

Issue Date: October 17, 2019
Effective Date: December 1, 2019
Expiration Date: November 30, 2024

**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Waste Discharge Permit No. WA0045217**

State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Eastern Regional Office
4601 North Monroe Street
Spokane, Washington 99205-1265

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.

Avista Corporation, Kettle Falls Generating Station
P.O. Box 609
Kettle Falls, Washington 99141

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

Facility Location: 1151 Highway 395 North, Kettle Falls, Washington 99141	Receiving Water: Columbia River (Lake Roosevelt)
Treatment Type: Sedimentation	SIC Code: 4930
Industry Type: Steam Electric Power Generation (wood fired)	NAICS Code: 221117



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Summary of Permit Report Submittals

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	January 15, 2020
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Annual	January 15, 2021
S3.A	Permit Renewal Application Monitoring Data Report	1/permit cycle	November 30, 2023
S3.F	Reporting Permit Violations – Written Report Within Five Days	As necessary	-
S4.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual	1/permit cycle	December 15, 2020
S4.B	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	-
S5.C	Solid Waste Control Plan	1/permit cycle	December 15, 2020
S5.C	Modification to Solid Waste Control Plan	As necessary	-
S6.	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	November 30, 2023
S7.	Non-Routine and Unanticipated Discharges	As necessary	-
S8.	Spill Control Plan	1/permit cycle, updates submitted as necessary	December 15, 2021
S9.	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	1/permit cycle	December 15, 2021
G1.	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	-
G4.	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	180 days prior to discharge	-

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
G5.	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	180 days prior to start of construction	-
G7.	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	-
G10.	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	-
G21.	Compliance Schedules	As necessary	-

Special Conditions

S1. Discharge limits

S1.A. Process wastewater discharges

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

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

The Permittee is authorized to discharge cooling tower blowdown, reverse osmosis reject water, and other plant process and boiler wastewaters to Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake (Lake Roosevelt) at the permitted location subject to complying with the following limits:

Effluent Limits: Outfall 001		
Latitude 48.6203611212842 Longitude -118.118704127011		
Parameter	Average Monthly ^a	Maximum Daily ^b
Temperature	87.0 degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	90 °F
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	9 milligrams per liter (mg/L)	30 mg/L
Oil and Grease	6.8 mg/L	9.1 mg/L
Free Chlorine	0.078 mg/L	0.197 mg/L
The 126 Priority Pollutants ^c , including Chromium and Zinc, contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance	No detectable amount	No detectable amount
Polychlorinated biphenyl compounds (PCBs)	No discharge	No discharge
	Minimum	Maximum
pH ^d	6.0 standard units	9.0 standard units
^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.	

Effluent Limits: Outfall 001	
Latitude 48.6203611212842 Longitude -118.118704127011	
b	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.
c	As listed in Tables II and III of 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D.
d	When pH is continuously monitored, excursions between 5.0 and 6.0, or 9.0 and 10.0 are not be considered violations if no single excursion exceeds 60 minutes in length and total excursions do not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes per month. Any excursions below 5.0 and above 10.0 at any time are violations.

S1.B. Mixing zone authorization

Mixing zone for Outfall 001

The paragraph below defines the maximum boundaries of the mixing zones.

Chronic mixing zone

The width of the chronic mixing zone is limited to a distance of 400 feet or 15% of the river width, whichever is less. The length of the chronic mixing zone extends 300 feet downstream of the outfall. The mixing zone extends from the discharge port to the top of the water surface. The concentration of pollutants at the edge of the chronic zone must meet chronic aquatic life criteria and human health criteria.

Acute mixing zone

The width of the acute mixing zone is limited to a distance of 400 feet or 15% of the river width, whichever is less. The length of the acute mixing zone extends 30 feet downstream of the outfall. The mixing zone extends from the discharge port to the top of the water surface. The concentration of pollutants at the edge of the acute zone must meet acute aquatic life criteria.

Available Dilution (dilution factor)	
Acute Aquatic Life Criteria	1,175
Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria	11,744
Human Health Criteria - Carcinogen	30,873
Human Health Criteria - Non-carcinogen	25,206

S1.C. Fuel pile storage stormwater runoff

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee must not discharge stormwater runoff from the fuel pile storage area into surface waters of the State. Runoff water must be collected and redirected back onto the fuel pile.

S1.D. Metal cleaning wastes

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date of this permit, the Permittee must collect, handle and dispose of metal cleaning wastes off of the plant site in accordance with all State and Federal dangerous waste regulations. Metal cleaning wastes **must not be** discharged to State surfaces waters under any circumstances.

S2. Monitoring requirements

S2.A. Monitoring schedule

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

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^a	Sample Type ^b
(1) Wastewater Effluent			
Flow ^c	million gallons/day (mgd)	Continuous	Metered/Recorded
pH ^d	standard units	“	“
Temperature	°F	“	“
Free Chlorine	mg/L	“	“
TSS	mg/L	Once per week	24-Hour Composite
Oil and Grease (FOG)	mg/L	Twice per month	Grab
The 126 Priority Pollutants (PP) ^e , including chromium and zinc, contained in chemicals added for cooling tower maintenance	µg/L	Once per year ^f	24-Hour Composite; or by Calculation

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^a	Sample Type ^b
PCBs	µg/L	Once per year	24 Hour Composite
(2) Permit Renewal Application Requirements – Final Wastewater Effluent			
See Appendix A to identify the specific pollutants in the priority pollutant groups listed below. Sample in the year 2023 and report data with the permit renewal application due by October 31, 2023.			
Cyanide	µg/L	Once in 2023	Grab
Total Phenolic Compounds	µg/L	“	Grab
Priority Pollutants (PP) – Total Metals	µg/L; ng/L for mercury	“	24-Hour Composite Grab for mercury
PP – Volatile Organic Compounds	µg/L	“	Grab
PP – Acid-extractable Compounds	µg/L	“	24-Hour Composite
^a	<p>Sampling frequency description:</p> <p>Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The time interval for the associated data logger must be no greater than 30 minutes. The Permittee must sample twice per day when continuous monitoring is not possible.</p> <p>Twice per month for oil and grease (FOG) sampling means two times per month, with an interval no shorter than seven days between sampling events.</p>		
^b	<p>Sampling type descriptions:</p> <p>Grab means an individual sample collected over a 15-minute, or less, period.</p> <p>24-Hour Composite means a series of individual samples collected over a 24-hour period into a single container, and analyzed as one sample.</p>		
^c	<p>The Permittee must record and report the maximum daily and the average monthly values for the monthly reporting period. If no discharge occurred during a day, the Permittee must use a daily flow value of ‘zero’ to calculate the monthly average value.</p>		

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^a	Sample Type ^b
d	<p>The Permittee must report the instantaneous maximum and minimum pH monthly. Do not average pH values.</p> <p>The Permittee must also record and report the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of minutes the pH value measured between 5.0 and 6.0 and between 9.0 and 10.0 for each day. • Total minutes for the month. • Monthly instantaneous maximum and minimum pH. <p>If multiple excursions occur during the day, note the duration for each excursion in the notation field in the parameter notes.</p>		
e	<p>As listed in Tables II and III of 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D.</p>		
f	<p>In lieu of once per year monitoring, the Permittee may determine compliance with the effluent limitation in S1.A by a one-time engineering calculation which demonstrates that the regulated pollutants are not detectable in the final discharge by the analytical methods listed in Appendix A.</p> <p>The Permittee must repeat this calculation whenever it changes chemicals used for cooling tower maintenance.</p>		

S2.B. Sampling and analytical procedures

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

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the ‘Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants’ contained in 40 CFR Part 136 (or as applicable in 40 CFR subchapters N [Parts 400–471] or 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.

S2.C. Flow measurement, field measurement, and continuous monitoring devices

The Permittee must:

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

2. Install, calibrate, and maintain these devices to ensure the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted industry standard, the manufacturer's recommendation, and approved 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 records.

The Permittee:

- a. Must calibrate continuous pH measurement instruments using a grab sample analyzed in the lab with a pH meter calibrated with standard buffers and analyzed within 15 minutes of sampling.
 - b. Must calibrate continuous chlorine measurement instruments using a grab sample analyzed in the laboratory within 15 minutes of sampling.
4. Use field measurement devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.
 5. Establish a calibration frequency for each device or instrument in the O&M manual that conforms to the frequency recommended by the manufacturer.
 6. Calibrate flow-monitoring devices at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year.
 7. Maintain calibration records for at least three years.

S2.D. Laboratory accreditation

The Permittee must ensure that all monitoring data required by Ecology for permit specified parameters is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of chapter 173-50 WAC, 'Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories'. Flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, and internal process control parameters are exempt from this requirement. The Permittee must obtain accreditation for conductivity and pH if it must receive accreditation or registration for other parameters.

S2.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.
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.

S3.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 Condition 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 the [Secure Access Washington](http://ecyapwq/wqwebportal/) webpage at <http://ecyapwq/wqwebportal/>.

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 **annual** DMRs, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by January 15 for the previous calendar year. The annual sampling period is the calendar year.
4. Enter the “No Discharge” reporting code for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or for 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 < 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 detection level (DL) and the quantitation level (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. 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.
8. 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 the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample from the same monitoring point for the reporting period.
 - c. Zero (for values reported below detection) if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.
9. Report single-sample grouped parameters (for example: priority pollutants, PAHs, pulp and paper chlorophenolics, TTOs) on the WQWebDMR form and include: sample date, concentration detected, detection limit (DL) (as necessary), and laboratory quantitation level (QL) (as necessary).

The Permittee must also submit an electronic copy of the laboratory report as an attachment using WQWebDMR. The contract laboratory reports must also include information on the chain of custody, QA/QC results, and documentation of accreditation for the parameter.

S3.B. Permit Submittals and Schedules

The Permittee must use the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application (unless otherwise specified in the permit) to submit 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 Program, Department of Ecology, Eastern Regional Office, 4601 North Monroe Street, Spokane, Washington 99205-1265.**

S3.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.

S3.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.

S3.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.

S3.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 the following occurrences of noncompliance by telephone, to Ecology at (509) 329-3400:

- Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment.
- Any unanticipated bypass that causes an exceedance of any effluent limit in the permit (See Part S4.B., "Bypass Procedures").

- Any upset that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the permit (See G.15, "Upset").
- Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Section S1.A of this permit.
- 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.

b. 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, above.

The report must contain:

1. A description of the noncompliance and its cause.
2. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times.
3. The estimated time the Permittee expects the noncompliance to continue if not yet corrected.
4. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
5. If the noncompliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works, an estimate of the quantity (in gallons) of untreated overflow.

c. Waiver of written reports

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

d. All other permit violation reporting

The Permittee must report all permit violations, which do not require immediate reporting, when it submits monitoring reports for S3.A ("Reporting"). The reports must contain the information listed in subpart b, 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.

S3.G. Other reporting

a. Spills of Oil or Hazardous Materials

The Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of RCW 90.56.280 and chapter 173-303-145. Instructions for reporting a spill are available on [Ecology's webpage](https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill) at <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill>.

b. 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.

S3.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 interruption of wastewater treatment and degrade effluent quality, during non-critical water quality periods and carry this maintenance out according to the approved O&M manual or as otherwise approved by Ecology.

S4.A. Operations and maintenance (O&M) manual

a. O&M manual submittal and requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Update the O&M Manual that meets the requirements of 173-240-150 WAC and submit it to Ecology for approval **by December 15, 2020**.
2. Submit to Ecology for review and approval substantial changes or updates to the O&M Manual.
3. Keep the approved O&M Manual at the permitted facility.
4. Follow the instructions and procedures of this manual.

b. 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:

1. Emergency procedures for plant shutdown and cleanup in the event of a wastewater system upset or failure.
2. 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.
3. Wastewater system maintenance procedures that contribute to the generation of process wastewater.
4. 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).
5. Wastewater sampling protocols and procedures for compliance with the sampling and reporting requirements in the wastewater discharge permit.
6. Minimum staffing adequate to operate and maintain the treatment processes and carry out compliance monitoring required by the permit.
7. Treatment plant process control monitoring schedule.

S4.B. Bypass procedures

A bypass is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. This permit prohibits all bypasses 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 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 bypasses 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 ten 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 SEPA.
 - A request for modification of water quality standards as provided for 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 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

S5.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.

S5.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, nor allow such leachate to cause violations of the 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 waters.

S5.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 November 15, 2020**.

S5.D. Solid waste control plan content

The solid waste control plan must:

1. Follow Ecology's guidance for preparing a solid waste control plan by using [Ecology's focus sheet](#) for developing a plan for industrial wastewater discharge Permittees on Ecology's webpage at <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/0710024.pdf> and address all solid wastes generated by the Permittee.
2. Include at a minimum a description, source, generation rate, and disposal methods of these solid wastes.
3. Not conflict with local or state solid waste regulations.

S6. Application for permit renewal or modification for facility changes

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit **by November 30, 2023**.

Mail the **original, signed application** to the Water Quality Permit Coordinator, Eastern Regional Office, Department of Ecology, 4601 North Monroe Street, Spokane, Washington 99205.

Send an electronic copy of the application (preferably as a PDF) by email to the Permit Coordinator at stra461@ecy.wa.gov. Scan any attachments to the application and submit them with the application.

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 permitted facility.

S7. Non-routine and unanticipated wastewater

1. 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:
 - a. The proposed discharge location.
 - b. The nature of the activity that will generate the discharge.
 - c. Any alternatives to the discharge, such as reuse, storage, or recycling of the water.
 - d. The total volume of water it expects to discharge.
 - e. The results of the chemical analysis of the water.

- f. The date of proposed discharge.
 - g. The expected rate of discharge discharged, in gallons per minute.
2. The Permittee must analyze the water for all constituents limited for the discharge and report them as required by subpart 1.e 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.
 3. The Permittee must limit the discharge rate, as referenced in subpart 1.g above, so it will not cause erosion of ditches or structural damage to culverts and their entrances or exits.
 4. 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 is 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

S8.A. Spill control plan submittals and requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Submit to Ecology an update to the existing spill control plan **by December 15, 2021**.
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.

S8.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 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.

S9. Stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP)

S9.A. General Requirements

1. Submit to Ecology for review and approval an update to the existing SWPPP **by December 15, 2021.**
2. The SWPPP shall specify the Best Management Practices (BMPs) for stormwater discharges to Outfalls SW-North and SW-South, necessary to:
 - a. Provide all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment (AKART) of stormwater pollution.
 - b. Ensure the discharge does not cause or contribute to a violation of the Water Quality Standards.
 - c. Comply with applicable federal technology-based treatment requirements under 40 CFR 125.3.
3. Proper Selection and Use of Stormwater Management Manuals (SWMM):
BMPs must be consistent with:
 - a. 2019 Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington; or
 - b. Revisions to the Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington, or other stormwater management guidance documents or manuals which provide an equivalent level of pollution prevention, that are approved by Ecology and incorporated into the current Industrial Stormwater General Permit.

For purposes of this section, the documents listed in Appendix 10 of the August 1, 2019 Phase I Municipal Stormwater Permit are hereby incorporated into this permit; or

- c. Documentation in the SWPPP that the BMPs selected are demonstrably equivalent to practices contained in stormwater technical manuals approved by Ecology, including the proper selection, implementation, and maintenance of all applicable and appropriate best management practices for on-site pollution control.

4. Update of the SWPPP

- a. The Permittee must modify the SWPPP if the owner or operator or the applicable local or state regulatory authority determines during inspections or investigations that the SWPPP is, or would be, ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the site.

The Permittee must modify the SWPPP:

- i. As necessary to include additional or modified BMPs designed to correct problems identified.
 - ii. To correct the deficiencies identified in writing from Ecology within 30 days of notice.
- b. The Permittee must modify the SWPPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the facility that significantly changes the nature of pollutants discharged in stormwater from the facility, or significantly increases the quantity of pollutants discharged.

5. Other Pollution Control Plans

The Permittee may incorporate by reference applicable portions of plans prepared for other purposes at their facility. Plans or portions of plans incorporated by reference into a SWPPP become enforceable requirements of this permit and must be available along with the SWPPP. A Pollution Prevention Plan prepared under the Hazardous Waste Reduction Act, Chapter 70.95C RCW, is an example of such a plan.

6. Signatory Requirements

The Permittee must sign and certify all SWPPPs in accordance with General Condition G1, each time it revises or modifies a SWPPP to comply with Condition S9.A.4 (Update of the SWPPP).

S9.B. Specific SWPPP Requirements

The SWPPP must contain a site map, a detailed assessment of the facility, and a detailed description of the BMPs. The Permittee shall identify any parts of the SWPPP which the facility wants to claim as Confidential Business Information.

1. The site map must identify:

- a. The scale or include relative distances between significant structures and drainage systems.
- b. Significant features.

- c. The stormwater drainage and discharge structures and identify, by name, any other party other than the Permittee that owns any stormwater drainage or discharge structures.
 - d. The stormwater drainage areas for each stormwater discharge point off-site (including discharges to ground water) and assign a unique identifying number for each discharge point.
 - e. Each sampling location by unique identifying number.
 - f. Paved areas and buildings.
 - g. Areas of pollutant contact (actual or potential) associated with specific industrial activities.
 - h. If required, surface water locations (including wetlands and drainage ditches).
 - i. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion (in a significant amount).
 - j. Vehicle maintenance areas.
 - k. Lands and waters adjacent to the site that may be helpful in identifying discharge points or drainage routes.
2. The facility assessment must include a description of the facility; an inventory of facility activities and equipment that contribute to or have the potential to contribute any pollutants to stormwater; and, an inventory of materials that contribute to or have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater.
- a. The facility description must describe:
 - i. The industrial activities conducted at the site.
 - ii. Regular business hours and seasonal variations in business hours or industrial activities.
 - iii. The general layout of the facility including buildings and storage of raw materials, and the flow of goods and materials through the facility.
 - b. The inventory of industrial activities must identify all areas associated with industrial activities (see Table 1) that have been or may potentially be sources of pollutants, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - i. Loading and unloading of dry bulk materials or liquids.
 - ii. Outdoor storage of materials or products.
 - iii. Outdoor manufacturing and processing.
 - iv. On-site dust or particulate generating processes.
 - v. On-site waste treatment, storage, or disposal.

- vi. Vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, and/or cleaning (includes washing).
 - vii. Roofs or other surfaces exposed to air emissions from a manufacturing building or a process area.
 - viii. Roofs or other surfaces composed of materials that may be mobilized by stormwater (e.g., galvanized roofs, galvanized fences, etc.).
- c. The inventory of materials must list:
- i. The types of materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to precipitation or runoff and could result in stormwater pollution.
 - ii. A short narrative for each material describing the potential of the pollutant to be present in stormwater discharges. The Permittee must update this narrative when data become available to verify the presence or absence of these pollutants.
 - iii. A narrative description of any potential sources of pollutants from past activities, materials and spills that were previously handled, treated, stored, or disposed of in a manner to allow ongoing exposure to stormwater. Include the method and location of on-site storage or disposal. List significant spills and significant leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants.
3. The SWPPP must identify specific individuals by name or by title within the organization (pollution prevention team) whose responsibilities include: SWPPP development, implementation, maintenance, and modification.
4. Best Management Practices (BMPs)
- a. General BMP Requirements

The Permittee must describe each BMP selected to eliminate or reduce the potential to contaminate stormwater and prevent violations of water quality standards.
 - b. **By December 31, 2022**, the Permittee must include each of the following mandatory BMPs in the SWPPP and implement the BMPs. The Permittee may omit individual BMPs if site conditions render the BMP unnecessary, infeasible, or the Permittee provides alternative and equally effective BMPs, if the Permittee clearly justifies each BMP omission in the SWPPP.
 - i. Operational Source Control BMPs
 - 1) The SWPPP must include the Operational Source Control BMPs listed as “applicable” in Ecology’s SWMMs, or other guidance documents or manuals approved in accordance with S9.A.3.c.

- 2) Good Housekeeping: The SWPPP must include BMPs that define ongoing maintenance and cleanup, as appropriate, of areas which may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges. The SWPPP must include the schedule/frequency for completing each housekeeping task, based upon industrial activity, sampling results and observations made during inspections.

The Permittee must:

- a) Vacuum paved surfaces with a vacuum sweeper (or a sweeper with a vacuum attachment) to remove accumulated pollutants a minimum of once per quarter.
 - b) Identify and control all on-site sources of dust to minimize stormwater contamination from the deposition of dust on areas exposed to precipitation.
 - c) Inspect and maintain air pollution control equipment (bag houses, etc.) monthly to prevent the escape of dust from the system. Immediately remove any accumulated dust at the base of exterior air pollution control units.
 - d) Keep all dumpsters under cover or fit with a lid that must remain closed when not in use.
- 3) Preventive Maintenance: The SWPPP must include BMPs to inspect and maintain the stormwater drainage, source controls, treatment systems (if any), and plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in contamination of stormwater. The SWPPP must include the schedule/frequency for completing each maintenance task.

The Permittee must:

- a) Clean catch basins when the depth of debris reaches 60% of the sump depth. In addition, the Permittee must keep the debris surface at least 6 inches below the outlet pipe.
- b) Inspect all equipment and vehicles during monthly site inspections for leaking fluids such as oil, antifreeze, etc.
Take leaking equipment and vehicles out of service or prevent leaks from spilling on the ground until repaired.
- c) Immediately clean up spills and leaks (e.g., using absorbents, vacuuming, etc.) to prevent the discharge of pollutants.

- 4) Spill Prevention and Emergency Cleanup Plan (SPECP): The SWPPP shall include a SPECP that includes BMPs to prevent spills that can contaminate stormwater. The SPECP shall specify BMPs for material handling procedures, storage requirements, cleanup equipment and procedures, and spill logs, as appropriate. The Permittee shall:
- a) Store all chemical liquids, fluids, and petroleum products, on an impervious surface that is surrounded with a containment berm or dike that is capable of containing 10% of the total enclosed tank volume or 110% of the volume contained in the largest tank, whichever is greater.
 - b) Prevent precipitation from accumulating in containment areas with a roof or equivalent structure or include a plan on how it will manage and dispose of accumulated water if a containment area cover is not practical.
 - c) Locate spill kits within 25 feet of all stationary fueling stations, fuel transfer stations, and mobile fueling units. At a minimum, spill kits shall include:
 - i) Oil absorbents capable of absorbing 15 gallons of fuel.
 - ii) A storm drain plug or cover kit.
 - iii) A non-water containment boom, a minimum of 10 feet in length with a 12 gallon absorbent capacity.
 - iv) A non-metallic shovel.
 - v) Two five-gallon buckets with lids.
 - d) Not lock shut-off fueling nozzles in the open position. Do not “top-off” tanks being refueled.
 - e) Block, plug or cover storm drains that receive runoff from areas where fueling, during fueling.
 - f) Use drip pans or equivalent containment measures during all petroleum transfer operations.
 - g) Locate materials, equipment, and activities so that leaks are contained in existing containment and diversion systems (confine the storage of leaky or leak-prone vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance to protected areas).
 - h) Use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles and equipment or store indoors where feasible. Drain fluids from equipment and vehicles prior to on-site storage or disposal.

- i) Maintain a spill log that includes the following information for chemical and petroleum spills: date, time, amount, location, and reason for spill; date/time clean-up completed, notifications made and staff involved.
- 5) Employee Training: The SWPPP must include BMPs to provide SWPPP training for employees who have duties in areas of industrial activities subject to this permit.

At a minimum, the training plan must include:

- a) The content of the training,
 - i) An overview of what is in the SWPPP.
 - ii) How employees make a difference in complying with the SWPPP and preventing contamination of stormwater.
 - iii) Spill response procedures, good housekeeping, maintenance requirements, and material management practices.
 - b) How the Permittee will conduct training.
 - c) The frequency and schedule of training. The Permittee must train employees annually, at a minimum.
 - d) A log of the dates on which specific employees received training.
- 6) Inspections and Recordkeeping

The SWPPP must include documentation of procedures to ensure compliance with permit requirements for inspections and recordkeeping.

At a minimum, the SWPPP must:

- a) Identify facility personnel who will inspect designated equipment and facility areas as required in Permit Condition S10.
- b) Contain a visual inspection report or check list that includes all items required by Permit Condition S10.C.
- c) Provide a tracking or follow-up procedure to ensure that a report is prepared and any appropriate action taken in response to visual inspections.
- d) Define how the Permittee will comply with signature requirements and records retention identified in Special Condition S9, Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.
- e) Include a certification of compliance with the SWPPP and permit for each inspection using the language in Permit Condition S10.C.1.c.

7) Illicit Discharges

The SWPPP must include measures to identify and eliminate the discharge of process wastewater, domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water, and other illicit discharges, to stormwater sewers, or to surface waters and ground waters of the state.

The Permittee can find BMPs to identify and eliminate illicit discharges in Volume IV of Ecology's SWMM for Western Washington and Chapter 8 of the SWMM for Eastern Washington.

Water from washing vehicles or equipment, steam cleaning and/or pressure washing is considered process wastewater. The Permittee must not allow this process wastewater to comeingle with stormwater or enter storm drains; and must collect in a tank for off-site disposal, or discharge it to a sanitary sewer, with written approval from the local sewage authority.

ii. Structural Source Control BMPs

- 1) The SWPPP must include the Structural Source Control BMPs listed as "applicable" in Ecology's SWMMs, or other guidance documents or manuals approved in accordance with S9.A.3.c.
- 2) The SWPPP must include BMPs to minimize the exposure of manufacturing, processing, and material storage areas (including loading and unloading, storage, disposal, cleaning, maintenance, and fueling operations) to rain, snow, snowmelt, and runoff by either locating these industrial materials and activities inside or protecting them with storm resistant coverings.

Permittees must:

- a) Use grading, berming, or curbing to prevent runoff of contaminated flows and divert run-on away from these areas.
- b) Perform all cleaning operations indoors, under cover, or in bermed areas that prevent stormwater runoff and run-on and also that capture any overspray.
- c) Ensure that all washwater drains to a collection system that directs the washwater to further treatment or storage and not to the stormwater drainage system.

iii. Treatment BMPs

The Permittee must:

- 1) Use Treatment BMPs consistent with the applicable documents referenced in Permit Condition S9.A.3.

- 2) Employ oil/water separators, booms, skimmers or other methods to eliminate or minimize oil and grease contamination of stormwater discharges.
 - 3) Obtain Ecology approval before beginning construction/installation of all treatment BMPs that include the addition of chemicals to provide treatment.
- iv. Stormwater Peak Runoff Rate and Volume Control BMPs
- Facilities with new development or redevelopment must evaluate whether flow control BMPs are necessary to satisfy the state's AKART requirements, and prevent violations of water quality standards.
- If flow control BMPs are required, they must be selected according to Permit Condition S9.A.3.
- v. Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs
- The SWPPP must describe the BMPs necessary to prevent the erosion of soils and other earthen materials (crushed rock/gravel, etc.) and prevent off-site sedimentation and violations of water quality standards. The Permittee must implement and maintain:
- 1) Sediment control BMPs such as detention or retention ponds or traps, vegetated filter strips, bioswales, or other permanent sediment control BMPs to minimize sediment loads in stormwater discharges.
 - 2) Filtration BMPs to remove solids from catch basins, sumps or other stormwater collection and conveyance system components (filter socks, modular canisters, sand filtration, centrifugal separators, etc.).

S10. Stormwater inspections

S10.A. Inspection Frequency and Personnel

1. The Permittee must conduct and document visual inspections of the site each month.
2. The Permittee must ensure that inspections are conducted by **qualified personnel**.

S10.B. Inspection Components

Each inspection must include:

1. Observations made at **stormwater** sampling locations and areas where **stormwater** associated with **industrial activity** is discharged off-site; or discharged to **waters of the state**, or to a **storm sewer** system that drains to **waters of the state**.

2. Observations for the presence of floating materials, visible oil sheen, discoloration, **turbidity**, odor, etc. in the **stormwater** discharge(s).
 3. Observations for the presence of *illicit discharges* such as **domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling water, or process wastewater** (including **leachate**).
 - a. If an **illicit discharge** is discovered, the Permittee must notify **Ecology** within seven days.
 - b. The Permittee must eliminate the **illicit discharge** within 30 days.
4. A verification that the descriptions of potential **pollutant** sources required under this permit is accurate.
5. A verification that the site map in the SWPPP reflects current conditions.
6. An assessment of all BMPs that have been implemented, noting all of the following:
 - a. Effectiveness of BMPs inspected.
 - b. Locations of BMPs that need maintenance.
 - c. Reason maintenance is needed and a schedule for maintenance.
 - d. Locations where additional or different BMPs are needed and the rationale for the additional or different BMPs.

S10.C. Inspection Results

1. The Permittee must record the results of each inspection in an inspection report or checklist and keep the records on-site for **Ecology** review. The Permittee must ensure each inspection report documents the observations, verifications and assessments required in Permit Condition S10.B and includes:
 - a. Time and date of the inspection.
 - b. Locations inspected.
 - c. Statements that, in the judgment of 1) the person conducting the site inspection, and 2) the person described in Condition G2., the site is either in compliance or out of compliance with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and this permit.
 - d. A summary report and a schedule of implementation of the remedial actions that the Permittee plans to take if the site inspection indicates that the site is out of compliance. The remedial actions taken must meet the requirements of the SWPPP and the permit.

- e. Name, title, and signature of the person conducting site inspection, and the following statement: "I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete, to the best of my knowledge and belief."
- f. Certification and signature of the person described in Permit Condition G1.a, first bullet, or a duly authorized representative of the **facility**, in accordance with Permit Condition G1.a., second bullet.

General Conditions

G1. Signatory requirements

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

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

2. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to Ecology.
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position).

3. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph G1.2, above, is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of paragraph G1.2, above, must be submitted to Ecology prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
4. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:

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

G2. Right of inspection and entry

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

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

G3. Permit actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated either at the request of any interested person (including the permittee) or upon Ecology’s initiative. However, the permit may only be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for the reasons specified in 40 CFR 122.62, 122.64 or WAC 173-220-150 according to the procedures of 40 CFR 124.5.

1. The following are causes for terminating this permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:
 - a. Violation of any permit term or condition.

- b. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts.
 - c. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.
 - d. A 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 permit modification or termination.
 - e. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction, or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit.
 - f. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.
 - g. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.
2. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance except when the Permittee requests or agrees:
- a. A material change in the condition of the waters of the state.
 - b. New information not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions.
 - c. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activities which occurred after this permit issuance.
 - d. Promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations having a direct bearing upon permit conditions, or requiring permit revision.
 - e. The Permittee has requested a modification based on other rationale meeting the criteria of 40 CFR Part 122.62.
 - f. Ecology has determined that good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, and the modification will not violate statutory deadlines.
 - g. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program into a municipality's permit.
3. The following are causes for modification or alternatively revocation and reissuance:
- a. When cause exists for termination for reasons listed in 1.a through 1.g of this section, and Ecology determines that modification or revocation and reissuance is appropriate.
 - b. When Ecology has received notification of a proposed transfer of the permit. A permit may also be modified to reflect a transfer after the effective date of an automatic transfer (General Condition G7) but will not be revoked and reissued after the effective date of the transfer except upon the request of the new Permittee.

G4. Reporting planned changes

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

1. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b).
2. A significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged.
3. A significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices. Following such notice, and the submittal of 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 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 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 approved 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.

1. Transfers by Modification
Except as provided in paragraph (2) 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 122.62(b)(2), or a minor modification made under 40 CFR 122.63(d), to identify the new Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.
2. Automatic Transfers
This permit may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee if:

- a. The Permittee notifies Ecology at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date.
- b. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them.
- c. Ecology does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit. A modification under this subparagraph may also be minor modification under 40 CFR 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 resuspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for discharge to state waters.

G10. Duty to provide information

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

G11. Other requirements of 40 CFR

All other requirements of 40 CFR 122.41 and 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 violating 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 of 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 every 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 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, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive 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:

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

In 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 grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

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 dischargers

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

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
 - a. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L).
 - b. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony.
 - c. Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7).
 - d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

2. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
 - a. Five hundred micrograms per liter (500µg/L).

- b. One milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony.
- c. Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR 122.21(g)(7).
- d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR 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 with 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.

CONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM5210-B		2 mg/L
Soluble Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM5210-B ³		2 mg/L
Chemical Oxygen Demand	SM5220-D		10 mg/L
Total Organic Carbon	SM5310-B/C/D		1 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	SM2540-D		5 mg/L

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Total Ammonia (as N)	SM4500-NH3-B and C/D/E/G/H		20
Flow	Calibrated device		
Dissolved Oxygen	SM4500-OC/OG		0.2 mg/L
Temperature (max. 7-day avg.)	Analog recorder or Use micro-recording devices known as thermistors		0.2° C
pH	SM4500-H ⁺ B	N/A	N/A

NONCONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Total Alkalinity	SM2320-B		5 mg/L as CaCO ₃
Chlorine, Total Residual	SM4500 Cl G		50.0
Color	SM2120 B/C/E		10 color units
Fecal Coliform	SM 9221E,9222	N/A	Specified in method - sample aliquot dependent
Fluoride (16984-48-8)	SM4500-F E	25	100
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen (as N)	SM4500-NO ₃ -E/F/H		100
Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N)	SM4500-N _{org} B/C and SM4500NH ₃ -B/C/D/EF/G/H		300
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (as P)	SM4500- PE/PF	3	10
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	SM 4500 PB followed by SM4500-PE/PF	3	10
Oil and Grease (HEM)	1664 A or B	1,400	5,000
Salinity	SM2520-B		3 practical salinity units or scale (PSU or PSS)
Settleable Solids	SM2540 -F		100
Sulfate (as mg/L SO ₄)	SM4110-B		200
Sulfide (as mg/L S)	SM4500-S ² F/D/E/G		200
Sulfite (as mg/L SO ₃)	SM4500-SO ₃ B		2000

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Total Coliform	SM 9221B, 9222B, 9223B	N/A	Specified in method - sample aliquot dependent
Total Dissolved Solids	SM2540 C		20 mg/L
Total Hardness	SM2340B		200 as CaCO ₃
Aluminum, Total (7429-90-5)	200.8	2.0	10
Barium Total (7440-39-3)	200.8	0.5	2.0
BTEX (benzene +toluene + ethylbenzene + m,o,p xylenes)	EPA SW 846 8021/8260	1	2
Boron Total (7440-42-8)	200.8	2.0	10.0
Cobalt, Total (7440-48-4)	200.8	0.05	0.25
Iron, Total (7439-89-6)	200.7	12.5	50
Magnesium, Total (7439-95-4)	200.7	10	50
Molybdenum, Total (7439-98-7)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Manganese, Total (7439-96-5)	200.8	0.1	0.5
NWTPH Dx ⁴	Ecology NWTPH Dx	250	250
NWTPH Gx ⁵	Ecology NWTPH Gx	250	250
Tin, Total (7440-31-5)	200.8	0.3	1.5
Titanium, Total (7440-32-6)	200.8	0.5	2.5

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
METALS, CYANIDE & TOTAL PHENOLS			
Antimony, Total (7440-36-0)	200.8	0.3	1.0
Arsenic, Total (7440-38-2)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Beryllium, Total (7440-41-7)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Cadmium, Total (7440-43-9)	200.8	0.05	0.25
Chromium (hex) dissolved (18540-29-9)	SM3500-Cr EC	0.3	1.2

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Chromium, Total (7440-47-3)	200.8	0.2	1.0
Copper, Total (7440-50-8)	200.8	0.4	2.0
Lead, Total (7439-92-1)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Mercury, Total (7439-97-6)	1631E	0.0002	0.0005
Nickel, Total (7440-02-0)	200.8	0.1	0.5
Selenium, Total (7782-49-2)	200.8	1.0	1.0
Silver, Total (7440-22-4)	200.8	0.04	0.2
Thallium, Total (7440-28-0)	200.8	0.09	0.36
Zinc, Total (7440-66-6)	200.8	0.5	2.5
Cyanide, Total (57-12-5)	335.4	5	10
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	SM4500-CN I	5	10
Cyanide, Free Amenable to Chlorination (Available Cyanide)	SM4500-CN G	5	10
Phenols, Total	EPA 420.1		50

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
ACID COMPOUNDS			
2-Chlorophenol (95-57-8)	625	1.0	2.0
2,4-Dichlorophenol (120-83-2)	625	0.5	1.0
2,4-Dimethylphenol (105-67-9)	625	0.5	1.0
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (534-52-1) (2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol)	625/1625B	1.0	2.0
2,4 dinitrophenol (51-28-5)	625	1.0	2.0
2-Nitrophenol (88-75-5)	625	0.5	1.0
4-nitrophenol (100-02-7)	625	0.5	1.0
Parachlorometa cresol (59-50-7) (4-chloro-3-methylphenol)	625	1.0	2.0

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
Pentachlorophenol (87-86-5)	625	0.5	1.0
Phenol (108-95-2)	625	2.0	4.0
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (88-06-2)	625	2.0	4.0

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (continued)

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS			
Acrolein (107-02-8)	624	5	10
Acrylonitrile (107-13-1)	624	1.0	2.0
Benzene (71-43-2)	624	1.0	2.0
Bromoform (75-25-2)	624	1.0	2.0
Carbon tetrachloride (56-23-5)	624/601 or SM6230B	1.0	2.0
Chlorobenzene (108-90-7)	624	1.0	2.0
Chloroethane (75-00-3)	624/601	1.0	2.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether (110-75-8)	624	1.0	2.0
Chloroform (67-66-3)	624 or SM6210B	1.0	2.0
Dibromochloromethane (124-48-1)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (95-50-1)	624	1.9	7.6
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (541-73-1)	624	1.9	7.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (106-46-7)	624	4.4	17.6
Dichlorobromomethane (75-27-4)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane (75-34-3)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Dichloroethane (107-06-2)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethylene (75-35-4)	624	1.0	2.0

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS			
1,2-Dichloropropane (78-87-5)	624	1.0	2.0
1,3-dichloropropene (mixed isomers) (1,2- dichloropropylene) (542- 75-6) ⁶	624	1.0	2.0
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	624	1.0	2.0
Methyl bromide (74-83-9) (Bromomethane)	624/601	5.0	10.0
Methyl chloride (74-87-3) (Chloromethane)	624	1.0	2.0
Methylene chloride (75-09- 2)	624	5.0	10.0
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (79-34-5)	624	1.9	2.0
Tetrachloroethylene (127- 18-4)	624	1.0	2.0
Toluene (108-88-3)	624	1.0	2.0
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (156-60-5) (Ethylene dichloride)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (71- 55-6)	624	1.0	2.0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (79- 00-5)	624	1.0	2.0
Trichloroethylene (79-01- 6)	624	1.0	2.0
Vinyl chloride (75-01-4)	624/SM6200B	1.0	2.0

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (continued)

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)			
Acenaphthene (83-32-9)	625	0.2	0.4
Acenaphthylene (208-96-8)	625	0.3	0.6
Anthracene (120-12-7)	625	0.3	0.6

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)			
Benzidine (92-87-5)	625	12	24
Benzyl butyl phthalate (85-68-7)	625	0.3	0.6
Benzo(<i>a</i>)anthracene (56-55-3)	625	0.3	0.6
Benzo(<i>b</i>)fluoranthene (3,4-benzofluoranthene) (205-99-2) ⁷	610/625	0.8	1.6
Benzo(<i>j</i>)fluoranthene (205-82-3) ⁷	625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(<i>k</i>)fluoranthene (11,12-benzofluoranthene) (207-08-9) ⁷	610/625	0.8	1.6
Benzo(<i>r,s,t</i>)pentaphene (189-55-9)	625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(<i>a</i>)pyrene (50-32-8)	610/625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(<i>ghi</i>)Perylene (191-24-2)	610/625	0.5	1.0
Bis(2- <i>chloroethoxy</i>)methane (111-91-1)	625	5.3	21.2
Bis(2- <i>chloroethyl</i>)ether (111-44-4)	611/625	0.3	1.0
Bis(2- <i>chloroisopropyl</i>)ether (39638-32-9)	625	0.3	0.6
Bis(2- <i>ethylhexyl</i>)phthalate (117-81-7)	625	0.1	0.5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether (101-55-3)	625	0.2	0.4
2-Chloronaphthalene (91-58-7)	625	0.3	0.6
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether (7005-72-3)	625	0.3	0.5
Chrysene (218-01-9)	610/625	0.3	0.6
Dibenzo (<i>a,h</i>)acridine (226-36-8)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo (<i>a,j</i>)acridine (224-42-0)	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(<i>a-h</i>)anthracene	625	0.8	1.6

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)			
(53-70-3)(1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)			
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 (91-94-1)	605/625	0.5	1.0
Diethyl phthalate (84-66-2)	625	1.9	7.6
Dimethyl phthalate (131-11-3)	625	1.6	6.4
Di-n-butyl phthalate (84-74-2)	625	0.5	1.0
2,4-dinitrotoluene (121-14-2)	609/625	0.2	0.4
2,6-dinitrotoluene (606-20-2)	609/625	0.2	0.4

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (continued)

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)			
Di-n-octyl phthalate (117-84-0)	625	0.3	0.6
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (<i>as Azobenzene</i>) (122-66-7)	1625B	5.0	20
Fluoranthene (206-44-0)	625	0.3	0.6
Fluorene (86-73-7)	625	0.3	0.6
Hexachlorobenzene (118-74-1)	612/625	0.3	0.6
Hexachlorobutadiene (87-68-3)	625	0.5	1.0
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (77-47-4)	1625B/625	0.5	1.0

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)			
Hexachloroethane (67-72-1)	625	0.5	1.0
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene (193-39-5)	610/625	0.5	1.0
Isophorone (78-59-1)	625	0.5	1.0
3-Methyl cholanthrene (56-49-5)	625	2.0	8.0
Naphthalene (91-20-3)	625	0.3	0.6
Nitrobenzene (98-95-3)	625	0.5	1.0
N-Nitrosodimethylamine (62-75-9)	607/625	2.0	4.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine (621-64-7)	607/625	0.5	1.0
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (86-30-6)	625	0.5	1.0
Perylene (198-55-0)	625	1.9	7.6
Phenanthrene (85-01-8)	625	0.3	0.6
Pyrene (129-00-0)	625	0.3	0.6
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (120-82-1)	625	0.3	0.6

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
DIOXIN			
2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (176-40-16) (2,3,7,8 TCDD)	1613B	1.3 pg/L	5 pg/L

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (continued)

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
PESTICIDES/PCBs			
Aldrin (309-00-2)	608	0.025	0.05
alpha-BHC (319-84-6)	608	0.025	0.05
beta-BHC (319-85-7)	608	0.025	0.05

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified
PESTICIDES/PCBs			
gamma-BHC (58-89-9)	608	0.025	0.05
delta-BHC (319-86-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Chlordane (57-74-9) ⁸	608	0.025	0.05
4,4'-DDT (50-29-3)	608	0.025	0.05
4,4'-DDE (72-55-9)	608	0.025	0.05 ¹⁰
4,4' DDD (72-54-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Dieldrin (60-57-1)	608	0.025	0.05
alpha-Endosulfan (959-98-8)	608	0.025	0.05
beta-Endosulfan (33213-65-9)	608	0.025	0.05
Endosulfan Sulfate (1031-07-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Endrin (72-20-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Endrin Aldehyde (7421-93-4)	608	0.025	0.05
Heptachlor (76-44-8)	608	0.025	0.05
Heptachlor Epoxide (1024-57-3)	608	0.025	0.05
PCB-1242 (53469-21-9) ⁹	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1254 (11097-69-1)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1221 (11104-28-2)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1232 (11141-16-5)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1248 (12672-29-6)	608	0.25	0.5
PCB-1260 (11096-82-5)	608	0.13	0.5
PCB-1016 (12674-11-2) ⁹	608	0.13	0.5
Toxaphene (8001-35-2)	608	0.24	0.5

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 $(1, 2, \text{ or } 5) \times 10^n$, 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).
 - 1.
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 um (prep all filters by filtering 250 ml of laboratory grade deionized water through the filter and discard). Then, analyze sample as per method 5210-B.
 - 2.
4. NWTPH Dx - Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Diesel Extended Range – see <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf>
 - 3.
5. NWTPH Gx - Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Gasoline Extended Range – see <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf>
6. 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).
7. Total Benzofluoranthenes - Because Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(j)fluoranthene and Benzo(k)fluoranthene co-elute you may report these three isomers as total benzofluoranthenes.
8. 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 0.025/0.050.
9. PCB 1016 & PCB 1242 – You may report these two PCB compounds as one parameter called PCB 1016/1242.