>29</sup> <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.41>

<sup>30</sup> <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.42>

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

1. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset.
2. The permitted facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset.
3. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Special Condition S3.F.
4. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Special Condition S3.F. of this permit.

If any enforcement action the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

#### **G16. PROPERTY RIGHTS**

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

#### **G17. DUTY TO COMPLY**

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

#### **G18. TOXIC POLLUTANTS**

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

#### **G19. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING**

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

#### **G20. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EXISTING MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING, AND SILVICULTURAL DISCHARGES**

The Permittee belonging to the categories of existing manufacturing, commercial, Mining, or silviculture must notify Ecology as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"

- a. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L)
  - b. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for Acrolein and Acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4-Dinitrophenol and 2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol; and 1 mg/L for Antimony.
  - c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.21\(g\)\(7\)](#)<sup>31</sup>.
  - d. The level established by the Director in accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44 \(f\)](#)<sup>32</sup>.
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels:”
- a. Five hundred (500) µg/L
  - b. One (1) mg/L for Antimony
  - c. Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.21(g)(7).
  - d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.44(f).

#### G21. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

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<sup>31</sup> <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.21>

<sup>32</sup> <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-122#122.44>

## APPENDIX A – List Of Pollutants, Analytical Methods, Detection Levels And Quantitation Levels

The Permittee must use the specified analytical methods, detection levels (DLs) <sup>1</sup> and quantitation levels (QLs) <sup>2</sup> in the following table for permit and application required monitoring unless:

- Another permit condition specifies other methods, detection levels, or quantitation levels.
- The method used produces measurable results in the sample and EPA has listed it as an EPA-approved method in 40 CFR Part 136.

If the Permittee uses an alternative method, not specified in the permit and as allowed above, it must report the test method, DL, and QL on the discharge monitoring report or in the required report.

If the Permittee is unable to obtain the required DL and QL in its effluent due to matrix effects, the Permittee must submit a matrix-specific detection level (MDL) and a quantitation level (QL) to Ecology with appropriate laboratory documentation when the detection levels are too high to provide results near or below criteria (or applicable permit limits).

The lists below include conventional pollutants (as defined in CWA section 502(6) and 40 CFR Part 122), toxic or priority pollutants as defined in CWA section 307(a)(1) and listed in 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix D, 40 CFR Part 401.15 and 40 CFR Part 423 Appendix A), and nonconventionals. 40 CFR Part 122 Appendix D (Table V) also identifies toxic pollutants and hazardous substances which are required to be reported by dischargers if expected to be present. This permit appendix A list does not include those parameters.

**Appendix A Table 1 – Conventional Pollutants**

Pollutant	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) <sup>1</sup> µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) <sup>2</sup> µg/L Unless specified
Biochemical Oxygen Demand		SM5210-B		2 mg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Soluble		SM5210-B <sup>3</sup>		2 mg/L
Fecal Coliform		SM 9221E, 9221F SM 9222D	N/A	Specified in method sample aliquot dependent
Oil and Grease (HEM) (Hexane Extractable Material)		1664 A or B	1,400	5,000
pH		SM4500-H+ B	N/A	N/A

Total Suspended Solids		SM2540-D		5 mg/L
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**Appendix A Table 2 - Nonconventional Pollutants**

Pollutant	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) <sup>1</sup> µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) <sup>2</sup> µg/L Unless specified
Alkalinity, Total		SM2320-B		5 mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Aluminum, Total	7429-90-5	200.8	2.0	10
Ammonia, Total (as N)		SM4500-NH3-B and C/D/E/G/H		20
Barium Total	7440-39-3	200.8	0.5	2.0
BTEX (benzene +toluene + ethylbenzene + m,o,p xylenes)		EPA SW 846 8021/8260	1	2
Boron, Total	7440-42-8	200.8	2.0	10.0
Chemical Oxygen Demand		SM5220-D		10 mg/L
Chloride		SM4500-Cl B/C/D/E and SM4110 B		Sample and limit dependent
Chlorine, Total Residual		SM4500 Cl G		50.0
Cobalt, Total	7440-48-4	200.8	0.05	0.25
Color		SM2120 B/C/E		10 color units
Dissolved oxygen		SM4500-OC/OG		0.2 mg/L
E.coli		SM 9221B, 9221F, 9223B	N/A	Specified in method; sample aliquot dependent
Enterococci		EPA 1600 SM 9230B, 9230C, 9230D,	N/A	Specified in method; sample aliquot dependent
Flow		Calibrated device		
Fluoride	16984-48-8	SM4500-F E	25	100
Hardness, Total		SM2340B		200 as CaCO <sub>3</sub>
Iron, Total	7439-89-6	200.7	12.5	50

Magnesium, Total	7439-95-4	200.7	10	50
Manganese, Total	7439-96-5	200.8	0.1	0.5
Molybdenum, Total	7439-98-7	200.8	0.1	0.5
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)		SM4500-NO <sub>3</sub> - E/F/H		100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)		SM4500-N <sub>org</sub> B/C and SM4500NH <sub>3</sub> - B/C/D/EF/G/H		300
NWTPH Dx <sup>4</sup>		Ecology NWTPH Dx	250	250
NWTPH Gx <sup>5</sup>		Ecology NWTPH Gx	250	250
Phosphorus, Total (as P)		SM 4500 PB followed by SM4500-PE/PF	3	10
Salinity		SM2520-B		3 practical salinity units or scale (PSU or PSS)
Settleable Solids		SM2540 -F		Sample and limit dependent
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (as P)		SM4500-P E/F/G	3	10
Sulfate (as mg/L SO <sub>4</sub> )		SM4110-B		0.2 mg/L
Sulfide (as mg/L S)		SM4500-S2F/D/G		0.2 mg/L
Sulfite (as mg/L SO <sub>3</sub> )		SM4500-SO3B		2 mg/L
Temperature		Analog recorder or micro- recording devices (thermistors)		0.2°C
Tin, Total	7440-31-5	200.8	0.3	1.5
Titanium, Total	7440-32-6	200.8	0.5	2.5
Total Coliform		SM 9221B SM 9222B	N/A	Specified in method; sample aliquot dependent
Total Organic Carbon		SM5310-B/C/D		1 mg/L
Total Dissolved solids		SM2540 C		20 mg/L

**Appendix A Table 3 - Priority Pollutants: Metals, Chromium (hex), Cyanide & Total Phenols**

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) <sup>1</sup> µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) <sup>2</sup> µg/L Unless specified
Antimony, Total	114	7440-36-0	200.8	0.3	1.0
Arsenic, Total	115	7440-38-2	200.8	0.1	0.5
Beryllium, Total	117	7440-41-7	200.8	0.1	0.5
Cadmium, Total	118	7440-43-9	200.8	0.05	0.25
Chromium (hex) dissolved	119	18540-29-9	SM3500-Cr C	0.3	1.2
Chromium, Total	119	7440-47-3	200.8	0.2	1.0
Copper, Total	120	7440-50-8	200.8	0.4	2.0
Lead, Total	122	7439-92-1	200.8	0.1	0.5
Mercury, Total	123	7439-97-6	1631E	0.0002	0.0005
Nickel, Total	124	7440-02-0	200.8	0.1	0.5
Selenium, Total	125	7782-49-2	200.8	1.0	1.0
Silver, Total	126	7440-22-4	200.8	0.04	0.2
Thallium, Total	127	7440-28-0	200.8	0.09	0.36
Zinc, Total	128	7440-66-6	200.8	0.5	2.5
Cyanide, Total	121	57-12-5	335.4	5	10
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	121		SM4500-CN I	5	10
Cyanide, Free Amenable to Chlorination (Available Cyanide)	121		SM4500-CN G	5	10
Phenols, Total	65		EPA 420.1		50

**Appendix A Table 4 - Priority Pollutants: Acid Compounds**

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) <sup>1</sup> µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) <sup>2</sup> µg/L Unless specified
2-Chlorophenol	24	95-57-8	625.1	3.3	9.9
2,4-Dichlorophenol	31	120-83-2	625.1	2.7	8.1
2,4-Dimethylphenol	34	105-67-9	625.1	2.7	8.1



4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (2-methyl-4,6,-dinitrophenol)	60	534-52-1	625.1/1625B	24	72
2,4 dinitrophenol	59	51-28-5	625.1	42	126
2-Nitrophenol	57	88-75-5	625.1	3.6	10.8
4-Nitrophenol	58	100-02-7	625.1	2.4	7.2
Parachlorometa cresol (4-chloro-3-methylphenol)	22	59-50-7	625.1	3.0	9.0
Pentachlorophenol	64	87-86-5	625.1	3.6	10.8
Phenol	65	108-95-2	625.1	1.5	4.5
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	21	88-06-2	625.1	2.7	8.1

**Appendix A Table 5 - Priority Pollutants: Volatile Compounds**

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) <sup>1</sup> µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) <sup>2</sup> µg/L Unless specified
Acrolein	2	107-02-8	624.1	5	10
Acrylonitrile	3	107-13-1	624.1	1.0	2.0
Benzene	4	71-43-2	624.1	4.4	13.2
Bromoform	47	75-25-2	624.1	4.7	14.1
Carbon tetrachloride	6	56-23-5	624.1/601 or SM6230B	2.8	8.4
Chlorobenzene	7	108-90-7	624.1	6.0	18.0
Chloroethane	16	75-00-3	624/601	1.0	2.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	19	110-75-8	624.1	1.0	2.0
Chloroform	23	67-66-3	624.1 or SM6210B	1.6	4.8
Dibromochloromethane (chlordibromomethane)	51	124-48-1	624.1	3.1	9.3
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	25	95-50-1	624.1	1.9	7.6
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	26	541-73-1	624.1	1.9	7.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	27	106-46-7	624.1	4.4	17.6
Dichlorobromomethane	48	75-27-4	624.1	2.2	6.6
1,1-Dichloroethane	13	75-34-3	624.1	4.7	14.1

1,2-Dichloroethane	10	107-06-2	624.1	2.8	8.4
1,1-Dichloroethylene	29	75-35-4	624.1	2.8	8.4
1,2-Dichloropropane	32	78-87-5	624.1	6.0	18.0
1,3-dichloropropene (mixed isomers) (1,2-dichloropropylene) <sup>6</sup>	33	542-75-6	624.1	5.0	15.0
Ethylbenzene	38	100-41-4	624.1	7.2	21.6
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	46	74-83-9	624/601	5.0	10.0
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	45	74-87-3	624.1	1.0	2.0
Methylene chloride	44	75-09-2	624.1	2.8	8.4
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	15	79-34-5	624.1	6.9	20.7
Tetrachloroethylene	85	127-18-4	624.1	4.1	12.3
Toluene	86	108-88-3	624.1	6.0	18.0
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (Ethylene dichloride)	30	156-60-5	624.1	1.6	4.8
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	11	71-55-6	624.1	3.8	11.4
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	14	79-00-5	624.1	5.0	15.0
Trichloroethylene	87	79-01-6	624.1	1.9	5.7
Vinyl chloride	88	75-01-4	624/SM6200B	1.0	2.0

**Appendix A Table 6 - Priority Pollutants: Base/Neutral Compounds**

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) <sup>1</sup> µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) <sup>2</sup> µg/L Unless specified
Acenaphthene	1	83-32-9	625.1	1.9	5.7
Acenaphthylene	77	208-96-8	625.1	3.5	10.5
Anthracene	78	120-12-7	625.1	1.9	5.7
Benzidine	5	92-87-5	625.1	44	132
Benzyl butyl phthalate	67	85-68-7	625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(a)anthracene	72	56-55-3	625.1	7.8	23.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (3,4- benzofluoranthene) <sup>7</sup>	74	205-99-2	610/625.1	4.8	14.4

Benzo(k)fluoranthene (11,12-benzofluoranthene) <sup>7</sup>	75	207-08-9	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(a)pyrene	73	50-32-8	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(ghi)Perylene	79	191-24-2	610/625.1	4.1	12.3
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	43	111-91-1	625.1	5.3	15.9
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	18	111-44-4	611/625.1	5.7	17.1
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)Ether (Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether) <sup>8</sup>	42	108-60-1	625.1	5.7	17.1
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	66	117-81-7	625.1	2.5	7.5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	41	101-55-3	625.1	1.9	5.7
2-Chloronaphthalene	20	91-58-7	625.1	1.9	5.7
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	40	7005-72-3	625.1	4.2	12.6
Chrysene	76	218-01-9	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Dibenzo(a-h)anthracene (1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	82	53-70-3	625.1	2.5	7.5
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	28	91-94-1	605/625.1	16.5	49.5
Diethyl phthalate	70	84-66-2	625.1	1.9	5.7
Dimethyl phthalate	71	131-11-3	625.1	1.6	4.8
Di-n-butyl phthalate	68	84-74-2	625.1	2.5	7.5
2,4-dinitrotoluene	35	121-14-2	609/625.1	5.7	17.1
2,6-dinitrotoluene	36	606-20-2	609/625.1	1.9	5.7
Di-n-octyl phthalate	69	117-84-0	625.1	2.5	7.5
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene)	37	122-66-7	1625B/625.1	5.0	20
Fluoranthene	39	206-44-0	625.1	2.2	6.6
Fluorene	80	86-73-7	625.1	1.9	5.7
Hexachlorobenzene	9	118-74-1	612/625.1	1.9	5.7
Hexachlorobutadiene	52	87-68-3	625.1	0.9	2.7
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	53	77-47-4	1625B/625.1	2.0	4.0
Hexachloroethane	12	67-72-1	625.1	1.6	4.8
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	83	193-39-5	610/625.1	3.7	11.1
Isophorone	54	78-59-1	625.1	2.2	6.6

Naphthalene	55	91-20-3	625.1	1.6	4.8
Nitrobenzene	56	98-95-3	625.1	1.9	5.7
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	61	62-75-9	607/625.1	2.0	4.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	63	621-64-7	607/625.1	0.5	1.0
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	62	86-30-6	625.1	1.0	2.0
Phenanthrene	81	85-01-8	625.1	5.4	16.2
Pyrene	84	129-00-0	625.1	1.9	5.7
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	8	120-82-1	625.1	1.9	5.7

**Appendix A Table 7 - Dioxin**

Priority Pollutant	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) <sup>1</sup> µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) <sup>2</sup> µg/L Unless specified
2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (2,3,7,8 TCDD)	129	1746-01-6	1613B	1.3 pg/L	5 pg/L

**Appendix A Table 8 - Pesticides and PCBs**

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) <sup>1</sup> µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) <sup>2</sup> µg/L Unless specified
Aldrin	89	309-00-2	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
alpha-BHC	102	319-84-6	608.3	3.0 ng/L	9.0 ng/L
beta-BHC	103	319-85-7	608.3	6.0 ng/L	18 ng/L
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	104	58-89-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
delta-BHC	105	319-86-8	608.3	9.0 ng/L	27 ng/L
Chlordane <sup>9</sup>	91	57-74-9	608.3	14 ng/L	42 ng/L
4,4'-DDT	92	50-29-3	608.3	12 ng/L	36 ng/L
4,4'-DDE	93	72-55-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
4,4' DDD	94	72-54-8	608.3	11ng/L	33 ng/L
Dieldrin	90	60-57-1	608.3	2.0 ng/L	6.0 ng/L

alpha-Endosulfan	95	959-98-8	608.3	14 ng/L	42 ng/L
beta-Endosulfan	96	33213-65-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
Endosulfan Sulfate	97	1031-07-8	608.3	66 ng/L	198 ng/L
Endrin	98	72-20-8	608.3	6.0 ng/L	18 ng/L
Endrin Aldehyde	99	7421-93-4	608.3	23 ng/L	70 ng/L
Heptachlor	100	76-44-8	608.3	3.0 ng/L	9.0 ng/L
Heptachlor Epoxide	101	1024-57-3	608.3	83 ng/L	249 ng/L
PCB-1242 <sup>10</sup>	106	53469-21-9	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1254	107	11097-69-1	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1221	108	11104-28-2	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1232	109	11141-16-5	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1248	110	12672-29-6	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1260	111	11096-82-5	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1016 <sup>10</sup>	112	12674-11-2	608.3	0.065	0.195
Toxaphene	113	8001-35-2	608.3	240 ng/L	720 ng/L

## Footnotes

<sup>1</sup> Detection level (DL) – 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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”.

<sup>3</sup> Soluble Biochemical Oxygen Demand – method note: First, filter the sample through a Millipore Nylon filter (or equivalent) - pore size of 0.45-0.50 um (prep all filters by filtering 250 ml of laboratory grade deionized water through the filter and discard). Then, analyze sample as per method 5210-B.

- <sup>4</sup> Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Diesel Extended Range OR NWTPH Dx – Analytical Methods for Petroleum Hydrocarbons <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/97602.pdf>
- <sup>5</sup> Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Gasoline Extended Range OR NWTPH Gx – Analytical Methods for Petroleum Hydrocarbons <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/97602.pdf>
- <sup>6</sup> 1, 3-dichloropropylene (mixed isomers) – You may report this parameter as two separate parameters: cis-1, 3-dichloropropene (10061-01-5) and trans-1, 3-dichloropropene (10061-02-6).
- <sup>7</sup> Total Benzofluoranthenes – Because Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(j)fluoranthene and Benzo(k)fluoranthene co-elute you may report these three isomers as total benzofluoranthenes.
- <sup>8</sup> Bis(2-Chloro-1-Methylethyl) Ether – This compound was previously listed as Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether (39638-32-9)
- <sup>9</sup> Chlordane – You may report alpha-chlordane (5103-71-9) and gamma-chlordane (5103-74-2) in place of chlordane (57-74-9). If you report alpha and gamma-chlordane, the DL/PQLs that apply are 14/42 ng/L.
- <sup>10</sup> PCB 1016 & PCB 1242 – You may report these two PCB compounds as one parameter called PCB 1016/1242.