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**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. WA0039021**

State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Southwest Regional Office
P.O. Box 47775
Olympia, WA 98504-7775

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

Troutlodge, Inc.
PO Box 1290
Sumner, WA 98390

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

<u>Facility Location:</u> TroutCo Clear Creek Hatchery 4008 Pioneer Way East Tacoma, WA 98443	<u>Treatment Type:</u> Settling/Abatement Ponds
<u>Industry Type:</u> SIC 0273: Animal Aquaculture SIC 0921: Fish Hatcheries and Preserves	<u>Discharge Locations:</u> Outfall 001 – Clear Creek 47.21861° N, 122.3725° W

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

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DEFINITIONS

Bypass means the intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of a treatment facility.

Composite Sample shall mean a flow-proportioned mixture of not less than six discrete aliquots. Each aliquot shall be a grab sample of not less than 100 milliliters (ml) and shall be collected and stored in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of **Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater**.

Department means Department of Ecology.

Director means the Director of the Department of Ecology or his/her authorized representative.

Epizootic means the occurrence of a specific disease which can be detected in 50 percent of the mortality or moribund individual fish in an affected container or within an affected population, and which results in an average daily mortality of at least one-half of one percent of the affected individual fish for five or more days in any 30-day period.

40 CFR means Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The Code of Federal Regulations is the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the federal government.

gpd means gallons per day.

Grab sample means an individual discrete water sample.

Lined pond means asphalt, concrete, plastic membrane or similarly lined ponds. Ponds lined with gravel or soil are considered unlined.

Instantaneous maximum means the maximum allowable concentration of a pollutant determined from the analysis of any discrete or composite sample collected, independent of the flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

MGD means million gallons per day.

mg/L means milligrams per liter ("Net mg/L" means mg/L in hatchery effluent minus mg/L in hatchery influent).

ml/L means milliliters per liter ("Net ml/L" means ml/L in hatchery effluent minus ml/L in hatchery influent).

Monthly average shall be calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Offline settling basin shall mean those pond cleaning waste treatment systems which have a hydraulic detention time of 24 hours and a designed removal efficiency of 85 percent for total suspended solids and 90 percent for settleable solids.

Production means net gain in weight of fish at the facility.

Rearing ponds or raceways means ponds, raceways, circular ponds, or any other method used to keep fin-fish captive for culture purposes at an upland fin-fish rearing facility.

Rearing vessel means all rearing ponds, raceways, and fish hauling tanks.

Representative sample means multiple outfalls with similar waste streams can be sampled and combined into one sample for one analysis. The sample volume from each outfall shall be apportioned according to the volume of flow at the time of sampling. These apportioned samples can then be combined into one representative sample for analysis.

Settleable solids means those solids in surface waters or wastewaters which are measured volumetrically in accordance with procedures prescribed in the most recent edition of **Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater**.

Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes 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 or losses in production.

Substantially deviates means a production change of greater than 20 percent.

Surface waters includes lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and water courses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington. For the purposes of this permit, surface waters do not include hatchery ponds, raceways, pollution abatement ponds, and wetlands constructed solely for wastewater treatment.

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based, permit effluent limitations 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.

Note – an upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for non-compliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of the following paragraph are met:

A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall 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 facilities were being properly operated at the time of the upset; 3) the Permittee submitted notice of the upset, as required; and 4) the Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under this permit.

In any enforcement proceeding the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

Waters of the State include those waters defined as “waters of the United States in 40 CFR 122.2 within the geographic boundaries of Washington State and “waters of the State” as defined in Chapter RCW 90.48 which include lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface water and water courses including wetlands within the jurisdiction of the State of Washington.

Water quality standards means the water quality standards for groundwaters of the state of Washington (Chapter 173-200 WAC), the water quality standards for surface waters of the state of Washington (Chapter 173-201A WAC), and the sediment management standards of the state of Washington (Chapter 173-204 WAC).

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	Monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Quarterly	April 30, 2020
S3.F	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S4.B	Facility Sampling Plan	1/permit cycle	April 30, 2020
S4.D	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	
S5.C	Disease Control Chemical Use Report	Annually	January 31 2021
S6.C	Solid Waste Control Plan	1/permit cycle	April 30, 2020
S6.C	Modification to Solid Waste Plan	As necessary	
S6.C	Confirmation Review/Update to Solid Waste Plan	1/permit cycle	April 30, 2023
S7	Spill Control Plan	1/permit cycle	April 30, 2020
S8	Pollution Prevention Plan	1/permit cycle	April 30, 2020
S10	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	April 30, 2023
G1	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	
G4	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	
G5	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	
G7	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	
G10	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	
G21	Compliance Schedules	As necessary	

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. DISCHARGE LIMITS

A. Process Wastewater Discharges

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

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

Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge wastewater associated with rearing ponds and raceways, incubation, and the offline settling basin at Outfall 001 subject to complying with the following limits:

Parameter	Average Monthly ^a	Maximum Daily ^b
REARING POND OR RACEWAY EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS (OUTFALL 001)		
Total 5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand Discharged (lbs/day) ^c	N/A	273.4
Total Ammonia discharged (lbs/day) ^c	N/A	38.8
Settleable Solids at each Outfall (net mL/L)	0.1	N/A
Total Suspended Solids at each Outfall (net mg/L)	5.0	15.0
pH at each Outfall (s.u.)	At all times between 6.0 and 9.0.	
OFFLINE SETTLING BASIN EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS (COMPLIANCE SAMPLING POINT [CSP] #002)		
Settleable Solids (mL/L)	N/A	1.0
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	N/A	100
Total 5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand Discharged (lbs/day) ^c	N/A	273.4
Total Ammonia discharged (lbs/day) ^c	N/A	38.8
pH at each Outfall (s.u.)	At all times between 6.0 and 9.0.	
REARING POND OR RACEWAY DRAWDOWN EFFLUENT FOR FISH RELEASE LIMITATIONS (CSP #003)		
Settleable Solids (mL/L)	N/A	1.0
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	N/A	100

Total 5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand Discharged (lbs/day) ^c	N/A	273.4
Total Ammonia discharged (lbs/day) ^c	N/A	38.8
pH at each Outfall (s.u.)	At all times between 6.0 and 9.0.	
a	Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured.	
b	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. This does not apply to pH or temperature.	
c	The 5-Day Biochemical Oxygen Demand and ammonia maximum daily limit is effective only during May through October as per the Puyallup River D.O. TMDL.	

B. Prohibitions

The discharge of any pollutant not specifically authorized by this permit in concentrations that cause or contribute to an exceedance of receiving water quality standards established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act or Chapter 173-201A WAC, or groundwater standards (Chapter 173-200 WAC) constitutes a violation of this permit and the Clean Water Act.

The Permittee must not discharge to waters of the state from the hatchery complex:

1. Any total residual chlorine into the receiving water. This prohibition complies with the zero wasteload allocation allotted to this facility in the **Puyallup River Total Maximum Daily Load for Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Ammonia, and Residual Chlorine Study** (June 1993, as revised).
2. Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) unless the Permittee received prior written approval from the Director of the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).
3. Solids, including sludge and grit that accumulate in raceways or ponds, in off-line settling basins, or in other components of the production facility in excess of the applicable limits in this permit.
4. Hazardous substances, unless authorized by this permit.
5. Visible foam or floating, suspended or submerged matter, including fish mortalities, kill spawning, processing wastes, and leachate from these materials, in amounts causing, or contributing to a nuisance or objectionable condition in the receiving water or that may impair designated beneficial uses in the receiving water. This does not apply to approved nutrient enhancement efforts.

6. Disease control chemicals and drugs except those approved by the Food and Drug Administration and/or the EPA for hatchery use or approved as an Investigational New Animal Drug (INAD) (see S5.B).
7. Toxic substances, including drugs, pesticides or other chemicals in toxic amounts that will impair designated uses or violate water quality standards of the receiving water.

S2. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Schedule

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

Parameter	Units	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
(1) Rearing Pond or Raceway Effluent (Outfall #001)			
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) (May through October only)	mg/L lbs/day	1/month	Grab ¹ . Calculated ² .
Total Ammonia (NH ₃) (May through October only)	mg/L lbs/day	1/month	Grab ¹ . Calculated ² .
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1/week	Grab ² .
Net Settleable Solids	net ml/L	1/week	Calculated ³ .
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	1/month	Composite ⁴ .
pH ⁵ .	s.u.	1/month	Grab ¹ .
(2) Offline Settling Basin Effluent (Compliance Sampling Point [CSP] #002) ⁶.			
Flow	gpd	1/week	Daily Total
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1/month	Grab ¹ .
TSS	mg/L	1/month	Grab ¹ .
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) (May through October only)	mg/L lbs/day	1/month	Grab ¹ . Calculated ² .
Total Ammonia (NH ₃) (May through October only)	mg/L lbs/day	1/month	Grab ¹ . Calculated ² .
pH ⁵ .	s.u.	1/month	Grab ¹ .
(3) Rearing Pond or Raceway Drawdown Effluent for Fish Release (CSP #003) ⁷.			
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1/month	Grab ¹ .
TSS	mg/L	1/month	Grab ¹ .

Parameter		Units	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅) (May through October only)		mg/L lbs/day	1/month	Grab ¹ . Calculated ² .
Total Ammonia (NH ₃) (May through October only)		mg/L lbs/day	1/month	Grab ¹ . Calculated ² .
pH ⁵ .		s.u.	1/month	Grab ¹ .
(4) Influent (CSP #004) ⁸.				
Total Pumped and Gravity Flow		MGD	2/month	Daily Total
Settleable Solids		ml/L	1/week	Grab ¹ .
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)		mg/L	1/month	Composite ⁴ .
pH ⁵ .		s.u.	1/month	Grab ¹ .
(5) Production (CSP #005) ⁹.				
Type of Fish			1/month	
Pounds of Fish		lbs	1/month	Estimated
Pounds of Feed Used		lbs	1/month	Estimated
1.	Grab means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period.			
2.	The BOD ₅ and NH ₃ effluent concentrations (in the units of mg/L) shall be multiplied by the effluent flow (in the units of MGD) and multiplied by 8.341 (conversion factor) to calculate the effluent loading to Clear Creek (in the units of lbs/day). Both effluent concentrations and loadings of BOD ₅ and NH ₃ to Clarks Creek shall be reported on the monthly Discharge Monitoring Report Forms.			
3.	Net Settleable Solids and net TSS is calculated by subtracting the influent concentration from the effluent concentration.			
4.	The total suspended solids influent sample shall be a flow proportional composite sample of all influent water sources. Total suspended solids effluent samples shall be a combination of at least six representative grab samples collected throughout the normal working day. At least one sample shall be collected while the fish are being fed and another during rearing pond or raceway cleaning. Equal volumes of each of the six grab samples shall be combined and shall constitute the total suspended solids composite sample. The solids contained in each of the six grab samples must be re-suspended prior to compositing a sample.			
5.	The Permittee must report the instantaneous maximum and minimum pH monthly. Do not average pH values.			
6.	If the offline settling basin discharges less frequently than required in this permit, the sampling and testing frequency for flow and settleable solids shall be the offline settling basin discharge frequency. Testing of the offline settling basin discharge is unnecessary if the basin does not discharge during a reporting period. In such instances, "no discharge" should be reported on the DMRs.			

Parameter	Units	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
<p>Offline settling basin effluent samples shall be collected during the last quarter of a rearing pond or raceway cleaning event (for batch type settling basins, a representative sample of the effluent shall be taken at the time of discharge).</p> <p>Offline settling basin discharges must be monitored 12 months out of the year if there is a discharge, regardless of pounds of fish on station.</p>			
7.			<p>Rearing pond drawdown for fish release sample(s) shall be collected during the last quarter of each drawdown for release event. A composite sample representing the last quarter of each rearing pond or raceway involved in a continuous drawdown event may replace multiple grab samples from each rearing pond or raceway if the drawdown event involves more than one rearing pond or raceway.</p>
8.			<p>Influent and effluent grab samples are to be taken on the same day. Effluent samples shall be taken during rearing pond or raceway cleaning, or if the frequency of rearing pond or raceway cleaning is less than twice per week, settleable solids samples must be collected immediately following fish feeding. If the Permittee did not collect or analyze an influent sample, it must assume an influent sample concentration of zero.</p>
9.			<p>Type of fish and pounds of fish must be recorded for each type of fish held at the facility.</p>

B. Sampling and Analytical Procedures

The Permittee must collect effluent samples to comply with the monitoring and testing requirements established in this permit from the effluent stream prior to discharge into the receiving waters. The Permittee must collect influent samples at the point where the water enters the facility or settling pond. 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.

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. Select and use appropriate flow measurement devices consistent with accepted aquaculture practice.

3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Use field measurement devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.
6. Establish a calibration frequency for each device or instrument in the O&M manual that conforms to the frequency recommended by the manufacturer.
7. Calibrate flow-monitoring devices at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year.
8. Maintain calibration records for at least three years.

D. Laboratory Accreditation

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

S3. REPORTING AND RECORDING REQUIREMENTS

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

A. Discharge Monitoring Reports

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

1. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on the electronic discharge monitoring report (DMR) form provided by Ecology within the Water Quality Permitting Portal. Include data for each of the parameters tabulated in Special 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: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/permits/paris/webdmr.html>

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 at a quarterly frequency. Quarterly submittal periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The Permittee must submit the DMRs for the months that comprise the quarter. Quarterly submittals are **due on the 30th day of the month following the end of the quarter.**
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. The Permittee must 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.

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 Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Southwest Regional Office
P.O. Box 47775
Olympia, WA 98504-7775

C. Records Retention

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of three years. Such information must include all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. The Permittee must extend this period of retention during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by Ecology.

D. Recording of Results

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

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

E. Additional Monitoring by the Permittee

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

F. Reporting Permit Violations

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

1. Immediately take action to stop, contain, and cleanup unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem.
2. If applicable, immediately repeat sampling and analysis. Submit the results of any repeat sampling to Ecology within 30 days of sampling.

a. Immediate Reporting

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

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

Southwest Regional Office	360-407-6300
Department of Health, Drinking	800-521-0323 (business hours)
Water Program	877-481-4901 (after business hours)

b. Twenty-Four-Hour Reporting

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

- i. Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under immediate reporting requirements.
- ii. Any unanticipated bypass that causes an exceedance of any effluent limit in the permit (See Part S4.D., "Bypass Procedures").
- iii. Any upset that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the permit (See G.15, "Upset").
- iv. Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Section S1.A of this permit.
- v. Any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limit in the permit. This requirement does not include

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

c. Report within Five Days

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

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

d. Waiver of Written Reports

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

e. All other Permit Violation Reporting

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

G. Other Reporting

1. Spills of Oil or Hazardous Materials

The Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of RCW 90.56.280 and chapter 173-303-145. You can obtain further instructions at the following website: <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill>.

2. Failure to Submit Relevant Or Correct Facts

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

H. Maintaining a Copy of this Permit

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

S4. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

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

The Permittee must schedule any facility maintenance, which might require interruption of wastewater treatment and degrade effluent quality, during non-critical water quality periods and carry this maintenance out according to a Plan approved by Ecology.

A. General Operating Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Properly handle and dispose of sand, silt, mud, solids, filter backwash, debris, or other pollutants deposited or removed in the course of treatment or control of water supply and wastewaters in a manner so as to prevent such materials or leachate from entering waters of the State, including groundwater.
2. Not discharge untreated cleaning wastes (for example, obtained from a vacuum or standpipe bottom drain system) to waters of the State (including groundwater) without prior treatment.
3. Not sweep or intentionally discharge accumulated solids from raceways or ponds to waters of the State without prior treatment.
4. Not remove dam boards, or other practices, in raceways or ponds that allow accumulated solids to discharge to waters of the State.
5. Clean rearing ponds and raceways within one week prior to drawdown for fish release, where practical.
6. Implement all aspects of the Pollution Prevention Plan required in Special Condition S8, during all phases of operation of the facility.

7. Dispose of fish mortalities, egg taking, or processing wastes in a manner so as to prevent such materials, including leachate, from entering the waters of the State.
8. Conduct phased reductions of the amount of water discharged prior to complete shutdown, if supplied with groundwater and discharging to surface receiving waters.
9. Prevent the discharge of floating solids to surface waters to the extent possible.
10. Ensure proper storage, containment, and disposal of drugs, pesticides, and feed to prevent such materials from entering waters of the State.
11. Dispose of excess/unused disinfectants in a way that does not allow them to enter waters of the State.
12. Treat any water used in the rearing and holding units or hauling trucks that is disinfected with chlorine or other chemicals before it is discharged to waters of the State.

B. Facility Sampling Plan

Each Permittee must update their site-specific Sampling Plan. The plan must describe:

1. All discharge points (outfalls) to surface water or land.
2. The ponds or raceways that contribute to each discharge point.
3. How the Permittee measures or calculates flow at each outfall.
4. How the Permittee will compound a flow proportional composite sample from the individual grab samples, if it plans to combine grab samples from different outfalls into a composite sample.
5. The source(s) of water for the influent and the receiving water(s).

The Permittee must keep a copy of the facility sampling plan on site and available to staff and Ecology upon request.

The Permittee must submit the Facility Sampling Plan update to Ecology **by April 30, 2020**. The Permittee may combine the plan with the Solid Waste Control Plan (S7) and the Pollution Prevention Plan (S9) but must enter them into the electronic submittal portal separately.

C. Production Changes

1. The Permittee must notify Ecology of any proposed significant production increase (20% or greater) or changes in the nature of the discharge which substantially deviates from the information submitted in the permit application.
2. If the pounds of fish on hand for a facility drops below 20,000 pounds and the monthly pounds of food fed for a month is less than 5,000 pounds, the Permittee

must continue monitoring and submitting DMRs to Ecology. Raceway and rearing pond (S2.A) discharge sampling may be suspended 30 days after all fish are released from those structures. The Permittee must still submit DMR forms with “no fish” noted in the comment section and may use the reporting code “M”, (monitoring is conditional and not required for this monitoring period) on the DMR form. Sampling must resume when fish are reintroduced to the raceway or pond unless #3 below applies.

Nothing in this section relieves the Permittees of the testing requirements of Offline Settling Basin Discharges, or Rearing Pond or Raceway Drawdown for Fish Release Discharges (S2.A). Monitoring is still required for BOD₅, NH₃, TSS, and Flow for all Outfalls and influent as specified in S2.A. Production must still be reported as specified in S2A.

3. If the Permittee anticipates production below 20,000 pounds or if production falls below the 20,000 pounds of fish for a complete, consecutive 12 month period, the Permittee may contact Ecology and file a request to suspend sampling. The Permittee must still submit signed quarterly DMR forms, with the comment section filled out to indicate extended production below 20,000 pounds. The Permittee may use the overall DMR reporting code “M”, (monitoring is conditional and not required for this monitoring period) on the DMR form to cover all outfalls in this situation.

This holds true only for facilities that are below the permitting thresholds for the full calendar year. This section may not apply for discharges to waterbodies listed on the 303(d) list for a parameter known to be present in the hatchery discharge. Sampling suspensions do not apply to any discharges from the Offline Settling Basin (S2.A). Monitoring is still required for BOD₅, NH₃, TSS, and Flow for all Outfalls and influent as specified in S2.A. Production must still be reported as specified in S2A.

D. 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.D.1, or is approved by Ecology as an anticipated bypass following the procedures in S4.D.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.

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.D.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. DISEASE CONTROL CHEMICALS

A. Operational Log

1. The Permittee must keep records on all **disease control chemicals** used at the facility. All variances from the disease control chemical use procedures contained in the facility Pollution Prevention Plan must be noted. These records must include the:
 - a. Person responsible for the administration of the disease control chemical if different from the individual identified in the facility Pollution Prevention Plan.
 - b. Date of application of the disease control chemical used. For disease chemicals that are used on a routine basis, the frequency of application may be recorded in place of each individual application date.
 - c. Trade name of the disease control chemical used.
 - d. Pond or raceway treatment concentration of the active ingredient, duration of treatment, and amount in gallons or pounds of chemical.
 - e. Estimated concentration of the active ingredient in the hatchery or rearing facility effluent at the point of discharge to the receiving waters.

- f. Reason for use and method of application.
 - g. Quantity, type (trade name), method of disposal, and location of any disposed spent chemical dip solutions.
- 2. The Permittee must keep records of the average loading in pounds of fish and the total amount of food fed in pounds for each calendar month at the facility. The Permittee must provide a copy of loading and feeding records to Ecology upon request.
 - 3. The Permittee must use the information contained in the operational log to complete the disease control chemical use reporting requirements.

B. Disease Control Chemicals

Unless approved by Ecology, the Permittee may only use disease control chemicals and drugs approved for hatchery use by the United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) or the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Permittees may use USFDA approved Investigational New Animal Drugs (INADs) provided it meets the conditions detailed in a facility's INAD permit application and it reports the use on the Disease Control Chemical Use Form required in Section S3.B.

Permittees must use disease control chemicals in conformance with product label instructions or approved INAD protocols, or use a licensed veterinarian to administer the disease control chemical. Permittees must document the disposal of all spent chemical bath, drip and dip treatment solutions in the Chemical Operational Log in accordance with the provisions of S5.A.1. The Permittee must record amount used, estimated concentration, detention time, type of treatment (bath, flush, dip), facility flow, and receiving water (Appendix C).

1. Non-Emergency Extra-Label Drug and Chemical Use

Ecology recognizes that there are many situations where the extra-label use of disease control chemicals could occur with little or no reasonable potential to impact water quality. If administered by or under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian, Permittees may use:

- a. Disease control chemicals or drugs through injection, by the use of a drip, dip, or as an additive to feed.
- b. Any drugs classified by USFDA as a low priority aquaculture drug (Appendix B).

2. Emergency Drug and Chemical Use

Ecology recognizes that an emergency epizootic disease may require the use of a drug or chemical not approved by either the USFDA or the USEPA, and not in conformance with S5.B.1, above.

The use of disease control chemicals not otherwise approved by Ecology is approved for the treatment of an emergency epizootic disease provided:

- a. A licensed veterinarian administers or directly supervises the administration of the drug or disease control chemical.
- b. The Permittee notifies Ecology 24 hours prior to administering the drug or disease-control chemical in writing or by facsimile.

3. Formalin Use

When formalin is used in the hatchery and discharged to the receiving water, the Permittee must follow all label directions and calculate the final concentration of the formalin in the final discharge. The Permittee must record amount used, estimated concentration, detention time, type of treatment (bath, flush, dip), facility flow, and receiving water. This information must be entered into the Operational Log.

C. Disease Control Chemical Use Report

The Permittee shall report the use of any disease control chemicals on a form supplied by Ecology (Appendix C). The Disease Control Chemical Use Report shall be submitted on an annually, unless Ecology requests this information on a more frequent basis. Each annual report, covering the previous year, shall be post-marked by the 31st day of January. The first report is due **by January 31, 2021**.

S6. SOLID WASTES

A. Solid Waste Handling

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

B. Leachate

The Permittee must not allow leachate from its solid waste material to enter state waters without providing all known, available, and reasonable methods of treatment, 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.

C. Solid Waste Control Plan

The Permittee must:

1. Submit a Solid Waste Control Plan to Ecology **by April 30, 2020**.
2. Submit to Ecology any proposed revision or modification of the solid waste control plan for review and approval at least 30 days prior to implementation.
3. Comply with the plan and any modifications.
4. Keep a copy of the Solid Waste Control Plan on-site.

5. Ensure that all hatchery personnel follow it.
6. Submit a copy of the plan, any revision or modification to Ecology and the local Health Department (if applicable).
7. Submit an confirmation review or update of the solid waste control plan **by April 30, 2023**.

The Solid Waste Control Plan must:

1. Follow Ecology's guidance for preparing a solid waste control plan (<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/0710024.html>) 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.
4. Address management of sands, silts, and other debris collected from facility source waters.
5. Address accumulated settled solids in rearing ponds and settling ponds.
6. Account for fish mortalities due to a fish kill involving more than five percent of the fish in any raceway or pond, or due to kill spawning operations.
7. Describe management of blood from kill spawning or harvesting operations.
8. Address floating debris removed from ponds and raceways.
9. Account for any fish mortalities under normal hatchery operations.

D. Carcass Placement

Any nutrient enhancement or carcass placement activities must be done in accordance with Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Salmonid Disease Control Policy of the Fisheries Co-Managers of WA State and in accordance with current Ecology policy and guidance for carcass placement/nutrient enhancement.

S7. SPILL CONTROL PLAN

A. Spill Control Plan Submittals and Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Submit to Ecology a Spill Control Plan for the prevention, containment, and control of spills or unplanned releases of pollutants **by April 30, 2020**.
2. Review the plan at least annually and update the spill plan as needed.
3. Send changes to the plan to Ecology.

4. Follow the plan and any supplements throughout the term of the permit.

B. Spill Control Plan Components

The spill control plan must include the following:

1. A list of all oil and petroleum products and other materials used and/or stored on-site, which when spilled, or otherwise released into the environment, designate as 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.

S8. POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

The Permittee must prepare or update the site-specific Pollution Prevention Plan and submit it to Ecology **by April 30, 2020**. This plan must address operating, spill prevention, spill response, and stormwater discharge practices that will prevent or minimize the release of pollutants from the facility to the waters of the state.

The Permittee must review the effectiveness of the Pollution Prevention Plan at least annually, and following any facility changes and revise the plan as needed. Any proposed revision or modification of the Pollution Prevention Plan must be submitted to Ecology within 30 days of plan revision. The Permittee must comply with the plan and any plan modifications. The Permittee must operate the facility in accordance with this plan along with any subsequent amendments or revisions.

The Permittee must maintain a copy of the most current version of the Pollution Prevention Plan at the facility and ensure that its operations staff for the facility are familiar with the plan and adequately trained in the specific procedures that it requires.

The Permittee must address the following in the Plan.

1. How it will conduct fish feeding to minimize the discharge of unconsumed food.
2. The frequency of pond and raceway cleaning and what procedures it will use to determine when cleaning is necessary to prevent accumulated solids from being discharged.

3. How it will perform pond and raceway cleaning to reduce the disturbance and subsequent discharge of settled solids during cleaning events.
4. How it will carry out fish grading, harvesting, and other activities within ponds or raceways to minimize the disturbance and subsequent discharge of accumulated solids.
5. How it will prevent the discharge of accumulated solids during the fish release if it release fishes for enhancement purposes.
6. How it uses disease control chemicals within the facility to ensure that the amounts and frequency of application are the minimum necessary for effective disease treatment and control. The Permittee must minimize the concentration of disease control chemicals in the facility's discharge to the maximum extent practicable.
7. Practices for the storage and, if necessary, disposal of disease control chemicals.
8. Procedures to prevent or respond to spills and unplanned discharges of oil and hazardous materials. These procedures must address the following:
 - a. A description of the reporting system to alert responsible facility management and appropriate legal authorities.
 - b. A description of facilities (including an overall facility site plan) which prevent, control, or treat spills and unplanned discharges and compliance schedule to install any necessary facilities in accordance with the approved plan.
 - c. A list of all hazardous materials used, processed, or stored at the facility that may spill directly or indirectly into state waters.
9. Procedures to identify and prevent existing and potential sources of stormwater pollution.
10. Best Management Practices to reduce the temperature discharges to the receiving water. This includes consideration of covers or awnings over the Pollution Abatement ponds or settling ponds. The Permittee must evaluate all hatchery related discharges and evaluate methods to reduce the temperature in the discharge.
11. Ongoing PCB reduction activities, including requirements of S6 as it relates to food, construction, operational and equipment purchases, including paint and caulk.

The Permittee may combine the plan with the Facility Sampling Plan (S4.B) and the Solid Waste Management Plan (S7). However, the Permittee must enter each plan separately into the Water Quality Permitting portal.

S9. APPLICATION FOR PERMIT RENEWAL OR MODIFICATION FOR FACILITY CHANGES

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

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.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

A. All applications submitted to Ecology must be signed and certified.

1. In the case of corporations, by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means:

- A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation, or
- The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing 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.

2. In the case of a partnership, by a general partner.

3. In the case of sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.

4. 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.

B. All reports required by this permit and other information requested by Ecology must be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to Ecology.
2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the position of plant manager, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

- C. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under paragraph B.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 B.2, above, must be submitted to Ecology prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- D. Certification. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:

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

G2. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY

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

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

G3. PERMIT ACTIONS

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

- A. The following are causes for terminating this permit during its term, or for denying a permit renewal application:
 - 1. Violation of any permit term or condition.
 - 2. Obtaining a permit by misrepresentation or failure to disclose all relevant facts.

3. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.
 4. 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.
 5. 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.
 6. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.
 7. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.
- B. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance except when the Permittee requests or agrees:
1. A material change in the condition of the waters of the state.
 2. New information not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions.
 3. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activities which occurred after this permit issuance.
 4. Promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations having a direct bearing upon permit conditions, or requiring permit revision.
 5. The Permittee has requested a modification based on other rationale meeting the criteria of 40 CFR Part 122.62.
 6. Ecology has determined that good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, and the modification will not violate statutory deadlines.
 7. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program into a municipality's permit.
- C. The following are causes for modification or alternatively revocation and reissuance:
1. 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.
 2. 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 one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the proposed changes, give notice to Ecology of planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, production increases, or process modification which will result in:

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

A. Transfers by Modification

Except as provided in paragraph (B) below, this permit may be transferred by the Permittee to a new owner or operator only if this permit has been modified or revoked and reissued under 40 CFR 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.

B. Automatic Transfers

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

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

2. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them.
3. Ecology does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee 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:

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

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

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.

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

CONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS

Pollutant	CAS Number (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
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Soluble		SM5210-B ³		2 mg/L
Fecal Coliform		SM 9221E,9222	N/A	Specified in method - sample aliquot dependent
Oil and Grease (HEM) (Hexane Extractable Material)		1664 A or B	1,400	5,000
pH		SM4500-H ⁺ B	N/A	N/A
Total Suspended Solids		SM2540-D		5 mg/L

NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
Alkalinity, Total		SM2320-B		5 mg/L as CaCO ₃
Aluminum, Total	7429-90-5	200.8	2.0	10
Ammonia, Total (as N)		SM4500-NH ₃ -B and C/D/E/G/H		20
Barium Total	7440-39-3	200.8	0.5	2.0
BTEX (benzene +toluene + ethylbenzene + m,o,p xylenes)		EPA SW 846 8021/8260	1	2
Boron, Total	7440-42-8	200.8	2.0	10.0
Chemical Oxygen Demand		SM5220-D		10 mg/L
Chloride		SM4500-Cl B/C/D/E and SM4110 B		Sample and limit dependent
Chlorine, Total Residual		SM4500 Cl G		50.0
Cobalt, Total	7440-48-4	200.8	0.05	0.25
Color		SM2120 B/C/E		10 color units
Dissolved oxygen		SM4500-OC/OG		0.2 mg/L
E.coli		SM 9221B, 9221F, 9223B	N/A	Specified in method - sample aliquot dependent

NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
Enterococci		SM 9230B, 9230C, 9230D	N/A	Specified in method - sample aliquot dependent
Flow		Calibrated device		
Fluoride	16984-48-8	SM4500-F E	25	100
Hardness, Total		SM2340B		200 as CaCO ₃
Iron, Total	7439-89-6	200.7	12.5	50
Magnesium, Total	7439-95-4	200.7	10	50
Manganese, Total	7439-96-5	200.8	0.1	0.5
Molybdenum, Total	7439-98-7	200.8	0.1	0.5
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
NWTPH Dx ⁴		Ecology NWTPH Dx	250	250
NWTPH Gx ⁵		Ecology NWTPH Gx	250	250
Phosphorus, Total (as P)		SM 4500 PB followed by SM4500-PE/PF	3	10
Salinity		SM2520-B		3 practical salinity units or scale (PSU or PSS)
Settleable Solids		SM2540 -F		Sample and limit dependent
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus (as P)		SM4500-P E/F/G	3	10
Sulfate (as mg/L SO ₄)		SM4110-B		0.2 mg/L
Sulfide (as mg/L S)		SM4500-S ² F/D/E/G		0.2 mg/L
Sulfite (as mg/L SO ₃)		SM4500-SO ₃ B		2 mg/L
Temperature (max. 7-day avg.)		Analog recorder or Use micro-recording devices known as thermistors		0.2° C
Tin, Total	7440-31-5	200.8	0.3	1.5
Titanium, Total	7440-32-6	200.8	0.5	2.5

NONCONVENTIONAL POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	CAS Number (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 Organic Carbon		SM5310-B/C/D		1 mg/L
Total dissolved solids		SM2540 C		20 mg/L

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	PP #	CAS Number (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	114	7440-36-0	200.8	0.3	1.0
Arsenic, Total	115	7440-38-2	200.8	0.1	0.5
Beryllium, Total	117	7440-41-7	200.8	0.1	0.5
Cadmium, Total	118	7440-43-9	200.8	0.05	0.25
Chromium (hex) dissolved	119	18540-29-9	SM3500-Cr C	0.3	1.2
Chromium, Total	119	7440-47-3	200.8	0.2	1.0
Copper, Total	120	7440-50-8	200.8	0.4	2.0
Lead, Total	122	7439-92-1	200.8	0.1	0.5
Mercury, Total	123	7439-97-6	1631E	0.0002	0.0005
Nickel, Total	124	7440-02-0	200.8	0.1	0.5
Selenium, Total	125	7782-49-2	200.8	1.0	1.0
Silver, Total	126	7440-22-4	200.8	0.04	0.2
Thallium, Total	127	7440-28-0	200.8	0.09	0.36
Zinc, Total	128	7440-66-6	200.8	0.5	2.5
Cyanide, Total	121	57-12-5	335.4	5	10
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	121		SM4500-CN I	5	10
Cyanide, Free Amenable to Chlorination (Available Cyanide)	121		SM4500-CN G	5	10
Phenols, Total	65		EPA 420.1		50
ACID COMPOUNDS					
2-Chlorophenol	24	95-57-8	625.1	3.3	9.9
2,4-Dichlorophenol	31	120-83-2	625.1	2.7	8.1
2,4-Dimethylphenol	34	105-67-9	625.1	2.7	8.1

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (2-methyl-4,6,-dinitrophenol)	60	534-52-1	625.1/1625B	24	72
2,4 dinitrophenol	59	51-28-5	625.1	42	126
2-Nitrophenol	57	88-75-5	625.1	3.6	10.8
4-Nitrophenol	58	100-02-7	625.1	2.4	7.2
Parachlorometa cresol (4-chloro-3-methylphenol)	22	59-50-7	625.1	3.0	9.0
Pentachlorophenol	64	87-86-5	625.1	3.6	10.8
Phenol	65	108-95-2	625.1	1.5	4.5
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	21	88-06-2	625.1	2.7	8.1
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS					
Acrolein	2	107-02-8	624	5	10
Acrylonitrile	3	107-13-1	624	1.0	2.0
Benzene	4	71-43-2	624.1	4.4	13.2
Bromoform	47	75-25-2	624.1	4.7	14.1
Carbon tetrachloride	6	56-23-5	624.1/601 or SM6230B	2.8	8.4
Chlorobenzene	7	108-90-7	624.1	6.0	18.0
Chloroethane	16	75-00-3	624/601	1.0	2.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	19	110-75-8	624	1.0	2.0
Chloroform	23	67-66-3	624.1 or SM6210B	1.6	4.8
Dibromochloromethane (chlordibromomethane)	51	124-48-1	624.1	3.1	9.3
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	25	95-50-1	624	1.9	7.6
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	26	541-73-1	624	1.9	7.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	27	106-46-7	624	4.4	17.6
Dichlorobromomethane	48	75-27-4	624.1	2.2	6.6
1,1-Dichloroethane	13	75-34-3	624.1	4.7	14.1
1,2-Dichloroethane	10	107-06-2	624.1	2.8	8.4
1,1-Dichloroethylene	29	75-35-4	624.1	2.8	8.4
1,2-Dichloropropane	32	78-87-5	624.1	6.0	18.0
1,3-dichloropropene (mixed isomers) (1,2-dichloropropylene) ⁶	33	542-75-6	624.1	5.0	15.0
Ethylbenzene	38	100-41-4	624.1	7.2	21.6

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	46	74-83-9	624/601	5.0	10.0
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	45	74-87-3	624	1.0	2.0
Methylene chloride	44	75-09-2	624.1	2.8	8.4
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	15	79-34-5	624.1	6.9	20.7
Tetrachloroethylene	85	127-18-4	624.1	4.1	12.3
Toluene	86	108-88-3	624.1	6.0	18.0
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (Ethylene dichloride)	30	156-60-5	624.1	1.6	4.8
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	11	71-55-6	624.1	3.8	11.4
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	14	79-00-5	624.1	5.0	15.0
Trichloroethylene	87	79-01-6	624.1	1.9	5.7
Vinyl chloride	88	75-01-4	624/SM6200B	1.0	2.0
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS (compounds in bold are Ecology PBTs)					
Acenaphthene	1	83-32-9	625.1	1.9	5.7
Acenaphthylene	77	208-96-8	625.1	3.5	10.5
Anthracene	78	120-12-7	625.1	1.9	5.7
Benzidine	5	92-87-5	625.1	44	132
Benzyl butyl phthalate	67	85-68-7	625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(a)anthracene	72	56-55-3	625.1	7.8	23.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (3,4-benzofluoranthene) ⁷	74	205-99-2	610/625.1	4.8	14.4
Benzo(j)fluoranthene ⁷		205-82-3	625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (11,12-benzofluoranthene) ⁷	75	207-08-9	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene		189-55-9	625	1.3	5.0
Benzo(a)pyrene	73	50-32-8	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(ghi)Perylene	79	191-24-2	610/625.1	4.1	12.3
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	43	111-91-1	625.1	5.3	15.9
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	18	111-44-4	611/625.1	5.7	17.1

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)Ether (Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether) ¹⁰	42	108-60-1	625.1	5.7	17.1
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	66	117-81-7	625.1	2.5	7.5
4-Bromophenylphenyl ether	41	101-55-3	625.1	1.9	5.7
2-Chloronaphthalene	20	91-58-7	625.1	1.9	5.7
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	40	7005-72-3	625.1	4.2	12.6
Chrysene	76	218-01-9	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Dibenzo (a,h)acridine		226-36-8	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo (a,j)acridine		224-42-0	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a-h)anthracene (1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene)	82	53-70-3	625.1	2.5	7.5
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene		192-65-4	610M/625M	2.5	10.0
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene		189-64-0	625M	2.5	10.0
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	28	91-94-1	605/625.1	16.5	49.5
Diethyl phthalate	70	84-66-2	625.1	1.9	5.7
Dimethyl phthalate	71	131-11-3	625.1	1.6	4.8
Di-n-butyl phthalate	68	84-74-2	625.1	2.5	7.5
2,4-dinitrotoluene	35	121-14-2	609/625.1	5.7	17.1
2,6-dinitrotoluene	36	606-20-2	609/625.1	1.9	5.7
Di-n-octyl phthalate	69	117-84-0	625.1	2.5	7.5
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene)	37	122-66-7	1625B	5.0	20
Fluoranthene	39	206-44-0	625.1	2.2	6.6
Fluorene	80	86-73-7	625.1	1.9	5.7
Hexachlorobenzene	9	118-74-1	612/625.1	1.9	5.7
Hexachlorobutadiene	52	87-68-3	625.1	0.9	2.7
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	53	77-47-4	1625B/625	2.0	4.0
Hexachloroethane	12	67-72-1	625.1	1.6	4.8

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	83	193-39-5	610/625.1	3.7	11.1
Isophorone	54	78-59-1	625.1	2.2	6.6
3-Methylcholanthrene		56-49-5	625	2.0	8.0
Naphthalene	55	91-20-3	625.1	1.6	4.8
Nitrobenzene	56	98-95-3	625.1	1.9	5.7
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	61	62-75-9	607/625	2.0	4.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	63	621-64-7	607/625	0.5	1.0
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	62	86-30-6	625	1.0	2.0
Perylene		198-55-0	625	1.9	7.6
Phenanthrene	81	85-01-8	625.1	5.4	16.2
Pyrene	84	129-00-0	625.1	1.9	5.7
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	8	120-82-1	625.1	1.9	5.7
DIOXIN					
2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (2,3,7,8 TCDD)	129	1746-01-6	1613B	1.3 pg/L	5 pg/L
PESTICIDES/PCBs					
Aldrin	89	309-00-2	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
alpha-BHC	102	319-84-6	608.3	3.0 ng/L	9.0 ng/L
beta-BHC	103	319-85-7	608.3	6.0 ng/L	18 ng/L
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	104	58-89-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
delta-BHC	105	319-86-8	608.3	9.0 ng/L	27 ng/L
Chlordane ⁸	91	57-74-9	608.3	14 ng/L	42 ng/L
4,4'-DDT	92	50-29-3	608.3	12 ng/L	36 ng/L
4,4'-DDE	93	72-55-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
4,4' DDD	94	72-54-8	608.3	11ng/L	33 ng/L
Dieldrin	90	60-57-1	608.3	2.0 ng/L	6.0 ng/L
alpha-Endosulfan	95	959-98-8	608.3	14 ng/L	42 ng/L
beta-Endosulfan	96	33213-65-9	608.3	4.0 ng/L	12 ng/L
Endosulfan Sulfate	97	1031-07-8	608.3	66 ng/L	198 ng/L
Endrin	98	72-20-8	608.3	6.0 ng/L	18 ng/L
Endrin Aldehyde	99	7421-93-4	608.3	23 ng/L	70 ng/L
Heptachlor	100	76-44-8	608.3	3.0 ng/L	9.0 ng/L

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

Pollutant & CAS No. (if available)	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection (DL)¹ µg/L unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L unless specified
Heptachlor Epoxide	101	1024-57-3	608.3	83 ng/L	249 ng/L
PCB-1242 ⁹	106	53469-21-9	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1254	107	11097-69-1	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1221	108	11104-28-2	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1232	109	11141-16-5	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1248	110	12672-29-6	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1260	111	11096-82-5	608.3	0.065	0.195
PCB-1016 ⁹	112	12674-11-2	608.3	0.065	0.195
Toxaphene	113	8001-35-2	608.3	240 ng/L	720 ng/L

1. Detection level (DL) or detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be measured and reported with a 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero as determined by the procedure given in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.
2. Quantitation Level (QL) also known as Minimum Level of Quantitation (ML) – The lowest level at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point for the analyte. It is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard, assuming that the lab has used all method-specified sample weights, volumes, and cleanup procedures. The QL is calculated by multiplying the MDL by 3.18 and rounding the result to the number nearest to (1, 2, or 5) x 10ⁿ, where n is an integer. (64 FR 30417).
ALSO GIVEN AS:
The smallest detectable concentration of analyte greater than the Detection Limit (DL) where the accuracy (precision & bias) achieves the objectives of the intended purpose. (Report of the Federal Advisory Committee on Detection and Quantitation Approaches and Uses in Clean Water Act Programs Submitted to the US Environmental Protection Agency December 2007).
3. Soluble Biochemical Oxygen Demand method note: First, filter the sample through a Millipore Nylon filter (or equivalent) - pore size of 0.45-0.50 µm (prep all filters by filtering 250 ml of laboratory grade deionized water through the filter and discard). Then, analyze sample as per method 5210-B.
4. NWTPH Dx - Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Diesel Extended Range – see <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf>
5. NWTPH Gx - Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Gasoline Extended Range – see <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf>
6. 1, 3-dichloropropylene (mixed isomers) You may report this parameter as two separate parameters: cis-1, 3-dichloropropene (10061-01-5) and trans-1, 3-dichloropropene (10061-02-6).
7. Total Benzo(a)fluoranthenes - Because Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(j)fluoranthene and Benzo(k)fluoranthene co-elute you may report these three isomers as total benzo(a)fluoranthenes.

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 14/42 ng/L.
9. PCB 1016 & PCB 1242 – You may report these two PCB compounds as one parameter called PCB 1016/1242.
10. Bis(2-Chloro-1-Methylethyl) Ether – This compound was previously listed as Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether (39638-32-9)

APPENDIX B--AQUACULTURE DRUGS

LOW REGULATORY PRIORITY AQUACULTURE DRUGS

The following compounds have undergone review by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) and have been determined to be new animal drugs of low regulatory priority (LRP). At production aquaculture facilities, it is illegal to use any drug that is not approved unless it is being used under the strict conditions of an INAD exemption or an extra-label prescription issued by a licensed veterinarian.

ACETIC ACID - 1000 to 2000 ppm dip for 1 to 10 minutes as a parasiticide for fish.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE - Used to increase water calcium concentration to ensure proper egg hardening. Dosages used would be those necessary to raise calcium concentration to 10-20 ppm CaCO_3 .
- Up to 150 ppm indefinitely to increase the hardness of water for holding and transporting fish in order to enable fish to maintain osmotic balance.

CALCIUM OXIDE - Used as an external protozoicide for fingerlings to adult fish at a concentration of 2000 mg/L for 5 seconds.

CARBON DIOXIDE GAS - For anesthetic purposes in cold, cool, and warm water fish.

FULLER'S EARTH - Used to reduce the adhesiveness of fish eggs to improve hatchability.

GARLIC (Whole Form) - Used for control of helminth and sea lice infestations of marine salmonids at all life stages.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE - Used at 250-500 mg/L to control fungi on all species and life stages of fish, including eggs (35% solution).

MAGNESIUM SULFATE - Used to treat external parasitic infections in fish at all life stages. Used in all freshwater species. Fish are immersed in a 30,000 mg MgSO_4 /L and 7000 mg NaCl /L solutions for 5 to 10 minutes.

ONION (Whole Form) - Used to treat external crustacean parasites, and to deter sea lice from infesting external surface of salmonids at all life stages.

PAPAIN - Use of a 0.2% solution in removing the gelatinous matrix of fish egg masses in order to improve hatchability and decrease the incidence of disease.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE - Used as an aid in osmoregulation; relieves stress and prevents shock. Dosages used would be those necessary to increase chloride ion concentration to 10-2000 mg/L.

POVIDONE IODINE - 100 ppm solution for 10 minutes as an egg surface disinfectant during and after water hardening.

SODIUM BICARBONATE - 142 to 642 ppm for 5 minutes as a means of introducing carbon dioxide into the water to anesthetize fish.

SODIUM CHLORIDE - 0.5% to 1.0% solution for an indefinite period as an osmoregulatory aid for the relief of stress and prevention of shock; and 3% solution for 10 to 30 minutes as a parasiticide.

SODIUM SULFITE - 15% solution for 5 to 8 minutes to treat eggs in order to improve their hatchability.

THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE - Used to prevent or treat thiamine deficiency in salmonids. Eggs are immersed in an aqueous solution of up to 100 ppm for up to four hours during water hardening. Sac fry are immersed in an aqueous solution of up to 1,000 ppm for up to one hour.

UREA and TANNIC ACID - Used to denature the adhesive component of fish eggs at concentrations of 15g urea and 20g NaCl/5 liters of water for approximately 6 minutes, followed by a separate solution of 0.75 g tannic acid/5 liters of water for an additional 6 minutes. These amounts will treat approximately 400,000 eggs.

DRUGS UNDER “DEFERRED REGULATORY STATUS”

COPPER SULFATE - Target pathogens: external parasites, bacteria and fungi, Immersion. Treatment dose varies, duration 1 hour.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE - Used for external parasites, bacteria and fungi. Method of treatment is Immersion: standing-bath or flow-through treatment. Dosage: 1-10 mg/L, treatment duration 1 hour.

The following is a list of drugs currently approved by CVM for use on/in aquatic species:

- Florenfenicol
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Chorionic Gonadotropin
- Formalin
- Sulfadimethazine and Ormetoprim
- Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride
- Oxytetracycline Dihydrate
- Tricaine Methanesulfonate

For a list of INADS, see: <http://www.fws.gov/fisheries/aadap/INADS.html>

APPENDIX C--CHEMICAL OPERATIONAL LOG

General Upland Fin-fish Hatching and Rearing NPDES Chemical Operational Log. Records of Disease Control Chemicals Used

Keep records on station for at least five years

YEAR _____

Facility:

NPDES Permit Number:

[illegible]

Notes:

Adopted from WDFW Chemical Operational Log - C. Mains

2007 Chemical log form.xls