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**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. WA0001546**

State of Washington
Department of Ecology
Southwest Region Office
PO Box 47775
Olympia, WA 98504-7775

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.

**TransAlta Centralia Generation LLC
913 Big Hanaford Road
Centralia, Washington 98531**

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

Facility Location: 913 Big Hanaford Road Centralia, Washington 98531	Industry Type: Steam Electric Power Generation
Treatment Type: 1) Industrial process water treatment: Flocculation, Settling Pond, Neutralization, WFGD-Limestone treatment 2) Domestic wastewater treatment: Activated Sludge, Oxidation ditch and chlorine disinfectant	Receiving Water: Hanaford Creek SIC Code: 4911 NAICS Code: 221112

Andrew Kolosseus
Southwest Region Section Manager
Water Quality Program
Washington State Department of Ecology

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SUMMARY OF PERMIT SUBMITTAL

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

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	March 15, 2022
S3.A	Permit Renewal Application Monitoring Data	1/permit cycle	January 2, 2026
S3.A	DMR - Priority Pollutant Data (metals) - Single Sample Data	1/year	January 15, 2023
S3.F	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S4.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual	1/permit cycle	January 2, 2026
S4.B	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	
S5.C	Solid Waste Control Plan	1/permit cycle	January 2, 2026
S5.C	Modification to Solid Waste Plan	As necessary	
S6	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	January 2, 2026
S7	Non-Routine and Unanticipated Discharges	As necessary	
S8	Spill Plan	1/permit cycle	January 2, 2026
S9	Outfall Evaluation	1/permit cycle	January 2, 2026
S11	Acute Toxicity Effluent Test Results - Submit with Permit Renewal Application	2/permit cycle	1st and 3rd Quarters of 2025 and Submit Results/Report January 2, 2026
S12	Chronic Toxicity: Compliance Monitoring Reports	2/year	Starting 1st Quarter of 2022 and 3rd Quarter of 2022
S12	Chronic Toxicity: Response to noncompliance reporting	As necessary	
S12	Chronic Toxicity: TI/RE Plan	As necessary	
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	

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
G21	Compliance Schedules	As necessary	

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. DISCHARGE LIMITS

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 cooling tower blowdown, boiler blowdown, coal pile runoff, stormwater runoff, water treatment plant blowdown (RO reject), FGD blowdown, and treated Sanitary effluent from 002 to the Big Hanaford Creek at the permitted location subject to complying with the following limits:

Effluent Limits:

Outfall 001: Latitude: **46.760547** Longitude: **-122.859517**
Pond 3E^a: Latitude: **46.766029** Longitude: **-122.846289**

Parameter	Average Monthly ^c	Maximum Daily ^d
Flow	6.36 mgd	12.12 mgd
Selenium, Total	5.6 µg/L	8.2 µg/L
Chromium (hex)	10.4 µg/L	18.1 µg/L
Copper, Total	8.9 µg/L	13.0 µg/L
Mercury, Total	10 ng/L	20 ng/L
Total Residual Chlorine ^b	12.4 µg/L	18.1 µg/L
Temperature	Not Applicable	17.5°C
Turbidity	5 NTU over background when background is less than 50 NTU. Maximum 10 percent increase over background when background is over 50 NTU.	5 NTU over background when background is less than 50 NTU. Maximum 10 percent increase over background when background is over 50 NTU.
The 126 priority pollutants contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance, except: Chromium, Chromium (Hex), Copper, Selenium and Zinc ^e	No detectable amount	No detectable amount

Parameter	Average Monthly ^c	Maximum Daily ^d
Zinc, Total	1.0 mg/L	1.0 mg/L
Chromium, Total	0.2 mg/L	0.2 mg/L
Free Available Chlorine	0.2 mg/L	0.5 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	30 mg/L	100 mg/L
Oil and Grease	15 mg/L	20 mg/L
Oil and Grease	No visible sheen	NO visible sheen
Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
pH	6.0 Standard Units	9.0 Standard Units
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Lowest one day minimum 8 mg/L	
The effluent limit for chronic toxicity is: No toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the chronic critical effluent concentration (CCEC). The CCEC equals 100 percent effluent. See S12 for more information.		
Footnote Information		
^a	Effluent limits for DO, Turbidity and Temperature do not apply, when wastewater is discharged to Pond 3E.	
^b	The Department of Ecology (Ecology) will use the Quantitation Level (QL) of Appendix A of the permit as the compliance evaluation for total residual chlorine	
^c	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.	
^d	Maximum daily effluent limit is the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the average discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, calculate the daily discharge as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day.	
^e	The Permittee could submit an engineering calculations which demonstrate that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in the final discharge (cooling tower blowdown) by the analytical methods in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 136. If an engineering calculations showed that the cooling tower blowdown is not the source of these pollutants but the pollutants are still detected in the discharge then the permittee must meet the water quality based limits or any other applicable technology based limits for the detected pollutants. Ecology will keep these non-detect limits until the water quality and technology based limits are met.	

Effluent Limits: Domestic wastewater (Outfall 002)
Outfall 002: Latitude: 46.757662 Longitude: -122.856524

Parameter	Average Monthly ^a	Average Weekly ^b
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	30 mg/L, 9 lbs/day	45 mg/L, 13.5 lbs/day
TSS	30 mg/L, 9 lbs/day	45 mg/L, 13.5 lbs/day
Fecal Coliform Bacteria ^c	200/100 millimeter (mL)	400/100 mL
Parameter	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Total Residual Chlorine	1 mg/L	1 mg/L
Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
pH	6.0 Standard Units	9.0 Standard Units
Footnote Information		
^a	Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured.	
^b	Average weekly discharge limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week. See footnote d for fecal coliform calculations.	
^c	Ecology provides directions to calculate the monthly and the 7-day geometric mean in <u>publication No. 04-10-020, Information Manual for Treatment Plant Operators</u> available at: https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/0410020.html	

Effluent for FGD (Internal Outfall 003) ^a
Outfall 003: Latitude: 46.755922 Longitude: -122.856676

Parameter	Average Monthly ^b	Maximum Daily ^c
Arsenic	8 ug/L	18 ug/L
Mercury	34 ng/L	103 ng/L
Selenium	29 ug/L	70 ug/L
Nitrate/Nitrite as N	3 mg/L	4 mg/L
Footnote Information		
^a	Effluent limit effective December 31, 2025	
^b	Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the discharge value to compare to	

Parameter	Average Monthly ^b	Maximum Daily ^c
	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.	
^c	Maximum daily effluent limit is the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the average discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, calculate the daily discharge as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. The average daily measurement does not apply to pH or temperature.	
Bottom ash transport water (internal discharge point) - The permittee is required to comply with 40 CFR 423.13 (k)(1)(i) of no discharge of bottom ash transport water, effective December 31, 2025.		

B. Mixing Zone Authorization

This permit does not authorize a mixing zone for this discharge. Therefore, TCG is required to meet the permit limits at the end of the pipe.

S2. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Schedule

Outfall 001 and Pond 3E Wastewater Effluent

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	mgd	Daily	Metered/Recorded
pH	Standard Units	2/Month ^g	Grab ^a
Oil and Grease	Present or Absent	Daily	Visual
Oil and Grease	mg/L	2/Year ⁱ	Grab ^a
TSS	mg/L	Monthly ^c	Composite ^b
Arsenic (Total)	µg/L	Monthly ^c	Composite ^b
Chromium (Total)	µg/L	Monthly ^c	Composite ^b
Chromium (Hex)	µg/L	Monthly ^c	Composite ^b
Copper (Total)	µg/L	Monthly ^c	Composite ^b
Mercury (Total)	ng/L	Monthly ^c	Grab ^a
Selenium (Total)	µg/L	Monthly ^c	Composite ^b
Zinc (Total)	mg/L	Monthly ^c	Composite ^b
Free Available Chlorine	mg/L	Monthly ^c	Grab ^a

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Total Residual Chlorine	µg/L	Weekly ^j	Grab ^a
Dissolved Oxygen ^f	mg/L	2/Month ^g	Grab ^a
Temperature ^{d,e,f}	°C	Daily	Grab ^a
Turbidity ^{e,f}	NTU	2/Month ^g	Grab ^a
Priority Pollutants (pp)- Total Metals	µg/L; ng/L for Mercury	Annual ^h	Composite ^b Grab ^a for Mercury
Footnote Information			
a	Grab means an individual sample collected over a 15 minute, or less, period.		
b	Composite means a series of individual samples collected over a 24-hour period into a single container, and analyzed as one sample.		
c	Monthly means once every calendar month during alternating weeks.		
d	Temperature grab sampling must occur when the effluent is at or near its daily maximum temperature, which usually occurs in the late afternoon.		
e	The Permittee must measure the background for temperature and turbidity approximately 150 feet upstream of outfall 001.		
f	The permittee is NOT required to monitor these parameters when the wastewater/process water is being discharged to pond 3E.		
g	Twice a month (2/month) is defined as two times each calendar month		
h	Annual is defined once each calendar year.		
i	Twice a year (2/year) is defined as twice each calendar year.		
j	Weekly is defined once each calendar week (Sunday – Saturday).		

Effluent Characterization – Final Wastewater Effluent for Outfall 002

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	mgd	Daily	Metered/Recorded
BOD5 ^c	mg/L	Weekly ^f	Composite ^a
BOD5	lbs/day	Weekly ^f	Calculated ^b
TSS	mg/L	Weekly ^f	Composite ^a
TSS	lbs/day	Weekly ^f	Calculated ^b
Fecal Coliform ^e	#/mL	2/month ^g	Grab ^d

Total Residual Chlorine	µg/L	Weekly ^f	Grab ^d
pH	S.U.	2/month ^g	Grab ^d
Footnotes Information			
^a	Composite means a series of individual samples collected over a 24-hour period into a single container, and analyzed as one sample.		
^b	Calculation means figured concurrently with the respective sample, using the following formula: Concentration (in mg/L) X Flow (in MGD) X Conversion Factor (8.34) = lbs/day		
^c	Take effluent samples for the BOD ₅ analysis before or after the disinfection process. If taken after, dechlorinate and reseed the sample.		
^d	Grab means an individual sample collected over a 15 minute, or less, period.		
^e	Report a numerical value for fecal coliforms following the procedures in Ecology's Information Manual for Wastewater Treatment Plant Operators, Publication Number 04-10-020 available at: https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/0410020.html . Do not report a result as Too Numerous To Count (TNTC).		
^f	Weekly is defined once a calendar week (Sunday – Saturday).		
^g	Twice a month (2/month) is defined twice a calendar month.		

Effluent Characterization – Final Wastewater Effluent for Outfall 003

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	gpd	Daily	Metered/Recorded
Arsenic (Total)	µg/L	Monthly ^c	Composite ^a
Mercury (Total)	ng/L	Monthly ^c	Grab ^b
Nitrate/Nitrite	µg/L	Monthly ^c	Composite ^a
Selenium (Total)	µg/L	Monthly ^c	Composite ^a
Footnotes Information			
^a	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 15 minute, or less, period.		
^c	Monthly means once every calendar month during alternating weeks.		

**Permit Renewal Application Requirements Final Wastewater Effluent
(Outfall 001 & Pond 3E)**

See Appendix A to identify the specific pollutants in the Priority Pollutant groups listed below.

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Total Phenolic Compounds	µg/L	1/permit cycle	Grab ^b
Priority Pollutants (PP) – Total Metals	µg/L; ng/L for Mercury	1/permit cycle	Composite ^a Grab ^b for Mercury
PP – Volatile Organic Compounds	µg/L	1/permit cycle	Grab ^b
PP – Acid-extractable Compounds	µg/L	1/permit cycle	Composite ^a
PP – Base-neutral Compounds	µg/L	1/permit cycle	Composite ^a
PP – Dioxin	pg/L	1/permit cycle	Composite ^a
PP – Pesticides/PCBs	µg/L	1/permit cycle	Composite ^a

**Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing – Final Wastewater Effluent
As Specified in Special Condition S11 and S12**

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Acute Toxicity Testing	TUa	2/permit cycle	Composite ^a
Chronic Toxicity Testing	TUc	2/year ^c	Composite ^a
Footnotes Information			
^a	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 15 minute, or less, period.		
^c	Twice a year (2/year) is defined as two times each calendar year.		

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](#) [or as applicable in [40 CFR subchapter N](#) (Parts 400-471) or [40 CFR Subchapter O](#) (Parts 501-503)] unless otherwise specified in this permit. Ecology may only specify alternative methods for parameters without limits and for those parameters without an EPA-approved test method in 40 CFR Part 136.

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.
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 wastestream.
3. Calibrate continuous monitoring instruments weekly unless it can demonstrate a longer period is sufficient based on monitoring reports. The Permittee:
 - a. May calibrate apparatus for continuous monitoring of Dissolved Oxygen by air calibration.
 - b. Must calibrate continuous pH measurement instruments according to the manufacturer's requirements.
 - c. Must calibrate continuous Chlorine measurement instruments using a grab sample analyzed in the laboratory within 15 minutes of sampling.
4. Calibrate micro-recording Temperature devices, known as thermistors, using protocols from Ecology's Quality Assurance Project Plan Development Tool ([Standard Operating Procedures for Continuous Temperature Monitoring of Fresh Water Rivers and Streams, Version 2](#)). This document is available at: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/1803205.pdf>. 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 use 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.

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 \(WAC\)](#), 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.

E. 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
3. Clearly state the justification for the reduction.

S3. 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.

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 within the Water Quality Permitting Portal. 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.

To find out more information and to sign up for the [Water Quality Permitting Portal](#), go to: <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance>.

2. Ensure that DMRs are electronically submitted 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 **permit renewal application monitoring** data in WQWebDMR, as required in Special Condition S2, **by January 2, 2026**.
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. Submit a copy of the laboratory report as an attachment using WQWebDMR.
7. **Do Not** report zero for bacterial monitoring. Report as required by the laboratory method.
8. Calculate and report an arithmetic average value for each day for bacteria if multiple samples were taken in one day.
9. Calculate the geometric mean values for bacteria (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using:
 - a. The reported numeric value for all bacteria samples measured above the detection value except when it took multiple samples in one day it must use the arithmetic average for the day in the geometric mean calculation.
 - b. The detection value for those samples measured below detection.
10. 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.
11. 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 pint 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.
12. 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).

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
Southwest Regional Office
PO Box 47775
Olympia, WA 98504-7775

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

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.

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.

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

The Permittee must **immediately** report to Ecology and the Department of Health, Drinking Water Program (at the numbers listed below), for all:

- Failures of disinfection system
- Collection system overflows discharging to a water body used as a source of drinking water.
- Plant bypasses discharging to a water body used as a source of drinking water.

Southwest Regional Office 360-407-6300

Department of Health 800-521-0323 (business hours)
Drinking Water Program 877-481-4901 (after hours)

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 in 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 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.

G. Other Reporting

1. Spills of Oil or Hazardous Materials

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](#) and [WAC 173-303-145](#). You can obtain further instructions on [How to Report a Spill](#) at: <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill>.

2. Failure to Submit Relevant or Correct Facts

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.

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.

S4. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Permittee must, at all times, properly operate and maintain all facilities or systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances), which are installed to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes keeping a daily 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 any facility maintenance, which might require interrupting of wastewater treatment and degrade effluent equality, during non-critical water quality periods and carry this maintenance out according to the approved O&M Manual or as otherwise approved by Ecology.

A. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual

1. O&M Manual Submittal and Requirements

The Permittee must:

- a. Update the O&M Manual that meets the requirements of [WAC 173-240-150](#) and submit it to Ecology for approval by **January 2, 2026**.
- b. Submit to Ecology for review and approval substantial changes or updates to the O&M Manual.
- c. Keep the approved O&M Manual at the permitted facility.
- d. 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 be consistent with the guidance in Table G1-3 in the [Criteria for Sewage Works Design \(Orange Book\), 2008](#). The O&M Manual must include:

- a. Emergency procedures for plant shutdown and cleanup in the event of a wastewater system upset or failure.
- b. 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.
- c. Wastewater system maintenance procedures that contribute to the generation of process wastewater.
- d. Any directions to maintenance staff when cleaning, or maintaining other equipment or performing other tasks which are necessary to protect the operation of the wastewater system (for example, defining maximum allowable discharge rate for draining a tank, blocking all floor drains before beginning the overhaul of a stationary engine).
- e. Wastewater sampling protocols and procedures for compliance with the sampling and reporting requirements in the wastewater discharge permit.
- f. Minimum staffing adequate to operate and maintain the treatment processes and carry out compliance monitoring required by the permit.
- g. Treatment plant process control monitoring schedule.

B. Bypass Procedures

A bypass is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. This permit prohibits all bypass except when the bypass is for essential maintenance, as authorized in Special Condition S4.B.1, or is approved by Ecology as an anticipated bypass following the procedures in Special Condition S4.B.2.

1. Bypass for essential maintenance without the potential to cause violation of permit limits or conditions.

This permit allows bypasses for essential maintenance of the treatment system when necessary to ensure efficient operation of the system. The Permittee may bypass the treatment system for essential maintenance only if doing so does not cause violations of effluent limits. The Permittee is not required to notify Ecology when bypassing for essential maintenance. However, the Permittee must comply with the monitoring requirements specified in Special Condition S2.B.

2. Anticipated bypass for non-essential maintenance.

Ecology may approve an anticipated bypass under the conditions listed below. This permit prohibits any anticipated bypass that is not approved through the following process.

- a. If a bypass is for non-essential maintenance, the Permittee must notify Ecology, if possible, at least 10 days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain:

- A description of the bypass and the reason the bypass is necessary.
- An analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the potential impacts from the proposed bypass.
- A cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives.
- The minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative.
- A recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass.
- The projected date of bypass initiation.
- A statement of compliance with State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA).
- A request for modification of Water Quality Standards as provided in [WAC 173-201A-410](#), if an exceedance of any Water Quality Standard is anticipated.
- Details of the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the bypass.

- b. For probable construction bypasses, the Permittee must notify Ecology of the need to bypass as early in the planning process as possible. The

Permittee must consider the analysis required above during the project planning and design process. The project-specific engineering report as well as the plans and specifications must include details of probable construction bypasses to the extent practical. In cases where the Permittee determines the probable need to bypass early, the Permittee must continue to analyze conditions up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.

- c. Ecology will determine if the Permittee has met the conditions of Special Condition S4.B.2.a and b, and consider the following prior to issuing a determination letter, an Administrative Order, or a permit modification as appropriate for an anticipated bypass:
- If the Permittee planned and scheduled the bypass to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.
 - If the bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to the property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
 - If feasible alternatives to the bypass exist, such as:
 - The use of auxiliary treatment facilities
 - Retention of untreated wastes
 - Stopping production
 - Maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime, but not if the Permittee should have installed adequate backup equipment in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance.
 - Transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility

S5. SOLID WASTES

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.

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](#), or the State Ground Water Quality Standards, [Chapter 173-200 WAC](#). The Permittee must apply for a permit or permit modification as may be required for such discharges to state ground or surface water.

C. Solid Waste Control Plan

The Permittee must submit all proposed revisions or modifications to the Solid Waste Control Plan to Ecology for review and approval at least 30 days prior to implementation. The Permittee must comply with the approved Solid Waste Control Plan and any modifications once approved. The Permittee must submit an update of the Solid Waste Control Plan by **January 2, 2026**.

S6. APPLICATION FOR PERMIT RENEWAL OR MODIFICATION FOR FACILITY CHANGES

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit by **January 2, 2026**.

The Permittee must also submit a new application or addendum at least 180 days prior to commencement of discharges, resulting from the 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 permit facility.

S7. NON-ROUTINE AND UNANTICIPATED WASTEWATER

A. 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.

- B. 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.
- C. 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 exists.
- D. 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.

S8. SPILL CONTROL PLAN

A. Spill Control Plan Submittals and Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Submit to Ecology an update to the existing Spill Control Plan by **January 2, 2026**.
2. Review the Plan at least **annually** and update the Spill Plan as needed.
3. Send changes to the Plan to Ecology.
4. Follow the Plan and any supplements throughout the term of the permit.

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](#). 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](#), contingency plans required by [Chapter 173-303 WAC](#), 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.

S9. **OUTFALL EVALUATION**

The Permittee must inspect, 1/permit cycle, the submerged portion of the outfall line and diffuser to document its integrity and continued function. If conditions allow for a photographic verification, the Permittee must include such verification in the report. By **January 2, 2026**, and 1/permit cycle thereafter, the Permittee must submit the inspection report to Ecology through the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application. The Permittee must submit hard copies of any video files to Ecology as required by Permit Condition S3.B. The Portal does not support submittal of video files.

- The inspector must, at a minimum:
- Assess the physical condition of the outfall pipe, diffuser, and associated couplings.
- Determine the extent of sediment accumulation in the vicinity of the diffuser.
- Ensure diffuser ports are free of obstructions and are allowing uniform flow.
- Confirm physical location (latitude/longitude) and depth (at MLLW) of the diffuser section of the outfall.
- Assess physical condition of the submarine line.
- Assess physical condition of anchors used to secure the submarine line.

S10. **CERTIFIED OPERATOR**

This permitted facility must be operated by an operator certified by the state of Washington for at least a Class II plant. The operator must be in responsible charge of the day-to-day operation of the wastewater treatment plant. An operator certified for at least a Class II plant must be in charge during all regularly scheduled shifts.

The Permittee must comply with the above operator certification requirements in accordance with the provisions of [RCW 70.95B](#) and [Chapter 173-230 WAC](#)

S11. **ACUTE TOXICITY**

A. **Testing When There is No Permit Limit for Acute Toxicity**

The Permittee must:

1. Conduct Acute Toxicity Testing on final effluent once in the last summer and once in the last winter prior to submission of the application for permit renewal.

2. Conduct Acute Toxicity Testing on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent, including 100 percent effluent and a control.
3. Use each of the following species and protocols for each Acute Toxicity test:

Freshwater Acute Toxicity Tests

Acute Toxicity Tests	Species	Method
Fathead Minnow 96-Hour Static-Renewal Test	<i>Pimephales Promelas</i>	EPA-821-R-02-012
Daphnid 48-Hour Static Test	<i>Ceriodaphnia Dubia</i> , <i>Daphnia Pulex</i> , OR <i>Daphnia Magna</i>	EPA-821-R-02-012
Rainbow Trout 96-Hour Static-Renewal Test	<i>Oncorhynchus Mykiss</i>	EPA-821-R-02-012

4. Submit the results to Ecology by **January 2, 2026**

B. Sampling and Reporting Requirements

1. The Permittee must submit all reports for toxicity testing in accordance with the most recent version of Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, [Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria \(https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/9580.pdf\)](https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/9580.pdf). Reports must contain toxicity data, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results for test methods. In addition, the Permittee must submit toxicity test data in electronic format (CETIS export file preferred) for entry into Ecology's database.
2. The Permittee must collect 24-hour composite effluent samples for toxicity testing. The Permittee must cool the samples to 0 – 6 degrees Celsius during collection and send them to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab must begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was completed.
3. The laboratory must conduct water quality measurements on all samples and test solutions for toxicity testing, as specified in the most recent version of Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria.
4. All toxicity tests must meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions specified in the most recent versions of the EPA methods listed in Subsection C and the Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria. If Ecology determines any test results to be invalid or anomalous, the Permittee must repeat the testing with freshly collected effluent.

5. The laboratory must use control water and dilution water meeting the requirements of the EPA methods listed in Section A or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. The Permittee must conduct Whole Effluent Toxicity tests on an unmodified sample of final effluent.
7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance testing in the order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the ACEC. The ACEC equals 100 percent effluent.
8. All Whole Effluent Toxicity tests, effluent screening tests, and rapid screening tests that involve hypothesis testing must comply with the Acute Statistical Power Standard of 29 percent as defined in [WAC 173-205-020](https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-205-020) (<https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-205-020>). If the test does not meet the Power Standard, the Permittee must repeat the test on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.

S12. CHRONIC TOXICITY

A. Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity

The Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity is:

No toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the CCEC.

This permit does not authorize a mixing zone therefore the CCEC equals 100 percent.

B. Compliance with the Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity

Compliance with the effluent limit for Chronic Toxicity means the results of the testing specified in Subsection D show no statistically significant difference in response between the control and the CCEC.

If the test results show a statistically significant difference in survival between the control and the CCEC, and Ecology has not determined the test result to be anomalous under Section E, and the test is otherwise valid, the result is a violation of the effluent limit for Chronic Toxicity. The Permittee must immediately conduct the additional testing described in Section D.

The Permittee must determine the statistical significance by conducting a hypothesis test at the 0.05 level of significance (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001). If the difference in response between the control and the CCEC is less than 20 percent, the Permittee must conduct the hypothesis test at the 0.01 level of significance.

Ecology will re-evaluate the need for the Chronic Toxicity limit in future permits. Therefore, the Permittee must also conduct the same hypothesis test (Appendix H,

EPA/600/4-89-001) to determine whether a statistically significant difference in response exists between the ACEC and the control.

C. Compliance Testing for Chronic Toxicity

The Permittee must:

1. Perform the Chronic Toxicity Tests using the CCEC, the ACEC, and a control, or with a full dilution series.
2. Conduct Chronic Toxicity Testing on the final effluent twice a year. Testing must be conducted during the first and third quarter of every year, starting year 2022. If no discharge occurs during the required month, the Permittee must notify Ecology by the end of the month and conduct sampling on the next representative discharge that occurs in the following month.
3. Submit twice a year written report to Ecology within 45 days of sampling. Further instructions on testing conditions and test report content are in Section E below. Further instructions on testing conditions and test report content are in Section E below.
4. Perform compliance tests using the following species on a rotating basis and the most recent version of the following protocols:

Freshwater Chronic Test

Freshwater Chronic Test	Species	Method
Fathead Minnow Survival and Growth	<i>Pimephales Promelas</i>	EPA-821-R-02-013
Water Flea Survival and Reproduction	<i>Ceriodaphnia Dubia</i>	EPA-821-R-02-013

D. Response to Noncompliance with the Effluent Limit for Chronic Toxicity

If a toxicity test conducted under Section D determines a statistically significant difference in response between the CCEC and the control, using the statistical test described in Section C, the Permittee must begin additional testing within one week from the time of receiving the test results. The Permittee must:

1. Conduct additional testing each month for four three consecutive months, using the same test and species as the failed compliance test.
2. Test at least five effluent concentrations and as control to determine appropriate point estimates. One of these effluent concentrations must equal the CCEC. The results of the test at the CCEC will determine compliance with the effluent limit for Chronic Toxicity as described in Section B.

3. Return to the original monitoring frequency in Section D after completion of the additional compliance monitoring.

Anomalous test results: If a toxicity test conducted under Section D indicates noncompliance with the Chronic Toxicity limit and the Permittee believes that the test result is anomalous, the Permittee may notify Ecology that the compliance test result may be anomalous. The Permittee may take one additional sample for toxicity testing and wait for notification from Ecology before completing the additional testing. The Permittee must submit the notification with the report of the compliance test result and identify the reason for considering the compliance test result to be anomalous.

- If Ecology determines that the test result was not anomalous, the Permittee must complete all of the additional monitoring required in this section; or
- If the one additional sample fails to comply with the effluent limit for Chronic Toxicity, then the Permittee must complete all of the additional monitoring required in this section; or
- If Ecology determines that the test result was anomalous, the one additional test result will replace the anomalous test result for the purpose of determining compliance with the Chronic Toxicity limit.

If all of the additional testing required by this section complies with the permit limit, the Permittee must submit a report to Ecology on possible causes and preventive measures for the transient toxicity event, which triggered the additional compliance monitoring. This report must include a search of all pertinent and recent facility recordings, including:

- Operating Records
- Monitoring Results
- Inspection Records
- Spill Reports
- Weather Records
- Production Records
- Raw Material Purchases
- Pretreatment Records, etc.

In additional testing in this section shows another violation of the chronic Toxicity limit, the Permittee must submit a Toxicity Identification/Reduction Evaluation (TI/RE) Plan to Ecology within 60 days after the sample date [[WAC 173-205-100\(2\)](#)].

E. [Sampling and Reporting Requirements](#)

1. The Permittee must submit all reports for toxicity testing in accordance with the most recent version of Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria (<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/9580.pdf>). Reports must contain toxicity data, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results for test

methods. In addition, the Permittee must submit toxicity test data in electronic format (CETIS export file preferred) for entry into Ecology's database.

2. The Permittee must collect 24-hour composite effluent samples for toxicity testing. The Permittee must cool the samples to 0 – 6 degrees Celsius during collection and send them to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab must begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was completed.
3. The laboratory must conduct water quality measurements on all samples and test solutions for toxicity testing, as specified in the most recent version of Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria.
4. All toxicity tests must meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions specified in the most recent versions of the EPA methods listed in Subsection C and the Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria. If Ecology determines any test results to be invalid or anomalous, the Permittee must repeat the testing with freshly collected effluent.
5. The laboratory must use control water and dilution water meeting the requirements of the EPA methods listed in Section A or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. The Permittee must conduct Whole Effluent Toxicity tests on an unmodified sample of final effluent.
6. The Permittee must chemically dechlorinate final effluent samples for Whole Effluent Toxicity testing with Sodium Thiosulfate just prior to test initiation. Do not add more Sodium Thiosulfate than is necessary to neutralize the Chlorine. Provide in the test report the calculations to determine the amount of Sodium Thiosulfate necessary to just neutralize the Chlorine in the sample.
7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance testing in the order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the CCEC and the ACEC. The CCEC and the ACEC may either substitute for the effluent concentrations that are closest to them in the dilution series or be extra effluent concentrations. The CCEC equals 100 percent effluent. The ACEC equals 100 percent effluent.
8. All Whole Effluent Toxicity tests that involve hypothesis testing must comply with the Chronic Statistical Power Standard of 39 percent as defined in WAC 173-205-020 (<https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-205-020>). If the test does not meet the Power Standard, the Permittee must repeat the test on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.

S13. COOLING WATER INTAKE STRUCTURES (CWIS)

A. Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee must, at all time, properly operate and maintain the CWIS including any existing technologies used to minimize impingement and entrainment. Report any significant impingement or entrainment events to Ecology within 24 hours consistent with the requirements in the Permit Condition S3.F.

B. Endangered Species Act

Nothing in this permit authorizes take for the purposes of a facility's compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

- A. All applicants submitted to Ecology must be signed and certified.
1. 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.
 - In the case of a partnership, by a general partner.
 - In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.
 - 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.
- B. 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:
1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to Ecology.
 2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

- C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph G1.B., 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.B., above, must be submitted to Ecology prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- D. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section 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:

- A. To enter upon the premises where a discharge is located or where any records must be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
- B. To have access to and copy, at reasonable times and a reasonable cost, any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit.
- C. To inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, methods, or operations regulated or required under this permit.
- D. To sample or monitor, at reasonable times, any substances or parameters at any location for purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act.

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](#), [40 CFR Part 122.64](#), or [WAC 173-220-150](#) according to the procedures of [40 CFR Part 124.5](#).

- A. The following are causes for terminating this permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:

1. Violation of any permit term or condition.
 2. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts.
 3. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.
 4. 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.
 5. 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.
 6. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to [RCW 90.48.465](#).
 7. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in [RCW 90.48.090](#).
- B. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance except when the Permittee requests or agrees:
1. A material change in the condition of waters of the State.
 2. New information not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions.
 3. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activities which occurred after this permit issuance.
 4. Promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations having a direct bearing upon permit conditions, or requiring permit revision.
 5. The Permittee has requested a modification based on other rationale meeting the criteria of 40 CFR Part 122.62.
 6. Ecology has determined that good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, and the modification will not violate statutory deadlines.
 7. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program into a municipality's permit.
- C. The following are causes for modification or alternatively revocation and reissuance:
1. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to [40 CFR Part 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 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:

- A. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to [40 CFR 122.29\(b\)](#).
- 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 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. 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.

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.

- A. 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\(d\)](#), to identify the new Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

B. Automatic Transfers

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

1. The Permittee notifies Ecology at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date.
2. 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.
3. 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.

G10. DUTO 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](#) and [40 CFR Part 122.42](#) 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 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.

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

- A. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset.
- B. The permitted facility was being properly operated at the time of the upset.
- C. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Special Condition S3.F.
- D. 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:

- A. 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:"
 1. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L)
 2. 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.
 3. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.21\(g\)\(7\)](#).
 4. The level established by the Director in accordance with [40 CFR Part 122.44 \(f\)](#).

- B. 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:"
1. Five hundred (500) µg/L
 2. One (1) mg/L for Antimony
 3. Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.21(g)(7).
 4. 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.

APPENDIX A

List Of Pollutants, Analytical Methods, Detection Limits And Quantitation Levels

The Permittee must use the specified analytical methods, detection limits (DLs) and quantitation levels (QLs) 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 limit (MDL) and a quantitation limit (QL) to Ecology with appropriate laboratory documentation.

When the permit requires the Permittee to measure the base neutral compounds in the list of priority pollutants, it must measure all of the base neutral pollutants listed in the table below. The list includes EPA required base neutral priority pollutants and several additional polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The Water Quality Program added several PAHs to the list of base neutrals below from Ecology's Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics (PBT) List. It only added those PBT parameters of interest to Appendix A that did not increase the overall cost of analysis unreasonably.

Ecology added this appendix to the permit in order to reduce the number of analytical "non-detects" in permit-required monitoring and to measure effluent concentrations near or below criteria values where possible at a reasonable cost.

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. The list also includes pulp and paper pollutants identified in 40 CFR Part 430 and the dioxin and furan congeners identified using EPA Method 1613.

Table 1: Conventional Pollutants

Pollutant	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
Biochemical Oxygen Demand		SM5210-B		2 mg/L
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Soluble		SM5210-B ³		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

Table 2: NonConventional Pollutants

Pollutant	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
Alkalinity, Total		SM2320-B		5 mg/L as CaCO ₃
Aluminum, Total	7429-90-5	200.8	2.0	10
Ammonia, Total (as N)		SM4500-NH ₃ -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

Pollutant	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
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 ₃
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

Pollutant	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
Molybdenum, Total	7439-98-7	200.8	0.1	0.5
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)		SM4500-NO3- E/F/H		100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)		SM4500-N _{org} B/C and SM4500NH ₃ - B/C/D/EF/G/H		300
NWTPH Dx ⁴		Ecology NWTPH Dx	250	250
NWTPH Gx ⁵		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 ₄)		SM4110-B		0.2 mg/L
Sulfide (as mg/L S)		SM4500-S ² F/D/G		0.2 mg/L
Sulfite (as mg/L SO ₃)		SM4500-SO3B		2 mg/L
Temperature (max. 7-day avg.)		Analog recorder or Use micro-recording devices known as thermistors		0.2° C

Pollutant	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
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

Priority Pollutants

Table 3: Metals, Cyanide & Total Phenols

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
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

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
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

Table 4: Acid Compounds

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
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

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
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

Table 5: Volatile Compounds

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
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

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
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) ⁶	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

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
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

Table 6: Base/Neutral Compounds (Compounds in Bold are Ecology PBTS)

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
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) ⁷	74	205-99-2	610/625.1	4.8	14.4

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
Benzo(j)fluoranthene ⁷		205-82-3	625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (11,12-benzofluoranthene) ⁷	75	207-08-9	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene		189-55-9	625	1.3	5.0
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) ¹⁰	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)acridine		226-36-8	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo (a,j)acridine		224-42-0	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a-h)anthracene (1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	82	53-70-3	625.1	2.5	7.5

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene		192-65-4	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene		189-64-0	625M	2.5	10.0
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

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
3-Methyl cholanthrene		56-49-5	625	2.0	8.0
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
Perylene		198-55-0	625	1.9	7.6
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

Table 7: Dioxin

Priority Pollutant	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
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

Table 8: Pesticides/PCBS

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ $\mu\text{g/L}$ <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² $\mu\text{g/L}$ <i>Unless specified</i>
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 ⁸	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

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L <i>Unless specified</i>
PCB-1242 ⁹	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 ⁹	112	12674-11-2	608.3	0.065	0.195
Toxaphene	113	8001-35-2	608.3	240 ng/L	720 ng/L

Analytical Methods

1. **Detection level (DL)** – or detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured and reported with a 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero as determined by the procedure given in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.
2. **Quantitation Level (QL)** – also known as Minimum Level of Quantitation (ML) – The lowest level at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for the analyte. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard, assuming that the lab has used all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures. The QL is calculated by multiplying the MDL by 3.18 and rounding the result to the number nearest to (1, 2, or 5) x 10ⁿ, where n is an integer. (64 FR 30417).

Also Given As: The smallest detectable concentration of analyte greater than the Detection Limit (DL) where the accuracy (precision & bias) achieves the objectives of the intended purpose. (Report of the Federal Advisory Committee on Detection and Quantitation Approaches and Uses in Clean Water Act Programs Submitted to the US Environmental Protection Agency December 2007).
3. **Soluble Biochemical Oxygen Demand** – method note: First, filter the sample through a Millipore Nylon filter (or equivalent) - pore size of 0.45-0.50 µm (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. **Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Diesel Extended Range OR NWTPH Dx** – [Analytical Methods for Petroleum Hydrocarbons https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf](https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf)

4. **Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Gasoline Extended Range OR NWTPH Gx** – [Analytical Methods for Petroleum Hydrocarbons https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf](https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf)
5. **1, 3-dichloroproylene (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).
6. **Total Benzofluoranthenes** – Because Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(j)fluoranthene and Benzo(k)fluoranthene co-elute you may report these three isomers as total benzofluoranthenes.
7. **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.
8. **PCB 1016 & PCB 1242** – You may report these two PCB compounds as one parameter called PCB 1016/1242.
9. **Bis(2-Chloro-1-Methylethyl) Ether** – This compound was previously listed as Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether (39638-32-9)