

Issuance Date: October 12, 2021
Effective Date: November 1, 2021
Expiration Date: October 31, 2026

State Waste Discharge Permit Number ST0007316

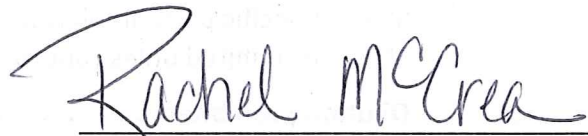
State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
Northwest Regional Office
PO Box 330316
Shoreline, WA 98133-9716

In compliance with the provisions of the
State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington, as amended,

Artisan Finishing Systems, Inc.
14219 Smokey Point Blvd, Building #6
Marysville, WA 98271

is authorized to discharge wastewater in accordance with the special and general conditions which follow.

Facility Location: 14219 Smokey Point Blvd, Building #6 Marysville, WA 98271	SIC Code: 3471 NAICS Code: 332813 Industry Type: Metal Finishing
POTW Receiving Discharge: City of Marysville Wastewater Treatment Plant NPDES Permit No. WA0022497	Categorical Industrial User (40 CFR 433)



Rachel McCrea
Water Quality Section Manager
Northwest Regional Office
Washington State Department of Ecology

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Summary of Permit Report Submittals

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

Table 1: Summary of Permit Report Submittals

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	December 28, 2021
S3.A	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Semiannual	July 28, 2022
S3.F	Reporting Permit Violations	As necessary	
S4.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual Submittal	1/permit cycle	November 1, 2022
S4.B	Reporting Bypasses	As necessary	
S8.A	Slug Discharge Control Plan Update or Certification	1/permit cycle	February 1, 2022
S9.A	Toxic Organic Management Plan Submittal	As necessary	
S9.B	TTO Certification Statement	<i>If applicable, with Semiannual DMRs</i>	
S10.	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	September 1, 2026
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	

Special Conditions

S1. Discharge limits

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit must comply with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a concentration in excess of, that authorized by this permit violates the terms and conditions of this permit.

A discharge of a pollutant in excess of local limits set by the City of Marysville (Marysville) violates the terms and conditions of this permit.

Beginning on the effective date, the Permittee is authorized to discharge the following wastewater to the Marysville sewer system subject to the limits in Table 2:

- Pretreated rinse tank wastewater

Table 2: Effluent Limits: Outfall 001

Effluent Limits: Outfall 001 Latitude 48.1257 Longitude -122.1779		
Parameter	Maximum Daily ^a	Monthly Average ^b
Flow (gpd)	7,000	N/A
Cadmium, total ^c (mg/L)	0.11	0.07
Chromium, total (mg/L)	1.47	1.47
Copper, total (mg/L)	0.5	0.5
Lead, total (mg/L)	0.52	0.43
Nickel, total (mg/L)	1.48	1.48
Silver, total (mg/L)	0.43	0.24
Zinc, total (mg/L)	1.67	1.48
Cyanide, total (mg/L)	1.20	0.65
Total toxic organics ^d (mg/L)	2.13	N/A

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
pH (standard units)	5.5	10.0

a	Maximum daily effluent limit means the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge means the maximum 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
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	pollutant discharged over the day. For other units of measurement, the daily discharge is the average measurement of the pollutant over the day. This does not apply to pH.	
b	Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured.	
c	The term "total" following the name of the metal indicates the total form of the metal as opposed to the dissolved form of the metal.	
d	Total toxic organics (TTO) [40 CFR 433.11(e)] means the sum of the concentrations for each of the following toxic organic compounds which is found in the discharge at a concentration greater than ten (10) micrograms per liter. The TTO list in 40 CFR 433.11(e) has been modified for this facility in accordance with 40 CFR 433.12(a).	
	Acenaphthene Acrolein Acrylonitrile Benzene Benzidine Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane) Chlorobenzene 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene Hexachlorobenzene 1,2,-Dichloroethane 1,1,1-Trichloroethane Hexachloroethane 1,1-Dichloroethane 1,1,2-Trichloroethane 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane Chloroethane Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether (mixed) 2-Chloronaphthalene 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol Parachlorometa cresol Chloroform (trichloromethane) 2-Chlorophenol 1,2-Dichlorobenzene 1,3-Dichlorobenzene 1,4-Dichlorobenzene 3,3-Dichlorobenzidine 1,1-Dichloroethylene 1,2-Trans-dichloroethylene 2,4-Dichlorophenol 1,2-Dichloropropane 1,3-Dichloropropylene (1,3-dichloropropene) 2,4-Dimethylphenol 2,4-Dinitrotoluene 2,6-Dinitrotoluene 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine Ethylbenzene Fluoranthene 4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether Bis (2-chloroethoxy) methane	Fluoranthene 4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether Bis (2-chloroisopropyl) ether Methylene chloride (dichloromethane) Methyl chloride (chloromethane) Methyl bromide (bromomethane) Bromoform (tribromomethane) Dichlorobromomethane Chlorodibromomethane Hexachlorobutadiene Hexachlorocyclopentadiene Isophorone Naphthalene Nitrobenzene Naphthalene Nitrobenzene 2-Nitrophenol 4-Nitrophenol 2,4-Dinitrophenol 4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol N-nitrosodimethylamine N-nitrosodiphenylamine N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine Pentachlorophenol Phenol Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate Butyl benzyl phthalate Di-n-butyl phthalate Di-n-octyl phthalate Diethyl phthalate Dimethyl phthalate 1,2-Benzanthracene(benzo(a)anthracene) Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-benzopyrene) 3,4-Benzofluoranthene (benzo(b)fluoranthene) 11,12-Benzofluoranthene (benzo(k)fluoranthene) Chrysene Acenaphthylene Anthracene 1,12-Benzoperylene (benzo(ghi)perylene) Fluorene Phenanthrene

1,2-Dichloropropane 1,2-Dichloropropylene (1,3-dichloropropene) 2,4-Dimethylphenol 2,4-Dinitrotoluene 2,6-Dinitrotoluene 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine Ethylbenzene	1,2,5,6-Dibenzanthracene (dibenzo(a,h)anthracene) Indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene (2,3-o-phenylene pyrene) Pyrene Tetrachloroethylene Toluene Trichloroethylene Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)
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S2. Monitoring requirements

S2.A. Monitoring requirements

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

Table 3: Monitoring requirements

Parameter	Units	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	gallons/day (gpd)	Continuous ^a	Metered ^b
Cadmium, total ^c	mg/L	2/year ^d	24-hour composite ^e
Chromium, total ^f	mg/L	2/year	24-hour composite
Copper, total	mg/L	2/year	24-hour composite
Lead, total	mg/L	2/year	24-hour composite
Nickel, total	mg/L	2/year	24-hour composite
Silver, total	mg/L	2/year	24-hour composite
Zinc, total	mg/L	2/year	24-hour composite
Cyanide, total	mg/L	2/year	24-hour composite
Total Toxic Organics (TTOs) ⁱ	mg/L	2/year	Grab ^g
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	2/year	24-hour composite
pH ^h	standard units	Continuous	Continuous recorder

a	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 a minimum of once per hour when continuous monitoring is not possible.
b	The Permittee is authorized to estimate the daily effluent flow from the continuously recorded incoming potable water meter.

c	The term “total” following the name of the metal indicates the total form of the metal as opposed to the dissolved form of the metal.
d	The term “2/year” means two samples collected each calendar year. One sample must be collected between January and June of each year, and one sample must be collected between July and December of each year.
e	24-hour composite means a series of individual samples collected over a 24-hour period into a single container, and analyzed as one sample. The permittee may install an autosampler to collect a 24-hour composite. Alternatively, the permittee is authorized to collect, at a minimum, four grab samples and combine the grab samples into one container for a composite. If this method is chosen, the permittee must attempt to collect the four samples spaced out evenly in a 24-hour discharge period.
f	The Permittee must collect the chromium composite sample when discharging wastewater containing pretreated chromium-bearing rinse water.
g	Grab means an individual sample collected over a 15-minute, or less, period.
h	The Permittee must report the instantaneous maximum and minimum pH monthly. Do not average pH values.
i	<p>Total toxic organics (TTO) [40 CFR 433.11(e)] means the sum of the concentrations for each of the following toxic organic compounds which is found in the discharge at a concentration greater than ten (10) micrograms per liter. The TTO list in 40 CFR 433.11(e) has been modified for this facility in accordance with 40 CFR 433.12(a). The specific toxic organic compounds which are required to be monitored are listed in the footnotes of Table 2.</p> <p>In lieu of sampling, the Permittee may elect to prepare and submit a toxic organic management plan. If Ecology approves the toxic organic management plan, the Permittee must submit a TTO certification statement once each six months in lieu of monitoring. See permit condition S12 for more information on developing the toxic organic management plan and the TTO certification statement language.</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 water and wastewater monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the following rules and documents unless otherwise specified in this permit or approved in writing by Ecology.

- Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants contained in 40 CFR Part 136
- Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (APHA)

S2.C. Flow measurement and continuous monitoring devices

The Permittee must:

1. Select and use appropriate flow 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 the Permittee 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.
4. Calibrate flow-monitoring devices at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year.
 5. 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.

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 (WebDMR) 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](https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance) go to <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance>.

2. The “No Discharge” reporting code (C-code) can be entered for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or for a specific parameter if the Permittee did not discharge wastewater during a given monitoring period.
3. 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 Appendix A, report the actual QL and DL in the comments or in the location provided.
4. Report the test method used for analysis in the comments if the laboratory used an alternative method not specified in Appendix A and as allowed in the permit Special Condition S2.B.
5. 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 agency-required detection value and the agency-required quantitation value.
 - 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.
6. 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).
7. 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.
8. Ensure that DMRs are electronically submitted no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit.
9. Submit DMRs for parameters with the monitoring frequencies specified in S2 at the reporting schedule identified below. The Permittee must:

- a. Submit **monthly** DMRs by the 28th day of the following month. The first monthly DMR is due on December 28, 2021 for the monitoring conducted in November.
- b. Submit **semiannual (2/year) DMRs** by July 28th and January 28th of each year. Semiannual sampling periods are January through June, and July through December. The first semiannual monitoring period begins on January 1, 2022 through June 30, 2022. Results must be reported in the first semiannual DMR due on July 28, 2022.

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 Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Northwest Regional Office
PO Box 330316
Shoreline, WA 98133-9716

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 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 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 report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment immediately to the Department of Ecology's Regional Office 24-hr. number and the Marysville Public Works Department listed below. In addition, the Permittee must notify the Marysville WWTP of any noncompliance, including bypasses, slug discharges, or effluent limit exceedances that may impact the WWTP at the number listed below.

Northwest Regional Office (206) 594-0000
Marysville Public Works Dept. (360) 363-8100

b. Twenty-four-hour reporting

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

The Permittee must report:

1. Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under immediate reporting requirements.
2. Any unanticipated bypass that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the permit (See Part S4.B., "Bypass Procedures").
3. Any upset that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the permit. 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.

4. Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Section S1.A of this permit.
5. 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:

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.

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 ("Reporting"). The reports must contain the information listed in subpart c, above. Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or the resulting liability for failure to comply.

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. You can obtain further instructions at the [Report a spill of oil or hazardous materials website](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.

S3.I. Dangerous waste discharge notification

The Permittee must notify the publicly owned treatment works (POTW) and Ecology in writing of the intent to discharge into the POTW any substance designated as a dangerous waste in accordance with the provisions of WAC 173-303-070. It must make this notification at least 90 days prior to the date that it proposes to initiate the discharge. The Permittee must not discharge this substance until authorized by Ecology and the POTW. It must also comply with the notification requirements of Special Condition S8 and General Condition G4.

S3.J. Spill notification

The Permittee must notify the POTW immediately (as soon as discovered) of all discharges that could cause problems to the POTW, such as process spills and unauthorized discharges (including slug discharges).

S4. Operation and maintenance

The Permittee must, at all times, properly operate and maintain all 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 includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary systems, which are installed by a Permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

S4.A. Operations and maintenance manual

a. O&M manual submittal requirements

The permittee must:

1. Update the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual that meets the requirements of WAC 173-240-150 and submit to Ecology for approval by November 1, 2022.
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 the manual.

b. O&M manual components

The O&M manual must include:

1. The names and phone numbers of responsible individuals.
2. A baseline operating condition, which describes the operating parameters and procedures, used to meet the effluent limits of S1.
3. Emergency procedures for plant shutdown and cleanup in the event of wastewater system upset, spill, or failure.
4. A description of any regularly scheduled maintenance or repair activities, including cleaning of tanks.
5. Any directions to staff when cleaning or maintaining the treatment system equipment.
6. Wastewater sampling protocols, procedures, and schedule for compliance with the sampling and reporting requirements in this permit.

S4.B. Bypass procedures

This permit prohibits a bypass, which is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. Ecology may take enforcement action against a Permittee for a bypass unless one of the following circumstances (1, 2, or 3) applies.

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

This permit authorizes a bypass if it allows for essential maintenance and does not have the potential to cause violations of limits or other conditions of this permit, or adversely impact public health as determined by Ecology prior to the bypass. The Permittee must submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of the bypass.

2. Bypass is unavoidable, unanticipated, and results in noncompliance of this permit.

This permit authorizes such a bypass only if:

- a. 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.
- b. No 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.
 - Transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
- c. The Permittee has properly notified Ecology of the bypass as required in Condition S3.E of this permit.

3. If bypass is anticipated and has the potential to result in noncompliance of this permit.

- a. The Permittee must notify Ecology at least 30 days before the planned date of bypass.

The notice must contain:

- A description of the bypass and its cause.
- An analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the need for bypassing.
- A cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives including comparative resource damage assessment.
- 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 reoccurrence 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 or facilities plan 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 consider the following prior to issuing an administrative order for this type of bypass:
 - If the bypass is necessary to perform construction or maintenance-related activities essential to meet the requirements of this permit.
 - If feasible alternatives to bypass exist, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, stopping production, maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time, or transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.
 - If the Permittee planned and scheduled the bypass to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.

After consideration of the above and the adverse effects of the proposed bypass and any other relevant factors, Ecology will approve or deny the request. Ecology will give the public an opportunity to comment on bypass incidents of significant duration, to the extent feasible. Ecology will approve a request to bypass by issuing an administrative order under RCW 90.48.120.

S4.C. Best management practices\pollution prevention program

The Permittee must,

1. Maintain the pretreatment system in good operating order.
2. Dispose of sludge and scale from dip tanks, rinse tanks, settling tanks, and sumps in an approved manner other than to the sanitary sewer or storm sewer system, and other than to waters of the state.
3. Store all barrels or containers containing toxic or dangerous materials or dangerous wastes, including but not limited to petroleum products, chlorinated organic compounds, cyanide, and heavy metals in a bermed or contained and covered area. Storage in this manner is to prevent discharge of these materials into the sanitary or storm sewer system or into ground or surface waters in the event of a leakage or rupture.
4. Store empty barrels with all openings plugged, in an upright position, and at least ten feet from a storm drain.

5. Not discharge concentrated organic compounds to the sanitary sewer system.
6. Follow the spill control plan, in the event of a spill of a toxic or dangerous material or dangerous waste.
7. Exclude stormwater from the sanitary sewer system except as authorized by this permit.
8. Segregate and store non-compatible chemicals securely in separate containment areas that prevent mixing of incompatible or reactive materials.
9. Locate process tanks in a bermed, roofed, and secured area capable of containing a minimum of 110% of the volume capacity of the largest tank within the contained area.
10. Maintain a sealed floor within the bermed area of all wet process areas, as well as areas which serve as storage areas for wet process chemicals and baths.
11. Not discharge particles or paint chips resulting from grinding, sanding, shot peening, abrasive blasting, cutting, or any other abrasive operation to the sanitary or storm sewer.
12. Not discharge surfactant materials such as soaps and detergents to the sanitary sewer system in quantities sufficient to cause excessive foaming in the POTW effluent or to otherwise cause interference in the POTW. Excessive foaming is foaming resulting in interference, pass-through, or upset at the POTW, or which otherwise impedes the normal and efficient operation of the POTW.
13. Not discharge colored materials or other low-transmittance material to the sanitary sewer in such quantities or concentrations to interfere with the disinfection process at the POTW, or in such amounts as to cause pass-through resulting in impairment of the aesthetic character or designated uses of the receiving water.

S5. Prohibited discharges

The Permittee must comply with these General and Specific Prohibitions.

S5.A. General prohibitions

The Permittee must not introduce into the POTW pollutant(s), which cause Pass Through or Interference.

S5.B. Specific prohibitions

In addition, the Permittee must not introduce the following into the POTW:

1. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including, but not limited to, waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 60 degrees C (140 degrees F) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21.
2. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts, which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in interference.
3. Any pollutant (including oxygen-demanding pollutants (BOD₅, etc.)), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration that will cause interference with the POTW.
4. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 40 degrees C (104 degrees F) unless, upon request to Ecology and the POTW, an alternative temperature limit is approved.
5. Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
6. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.
7. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW
8. Pollutants that will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW.

S5.C. Prohibited unless approved

Any of the following discharges are prohibited unless approved by Ecology under extraordinary circumstances (such as a lack of direct discharge alternatives due to combined sewer service or a need to augment sewage flows due to septic conditions):

1. Noncontact cooling water in significant volumes.
2. Storm water and other direct inflow sources.
3. Wastewaters significantly affecting system hydraulic loading, which do not require treatment or would not be afforded a significant degree of treatment by the system.
4. The discharge of dangerous wastes as defined in Chapter 173-303 WAC (Unless specifically authorized in this permit).

S6. Dilution prohibited

The Permittee must not dilute the wastewater discharge with stormwater or increase the use of potable water, process water, noncontact cooling water, or, in any way,

attempt to dilute an effluent as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limits contained in this permit.

S7. Solid waste disposal

S7.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.

S7.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.

S8. Slug discharge control plan

S8.A. Slug discharge control plan submittal and requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Maintain a plan to minimize the potential of slug discharges from the facility covered by this permit.
2. Review its slug discharge plan and update it as needed.
3. Submit all revisions or updates of this plan to Ecology for review.
4. Keep the current approved plan on the plant site and make it readily available to facility personnel.
5. Follow the plan throughout the term of the permit.
6. Submit an update of the slug discharge control plan, or a certification that it is current by February 1, 2022.

S8.B. Slug discharge control plan components

The slug discharge control plan must include the following information and procedures relating to the prevention of unauthorized slug discharges; it must include:

1. A description of the reporting system the Permittee will use to immediately notify facility management, the POTW operator, and appropriate state, federal, and local authorities of any slug discharges, and provisions to provide a written follow-up report within five days.

2. A description of operator training, equipment, and treatment systems (including overall facility plan) for preventing, containing, or treating slug discharges.
3. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from accidental spills including:
 - a. Inspection and maintenance of storage areas
 - b. Handling and transfer of materials
 - c. Loading and unloading operations
 - d. Control of plant site run-off
 - e. Worker training
 - f. Building of containment structures or equipment
 - g. Measures for containing toxic organic pollutants (including solvents)
 - h. Measures and equipment for emergency response
4. A list of all raw materials, products, chemicals, and hazardous materials or wastes used, processed, or stored at the facility; the normal quantity maintained on the premises for each listed material; and a map showing where they are located.
5. A description of discharge practices for batch and continuous processes under normal and non-routine circumstances.
6. A brief description of any unauthorized discharges which occurred during the last 36-month period and subsequent measures taken by Permittee to prevent or to reduce the possibility of further unauthorized discharges.
7. An implementation schedule including additional operator training and procurement and installation of equipment required to properly implement the plan.

S9. Toxic organic management plan and TTO monitoring waiver

The Permittee may elect to submit a toxic organic management plan in order to forego TTO monitoring, as outlined in Special Condition S2.A. If the Permittee submits a toxic organic management plan, the Permittee is required to submit a TTO monitoring waiver with each semi-annual DMR.

S9.A Toxic organic management plan

a. Toxic organic management plan submittal requirements

If the Permittee elects to forego TTO monitoring, the Permittee must submit a toxic organic management plan to Ecology for review and approval.

b. Toxic organic management plan components

The toxic organic management plan must include the following,

1. A complete inventory of all toxic organic chemicals in use or identified through sampling and analysis of the wastewater from regulated process operations.
2. Descriptions of the methods of disposal used for the inventoried compounds, such as reclamation, contract hauling, or incineration.
3. The procedures for ensuring that the regulated toxic organic pollutants do not spill or routinely leak into the process wastewaters, floor drains, or non-contact cooling water or any other location which allows discharge of the compounds.
4. Determinations or best estimates of the identities and approximate quantities of toxic organic pollutants used as well as discharged from the regulated manufacturing processes.

More information on developing a toxic organic management plan can be found in [EPA's Guidance Manual for Implementing Total Toxic Organics \(TTO\) Pretreatment Standards](https://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/owm0021.pdf) (1985),
<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/owm0021.pdf>.

S9.B. TTO monitoring waiver

Provided that the Permittee has an approved toxic organic management plan, as outlined in S9.A of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to forego TTO monitoring.

In lieu of monitoring, the Permittee is required to submit the following TTO certification statement once each six months with the semi-annual DMR.

TTO certification statement:

"Based upon my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the permit limitation for total toxic organics (TTO), I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no dumping of concentrated toxic organics into wastewaters has occurred since the filing of the last discharge monitoring report. I further certify that this facility is implementing the toxic organic management plan submitted to the Washington State Department of Ecology."

S10. Application for permit renewal or modification for facility changes

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit by September 1, 2026.

The Permittee must also submit a new application or addendum at least 60 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

All applications, reports, or information submitted to Ecology must be signed as follows:

1. All permit applications must be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
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 the person described above and is submitted to Ecology at the time of authorization, and
 - b. The authorization specifies 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 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 entry

Representatives of Ecology have the right to enter at all reasonable times in or upon any property, public or private, for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the pollution or the possible pollution of any waters of the state. Reasonable times include normal business hours; hours during which production, treatment, or discharge occurs; or times when Ecology suspects a violation requiring immediate inspection. Representatives of Ecology must be allowed to have access to, and copy at reasonable cost, any records required to be kept under terms and conditions of the permit; to inspect any monitoring equipment or method required in the permit; and to sample the discharge, waste treatment processes, or internal waste streams.

G3. Permit actions

This permit is subject to modification, suspension, or termination, in whole or in part by Ecology for any of the following causes:

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 material change in the condition of the waters of the state; or
5. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.

Ecology may also modify this permit, including the schedule of compliance or other conditions, if it determines good and valid cause exists, including promulgation or revisions of regulations or new information.

G4. Reporting a cause for modification

The Permittee must submit a new application, or a supplement to the previous application, along with required engineering plans and reports, whenever a new or increased discharge or change in the nature of the discharge is anticipated which is not specifically authorized by this permit. This application must be submitted at least 180 days prior to any proposed changes. Submission of this application does not relieve the Permittee of the duty to comply with the existing permit until it is modified or reissued.

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 should be submitted at least 180 days prior to the planned start of construction. Facilities must be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plans.

G6. Compliance with other laws and statutes

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

G7. Transfer of this permit

This permit is automatically transferred to a new owner or operator if:

1. A written agreement between the old and new owner or operator containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability is submitted to Ecology;
2. A copy of the permit is provided to the new owner and;
3. Ecology does not notify the Permittee of the need to modify the permit.

Unless this permit is automatically transferred according to Section 1. above, this permit may be transferred only if it is modified to identify the new Permittee and to incorporate such other requirements as determined necessary by Ecology.

G8. Reduced production for compliance

The Permittee must control production or discharge to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit upon reduction of efficiency, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the treatment capacity 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 for 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 effluent stream for discharge.

G10. Payment of fees

The Permittee must submit payment of fees associated with this permit as assessed by Ecology. Ecology may revoke this permit if the permit fees established under Chapter 173-224 WAC are not paid.

G11. Penalties for violating permit conditions

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

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit incurs, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to ten thousand dollars 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 a separate and distinct violation.

G12. 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.

G13. Duty to comply

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of chapter 90.48 RCW and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

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.

Only the parameters with required monitoring in S2.A of this permit are included in the following list.

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.

Table 1: Conventional Pollutants

Pollutant	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL)¹ µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L Unless specified
pH		SM4500-H ⁺ B	N/A	N/A
Total Suspended Solids		SM2540-D		5 mg/L

Table 2: Metals, Cyanide & Total Phenols

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL)¹ µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L Unless specified
Cadmium, Total	118	7440-43-9	200.8	0.05	0.25
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
Nickel, Total	124	7440-02-0	200.8	0.1	0.5
Silver, Total	126	7440-22-4	200.8	0.04	0.2
Zinc, Total	128	7440-66-6	200.8	0.5	2.5
Cyanide, Total	121	57-12-5	335.4	5	10

Table 3: Acid Compounds

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL)¹ µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL)² µg/L Unless specified
2-Chlorophenol	24	95-57-8	625.1	3.3	9.9
2,4-Dichlorophenol	31	120-83-2	625.1	2.7	8.1
2,4-Dimethylphenol	34	105-67-9	625.1	2.7	8.1
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol (2-methyl-4,6,-dinitrophenol)	60	534-52-1	625.1/1625B	24	72
2,4 dinitrophenol	59	51-28-5	625.1	42	126

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L Unless specified
2-Nitrophenol	57	88-75-5	625.1	3.6	10.8
4-Nitrophenol	58	100-02-7	625.1	2.4	7.2
Parachlorometa cresol (4-chloro-3- methylphenol)	22	59-50-7	625.1	3.0	9.0
Pentachlorophenol	64	87-86-5	625.1	3.6	10.8
Phenol	65	108-95-2	625.1	1.5	4.5
2,4,6- Trichlorophenol	21	88-06-2	625.1	2.7	8.1

Table 4: Volatile Compounds

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

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L Unless specified
Dichlorobromomethane	48	75-27-4	624.1	2.2	6.6
1,1-Dichloroethane	13	75-34-3	624.1	4.7	14.1
1,2-Dichloroethane	10	107-06-2	624.1	2.8	8.4
1,1-Dichloroethylene	29	75-35-4	624.1	2.8	8.4
1,2-Dichloropropane	32	78-87-5	624.1	6.0	18.0
1,3-dichloropropene (mixed isomers) (1,2-dichloropropylene) ⁶	33	542-75-6	624.1	5.0	15.0
Ethylbenzene	38	100-41-4	624.1	7.2	21.6
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	46	74-83-9	624/601	5.0	10.0
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	45	74-87-3	624.1	1.0	2.0
Methylene chloride	44	75-09-2	624.1	2.8	8.4
1,1,2,2- Tetrachloroethane	15	79-34-5	624.1	6.9	20.7
Tetrachloroethylene	85	127-18-4	624.1	4.1	12.3
Toluene	86	108-88-3	624.1	6.0	18.0
1,2-Trans- Dichloroethylene (Ethylene dichloride)	30	156-60-5	624.1	1.6	4.8
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	11	71-55-6	624.1	3.8	11.4
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	14	79-00-5	624.1	5.0	15.0
Trichloroethylene	87	79-01-6	624.1	1.9	5.7
Vinyl chloride	88	75-01-4	624/SM6200B	1.0	2.0

Table 5: Base/Neutral Compounds

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L Unless specified
Acenaphthene	1	83-32-9	625.1	1.9	5.7
Acenaphthylene	77	208-96-8	625.1	3.5	10.5
Anthracene	78	120-12-7	625.1	1.9	5.7
Benzidine	5	92-87-5	625.1	44	132
Benzyl butyl phthalate	67	85-68-7	625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(a)anthracene	72	56-55-3	625.1	7.8	23.4
Benzo(b)fluoranthene (3,4-benzofluoranthene) ⁷	74	205-99-2	610/625.1	4.8	14.4
Benzo(j)fluoranthene⁷		205-82-3	625	0.5	1.0
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (11,12-benzofluoranthene) ⁷	75	207-08-9	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(r,s,t)pentaphene		189-55-9	625	1.3	5.0
Benzo(a)pyrene	73	50-32-8	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Benzo(ghi)Perylene	79	191-24-2	610/625.1	4.1	12.3
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	43	111-91-1	625.1	5.3	15.9
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	18	111-44-4	611/625.1	5.7	17.1
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)Ether (Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether) ¹⁰	42	108-60-1	625.1	5.7	17.1
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	66	117-81-7	625.1	2.5	7.5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	41	101-55-3	625.1	1.9	5.7
2-Chloronaphthalene	20	91-58-7	625.1	1.9	5.7
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	40	7005-72-3	625.1	4.2	12.6
Chrysene	76	218-01-9	610/625.1	2.5	7.5
Dibenzo (a,h)acridine		226-36-8	610M/625M	2.5	10.0

Priority Pollutants	PP #	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L Unless specified
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
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-Methyl cholanthrene		56-49-5	625	2.0	8.0
Naphthalene	55	91-20-3	625.1	1.6	4.8
Nitrobenzene	56	98-95-3	625.1	1.9	5.7
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	61	62-75-9	607/625	2.0	4.0
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	63	621-64-7	607/625	0.5	1.0

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

Analytical Methods

- 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.
- 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).
- Soluble Biochemical Oxygen Demand** – method note: First, filter the sample through a Millipore Nylon filter (or equivalent) - pore size of 0.45-0.50 µm (prep all filters by filtering 250 ml of laboratory grade deionized water through the filter and discard). Then, analyze sample as per method 5210-B.
- Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Diesel Extended Range OR NWTPH Dx** – [Analytical Methods for Petroleum Hydrocarbons](https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf)
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf>.
- Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Gasoline Extended Range OR NWTPH Gx** – [Analytical Methods for Petroleum Hydrocarbons](https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf)
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/97602.pdf>.

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(b)fluoranthenes** – Because Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(j)fluoranthene and Benzo(k)fluoranthene co-elute you may report these three isomers as total benzo(b)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)