

FACT SHEET FOR STATE WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT ST0006178

Simpson Door Company

Date of Public Notice: 4/23/2025

Permit Effective Date: 8/1/2025

Purpose of this fact sheet

This fact sheet explains and documents the decisions the Department of Ecology (Ecology) made in drafting the proposed State Waste Discharge (SWD) permit for Simpson Door Company.

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

Ecology makes the draft permit and fact sheet available for public review and comment at least thirty (30) days before issuing the final permit. Copies of the fact sheet and draft permit for Simpson Door Company, SWD permit ST0006178, are available for public review and comment from April 23, 2025 until May 22, 2025. For more details on preparing and filing comments about these documents, please see Appendix A - Public Involvement Information.

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

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

Summary

Simpson Door Company encompasses about 42 acres, comprised of vacant land, storage, manufacturing, steam generation, maintenance, sales, shipping, and administration of doors. They have basic wastewater management and treatment practices (sedimentation/settling basin and oil/water separator) to treat their wastewater/washwater before it is discharged to the City of McCleary's sewer system. Ecology issued the previous permit for this facility on December 3, 2019

Effluent limits for Flow, Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅), Temperature, and pH as well as monitoring for Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Oil and Grease, Chromium,

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Copper, Lead, Mercury, and Zinc remain the same as the permit issued in 2019. Additional testing requirements were added based on new legislation regarding PFAS contamination.

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I. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

II. Background Information

Table 1 - Facility information

Applicant:	Simpson Door Company
Facility name and address	Simpson Door Company 400 W. Simpson Avenue McCleary, WA 98557
Contact at facility	Name: Kert Brown Title: HR & Compliance Manager Telephone #: (360)495-2075 Email: kert.brown@simpsondoor.com
Responsible official	Name: Phil Steklinski Title: President Address: 400 W. Simpson Avenue McCleary, WA 98557 Telephone #: (360)495-2075
Industrial user type	Categorical Industrial User

Industry type	Millwork
Categorical industry	40 CFR Part 429.30 Subpart B
Type of treatment by industry	Sedimentation/settling basin and oil/water separator
SIC code(s)	2431
NAIC code(s)	321911
Facility location (NAD83/WGS84 reference datum)	Latitude: 47.056207 Longitude: -123.26793
Treatment plant receiving discharge	City of McCleary
Discharge location (NAD83/WGS84 reference datum)	Latitude: 47.0545 Longitude: -123.27408

Permit status

Issuance date of previous permit: December 3, 2019

Application for permit renewal submittal date: September 28, 2023

Date of Ecology acceptance of application: December 5, 2023

Inspection status

Date of last non-sampling inspection: March 16, 2023

Figure 1 - Facility Location Map



II.A. Facility description

1. History

The timber products mill was established in 1912 by Henry McCleary. This mill produced both doors and plywood. Simpson purchased the facility in 1941. It employs approximately 200 people. The process water from this facility is discharged to the City of McCleary's wastewater treatment plant.

2. Industrial process

Industrial process at the Simpson Door Company contains the following departments:

RESOURCES DEPARTMENT: This department consists of lumber storage, sorting, planning, cutting, gluing, laminating and slicing areas. The raw material is brought in on trucks which is stored or preprocessed to make it into pieces that can be further processed.

CUTTING DEPARTMENT: In this department wood is cut, planed, glued and laminated to build the door parts.

DOOR DEPARTMENT: The door parts that are produced in the cutting department are further manufactured into the actual doors. The door pieces are machined to the profiles and end sizes. They are assembled, glazed and sanded. They go through quality check and to correct any imperfection. Then the doors are packaged and sent to shipping department to be sent out to the customers.

PRIMING: Doors and door parts are primed and sent to shipping. In September of 2023 Simpson Door installed a priming line adjacent to the shipping department. This process includes wood bead, door part (panels, rails, stiles), and complete doors for priming and drying. The daily priming equipment (spray gun, tools, buckets) require cleaning at the end of each shift. The washwater containing water-based primer is estimated to discharge 10-15 gallons per day. The City of McCleary has agreed to accept the washwater discharge.

SHIPPING: Doors and door packages are sorted according to the destination point and loaded on trailers for transport.

This facility operates up to 52 weeks per year, six (6) days per week and 20 hours per day. The sources of industrial wastewater are boiler blowdown, equipment cleaning/washing water and veneer slicing/conditioning water.

3. Wastewater pretreatment

Simpson Door Company has basic wastewater management and treatment practices (sedimentation/settling basin and oil/water separator) to treat their wastewater/washwater before it is discharged to the City of McCleary's sewer system. Simpson Door Company is required meet the permit limits for flow, BOD₅, pH, and temperature. Additionally, they monitor TSS, oil & grease,

chromium, copper, lead, mercury and zinc. The 2019 application priority pollutants (PP) report showed that some metals were detected in the discharge. Thus, Ecology added the 5 metals to the permit sampling requirements. These requirements are addressed in table 5 of this fact sheet.

The current permit condition also requires the permittee to submit priority pollutant sampling results to Ecology with the permit renewal application.

4. Solid wastes

Simpson Door Company is required to submit the Solid Waste Control Plan Update with the permit renewal application. In the solid control plan, Simpson Door Company states that the solid waste generated at the facility is hauled away by the LeMay-Grays Harbor Disposal Operations.

II.B. Discharge location to the City of McCleary

Simpson Door Company discharges to the City of McCleary's sewer system at the Summit Road. The maximum flow discharged to the City of McCleary's sewer system is approximately 15,000 gallons per day. Simpson Door Company monitors the effluent/wastewater discharge via flowmeter. Simpson Door Company collects grab as well as composite samples to comply with the permit conditions. The wastewater samples are collected after the settling basin and pH adjustment before it's discharged to the City of McCleary's sewer system.

II.C. Wastewater characterization

Simpson Door reported the concentration of pollutants in the discharge in the permit application and in discharge monitoring reports. The tabulated data represents the quality of the wastewater discharged January 1, 2022, to January 1, 2023.

Table 2 - Wastewater characterization (Simpson Door Application Submittal Data)

Parameter	Units	# of Samples	Average Value	Maximum Value
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	12	47.98	180
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	12	32.79	122
Oil and Grease	mg/L	12	2.66	10.1
Chromium (total)	µg/L	4	564	1970
Copper (total)	µg/L	4	177	522
Lead (total)	µg/L	4	4.27	12
Mercury (total)	pg/L	4	0.22	0.84

Parameter	Units	# of Samples	Minimum Value	Maximum Value
pH	Standard Units (S.U.)	12	6.4	8.6

Footnotes

^a Ecology calculation.

Table 3 - Wastewater characterization (Ecology DMR Data Analysis 1/1/2020 to 3/1/2024)

Parameter	Units	# of Samples	Average Value	Maximum Value
Flow	GPD	43	1071	10653
Temperature	°C	43	16.6	50.7
BOD ₅	mg/L	43	62.3	735
BOD ₅	lbs/day	43	1.9	33.2
TSS	mg/L	43	46.5	630
Oil and Grease	mg/L	43	7.8	14.5
Chromium (total)	µg/L	16	244	1970
Copper (total)	µg/L	16	102	522
Lead (total)	µg/L	16	2.8	13.0
Mercury (total)	µg/L	16	6.7	33.2
Zinc (total)	µg/L	16	144	587

Parameter	Units	# of Samples	Minimum Value	Maximum Value
pH	S.U.	43	6.0	9.0

II.D. Summary of compliance with previous permit issued December 3, 2019

The previous permit placed effluent limits on BOD₅, pH and Temperature.

Simpson Door Company has complied with the effluent limits and permit conditions throughout the duration of the permit issued on December 3, 2024 with the exceptions listed below. Ecology assessed compliance based on its review of the facility's discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) and on inspections.

The following table summarizes the violations that occurred during the permit term.

Table 4 - Violations December 1, 2021

Violation Date	Parameter Type	Unit Type	Max Limit	Measurement Value Quantity	Statistical Base Type	Violation
12/1/2021	BOD ₅	mg/L	18.0	33.2	Daily Maximum	Numeric Effluent Violation

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

Table 5 - Permit Submittals

Submittal Name	Submittal Status	Due Date	Received Date
Operation and Maintenance Manual	Approved	7/1/2020	Initial: 6/1/2021 Final: 9/03/2024
Spill Plan (SPCC)	Accepted	7/1/2020	Initial: 6/1/2021 Final: 5/31/2024
Solid Waste Control Plan	Accepted	7/1/2020	6/7/2021

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

State law exempts the issuance, reissuance, or modification of any wastewater discharge permit from the SEPA process as long as the permit contains conditions that are no less stringent than federal and state rules and regulations (RCW 43.21C.0383). The exemption applies only to existing discharges, not to new discharges. Simpson Door began operations in 1912 and is not considered a new discharger.

III. Proposed Permit Limits

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

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

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

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

Ecology does not usually develop limits for pollutants not reported in the permit application that may be present in the discharge. The permit does not authorize discharge of the non-reported pollutants. During the permit term, the facility's effluent discharge conditions may change from those conditions reported in the permit

application. The facility must notify Ecology if significant changes occur in any constituent. Until Ecology modifies the permit to reflect additional discharge of pollutants, a permitted facility could be violating its permit.

III.A. Design criteria

Under WAC 173-216-110(4), flows and waste loadings must not exceed approved design criteria. Ecology approved design criteria for this facility's treatment plant in the Operation and Maintenance Manual and Terraphase Engineering Inc. (Industrial Operation and Maintenance Manual, August 28, 2024). The permittee has sedimentation/settling basin and oil/water separator to treat process water and discharge to the City of McLeay's sewer system.

III.B. Technology-based effluent limits

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

Existing federal categorical limits for this facility are found under 40 CFR Part 429.30/429.31, Timber Products Processing Point Source Category, Subpart B.

429.30 Applicability; description of the veneer subcategory.

This subpart applies to discharges to waters of the United States and to the introduction of process wastewater pollutants into publicly owned treatment works from any plant which manufactures veneer and does not store or hold raw materials in wet storage conditions.

429.31 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT).

Except as provided in 40 CFR 125.30 through 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subpart must achieve the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT):

(a) The following limitations constitute the maximum permissible discharge for all veneer manufacturing installations other than those referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section: There shall be no discharge of process wastewater pollutants into navigable waters.

(b) The following limitations constitute the maximum permissible discharge for softwood veneer manufacturing processes which use direct steaming for the conditioning of logs:

SUBPART B

Pollutant or pollutant property	BPT effluent limitations	
	Maximum for any 1 day	Average of daily values for 30 consecutive days shall not exceed
BOD ₅ pH	Metric units (kilograms per cubic meter of production)	
	0.72 (¹)	0.24 (¹)
	English Units (pounds per cubic foot of production)	
	0.045 (¹)	0.015 (¹)

¹ Within the range of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times.

The permit issued May 26, 2011 converted BOD₅ loading limits to pounds per pound of product. The conversion factor of 32 pounds/cubic feet of dry wood product (Douglas fir) was used to make it more convenient to measure BOD₅ loading limits.

<i>Pollutant or pollutant property</i>	Maximum for 1-day Pounds per Pounds of Production	Monthly Average Pounds per Pounds of Production
<i>BOD₅</i>	0.0014	0.0005

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

Federal regulations (40 CFR 403.5b) also prohibits the discharge of pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the collection and treatment system is designed to accommodate such discharges.

The following permit limits are necessary to satisfy the requirement for AKART:

Table 6 - Technology-based and Best Professional Judgement Based Effluent Limits

Parameter	Monthly Average, Quarterly	Daily maximum
Flow (GPD)	Report	15000
BOD ₅ (lbs/lbs of production)	0.0005	0.0014
TSS (mg/L)	Report	Report
Oil and Grease (mg/L)	Report	Report
Temperature (°C)	Report	60

Chromium (µg/L)	Report	Report
Lead (µg/L)	Report	Report
Mercury (µg/L)	Report	Report
Zinc (µg/L)	Report	Report
	Report	

Parameter	Daily minimum	Daily maximum
pH	6.0 standard units	9.0 standard units

Pollutant concentrations in the proposed discharge with technology-based controls in place will not cause problems at the receiving POTW such as interference, pass-through or hazardous exposure conditions to POTW workers nor will it result in unacceptable pollutant levels in the POTW's sludge/biosolids.

III.C. Comparison of effluent limits with the previous permit issued

Table 7 - Comparison of Previous and Proposed Effluent Limits – Outfall 001

Limit	Basis of Limit	Previous Effluent Limit Outfall # 001		Proposed Effluent Limit Outfall # 001 ^a	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
BOD ₅ (lbs/day)	Categorical	0.0005 lbs/lbs of production	0.0014 lbs/lbs of production	6.0 lbs/day	18.0 lbs/day
TSS (mg/L)	Best Professional Judgment (BPJ)	Report	Report	Report	Report
Oil & Grease (mg/L)	BPJ	Report	Report	Report	Report
Temperature (°Celsius)	Pretreatment Standard	Report	60	Report	60
Chromium (µg/L)	BPJ	Report	Report	Report	Report
Copper (µg/L)	BPJ	Report	Report	Report	Report
Lead (µg/L)	BPJ	Report	Report	Report	Report
Mercury (µg/L)	BPJ	Report	Report	Report	Report
Zinc (µg/L)	BPJ	Report	Report	Report	Report

Footnote:

^a Effluent limits for BOD₅ have not changed, however the limits were further calculated based on the long term average of production to reflect the BOD₅ limit in lbs/day rather than the effluent limit guideline of lbs/lbs of production.

IV. Monitoring Requirements

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

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

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

The proposed permit requires additional monitoring to further characterize the facility's wastewater. These pollutants could have a significant impact on the receiving POTW.

IV.A. Metals Monitoring

Simpson is required to monitor quarterly for Chromium, Copper, Lead, Mercury and Zinc in their permit. However, Ecology found that Copper (Cu) and Mercury (Hg) showed significant variability in concentrations with these metals having concerningly high concentrations. While McCleary does not have local limits for heavy metals, Ecology compared values against local limits for Chehalis and became concerned with Cu and Hg concentrations (See Table 8). Local limits for City of Chehalis Ordinance 13.08.310, are 250 µg/L, 0.3 µg/L for copper and mercury respectively. Thus, Ecology is increasing sampling for Cu and Hg from quarterly to monthly. Additionally, Ecology is requiring Simpson Door to conduct a source analysis for these metals to determine why there are spikes in concentration, and how to minimize this problem, especially for Hg.

Table 8 - Simpson Door DMR Data, Copper and Mercury

Date	Copper (Total) (µg/L)	Mercury (total) µg/L
1/1/2020	247*	2.6
4/1/2020	41.5	6.5
7/1/2020	2	22
10/1/2020	52.1	10.1
1/1/2021	195*	26.2
4/1/2021	95.1	0.5
7/1/2021	78.6	0.001
10/1/2021	45.6	0.001

Date	Copper (Total) (µg/L)	Mercury (total) µg/L
1/1/2022	522	0.023
4/1/2022	69.1	0.007
7/1/2022	34.6	0.008
10/1/2022	80.8	0.84
1/1/2023	80.7	33.2
4/1/2023	44.3	0.5
10/1/2023	6.78	4.73
1/1/2024	31.5	0.004
4/1/2024	71.7	8.69
7/1/2024	33.6	12.6
10/1/2024	41	4.48

Footnotes

*Concentrations do not exceed Chehalis local limits but are notably high.

IV.B. PFAS Monitoring

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of synthetic chemicals that have been in use since the 1940s. PFAS are found in a wide array of consumer and industrial products because of their resistance to water, oil, grease, and heat. Due to their widespread use and persistence in the environment, most people in the United States have been exposed to PFAS. PFAS above certain levels may cause adverse effects to human health or aquatic life.

Ecology began work in 2016 in collaboration with the Department of Health to develop a Chemical Action Plan (CAP) to prevent potential exposure to people and the environment from PFAS. Ecology issued an interim CAP in 2018 and a final version in 2021. In September 2022, Ecology published a revised PFAS CAP that included recommendations related to wastewater treatment. In a separate action, EPA issued guidance in December 2022 that recommended strategies permitting authorities should use to monitor and control discharges of PFAS at their sources. Consistent with the 2022 revised CAP recommendations and EPA guidance, the proposed permit includes the following requirements:

- Develop a sampling and analysis plan
- Monitor the influent/effluent/stormwater locations

The purpose of these monitoring and reporting requirements is to better understand potential discharges of PFAS from this facility and to inform future permitting decisions, including the potential development of effluent limits and source reduction opportunities.

The permit requires that the permittee conduct quarterly influent/effluent sampling for PFAS chemicals for two years. The monitoring requirements for PFAS chemicals are deferred until the second and third years of the permit term. This will give the

permittee time to plan for this new monitoring requirement (e.g. find a suitable contract laboratory and train employees on sampling technique).

Testing Method

There is currently not an analytical method approved in 40 CFR Part 136 for PFAS. As stated in 40 CFR 122.44(i)(1)(iv)(B), in the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 CFR Part 136 or methods are not otherwise required under 40 CFR chapter I, subchapter N or O, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in the permit for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. Therefore, the permit specifies that until there is an analytical method approved in 40 CFR Part 136 for PFAS, monitoring must be conducted using Draft Method 1633. This requirement is in alignment with EPA's guidance on how to address PFAS in NPDES and pretreatment permitting.

1. Resources:

EPA

Addressing PFAS Discharges in NPDES Permits and Through the Pretreatment Program and Monitoring Programs

https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-12/NPDES_PFAS_State%20Memo_December_2022.pdf

CWA Analytical Methods for Per- and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances

<https://www.epa.gov/cwa-methods/cwa-analytical-methods-and-polyfluorinated-alkyl-substances-pfas>

WA – Ecology

[Ecology web site PFAS page](#)

[Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Chemical Action Plan](#)

[PFAS Concentrations in Influent, Effluent, Solids, and Biosolids of Three Wastewater Treatment Plants](#)

[Chemicals of Emerging Concern in Pretreated Industrial Wastewater in Northwestern Washington State: Screening Study Results, 2021](#)

[TCP - Guidance for Investigating and Remediating PFAS Contamination in Washington State, 2023](#)

WA – DOH

[PFAS State Action Levels \(Drinking Water\)](#)

[Drinking water PFAS testing results data](#)

[Source water assessment program \(SWAP\) mapping tool](#)

Other

[Michigan Department of Environmental Quality Wastewater PFAS Sampling Guidance](#)

[General protocols for PFAS sampling are summarized in Sections 11.1.1 through 11.1.7 of the Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council \(ITRC\) online resource document:](#)

IV.C. Lab accreditation

Ecology requires that facilities must use a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of chapter 173-50 WAC, Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories, to prepare all monitoring data (with the exception of certain parameters).

V. Other Permit Conditions

V.A. Reporting and record keeping

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

V.B. Operation and Maintenance

The proposed permit contains Special Condition S.4 as authorized under RCW 90.48.110, WAC 173-216-110, and WAC 173-240, to ensure proper operation and regular maintenance of equipment, and to ensure that Simpson Door takes adequate safeguards so that it uses constructed facilities to their optimum potential in terms of pollutant capture and treatment.

Special Condition S.4 requires facility name to review and update as needed an operation and maintenance manual as required by state regulation for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities (WAC 173-240-150). Implementation of the procedures in the operation and maintenance manual ensures the facility's compliance with the terms and limits in the permit.

V.C. Prohibited discharges

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

V.D. Dilution prohibited

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

V.E. Solid waste

Simpson Door Company must prevent pollution of the waters of the state through inappropriate disposal of solid waste or through the release of leachate from solid waste.

This proposed permit requires this facility to update the approved solid waste control plan designed to prevent solid waste from causing pollution of waters of the state. The facility must submit the updated plan to Ecology for approval (RCW 90.48.080). Refer to the Ecology guidance document, [Developing a Solid Waste Control Plan](#)¹.

V.F. Non-routine and unanticipated wastewater

Occasionally, this facility may generate wastewater that was not characterized in the permit application because it is not a routine discharge and was not anticipated at the time of application. These wastes typically consist of waters used to pressure-test storage tanks or fire water systems or of leaks from drinking water systems.

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

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

V.G. Spill plan

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

Simpson Door Company developed a plan for preventing the accidental release of pollutants to state waters and for minimizing damages if such a spill occurs. The proposed permit requires the facility to update this plan and submit it to Ecology.

V.H. General conditions

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

VI. Public notification of noncompliance

Ecology may annually publish a list of all industrial users in significant noncompliance with pretreatment standards or requirements during any of the previous four quarters in

¹ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/0710024.pdf>

a local newspaper. Accordingly, this permit Special Condition informs the Facility that noncompliance with this permit may result in publication of the noncompliance.

VII. Permit Issuance Procedures

VII.A. Permit modifications

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

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

VII.B. Proposed permit issuance

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

VIII. References for Text and Appendices

Washington State and Ecology website general reference links:

[Laws and Regulations](#)²

[Permit and Wastewater Related Information](#)³

² <http://leg.wa.gov/LawsAndAgencyRules/Pages/default.aspx>

³ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance>

Appendix A – Public Involvement Information

Ecology proposes to reissue a permit to Simpson Door Company. The permit includes wastewater discharge limits and other conditions. This fact sheet describes the facility and Ecology's reasons for requiring permit conditions.

Ecology placed a Public Notice of Draft on April 23, 2025 in The Daily World to inform the public and to invite comment on the proposed draft National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit and fact sheet.

The notice:

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

[Frequently Asked Questions about Effective Public Commenting⁴](#)

You may obtain further information from Ecology by telephone, (360) 522-6216, or by writing to the address listed below.

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Southwest Region Office
PO Box 47775
Olympia, WA 98504-7775

The primary author of this permit and fact sheet is Rosie Wallace, Ph.D.

⁴ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/0307023.html>

Appendix B – Your Right to Appeal

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

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

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

Filing with the PCHB

For the most current information regarding filing with the PCHB: visit <https://eluho.wa.gov/>⁵ or call 360-664-9160.

Service on Ecology

Street Address:

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

Mailing Address:

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

E-Mail Address:

ecologyappeals@ecy.wa.gov

⁵ <https://eluho.wa.gov/>

Appendix C – Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Detection level – or method detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be reported with 99% confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results as determined by the procedure given in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Method detection limit (MDL) – See Detection level.

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

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

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

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

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

Peak hour design flow (PHDF) – The largest volume of flow anticipated to occur during a

one-hour period, expressed as a daily or hourly average.

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

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

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

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

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

Quantitation level (QL) – also known as Minimum level (ML) – The term “minimum level” refers to either the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (DL), whichever is higher.

Minimum levels may be obtained in several ways: They may be published in a method; they may be based on the lowest acceptable calibration point used by a laboratory; or they may be calculated by multiplying the DL in a method, or the DL determined by a laboratory, by a factor of 3. For the purposes of NPDES compliance monitoring, EPA considers the following terms to be synonymous: “quantitation limit,” “reporting limit,” and “minimum level”.

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

Responsible corporate officer – A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures (40 CFR 122.22).

Sample Maximum – No sample may exceed this value.

Significant industrial user (SIU) –

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Upset – An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limits because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

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

Appendix D – Technical Calculations

Year	Production (doors/year)	Average (Avg) Weight per Door (lbs/door) ^a	Days of Operation (days/year)	Production (lbs/day) ^b	Max Day Effluent Limit Guideline (ELG), (lbs BOD/lbs production)	Avg Monthly ELG (lbs BOD/Lbs production)	Max day limit (lbs BOD/day)	Avg Monthly limit (lbs BOD/day)
2022	89506	42	260	12923	0.0014	0.0005	18	6
2023	69708							
Avg	79607							
	80000	Production Used for Calculating Limits						

Footnotes:

^a Provided by Simpson Door Company

^b Calculation: $Production \left(\frac{lbs}{day} \right) = \frac{number\ of\ doors\ manufactured\ (door)}{days\ of\ operation\ (day) * average\ weight\ per\ door\ \left(\frac{lbs}{door} \right)}$

Appendix E – Response to Comments

[Ecology did not receive any public comments during the public notice of draft period.]