



Issuance Date: ??

Effective Date: ??

Expiration Date: ??

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT WA099105**

**State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY**

Southwest Region Office
PO Box 47775
Olympia WA 98504-7775

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

**Project Macoma, LLC
950 Commercial Street
San Carlos, California 94070**

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

| | |
|--|--|
| Facility Location: 1301 Marine Drive, Terminal 7 Port Angeles, WA 98363 | Receiving Water: Port Angeles Harbor |
| Industry Type: Commercial Physical Biological Research | SIC Code: 8731 NAICS: 541715 |
| Treatment Type: Mixed media filters, nano filtration, RO, Bipolar electro dialysis, acid neutralization | |

**Andrew Kolosseus
Water Quality Section Manager
Southwest Region Office
Washington State Department Of Ecology**

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**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM WASTE
 DISCHARGE PERMIT WA099105 1**

SPECIAL CONDITIONS 6

- S1. Discharge limits..... 6
 - S1.A. Process ocean water discharges 6
 - S1.B. Biological Assessment 9
 - S1.C. Mixing zone authorization 9
- S2. Monitoring requirements 10
 - S2.A. Monitoring schedule..... 10
 - S2.B. Sampling and analytical procedures 14
 - S2.C. Flow measurement, field measurement, and continuous monitoring
 devices 14
 - S2.D. Laboratory accreditation 15
- S3. Reporting and recording requirements..... 15
 - S3.A. Discharge Monitoring Reports 15
 - S3.B. Permit submittals and schedules 16
 - S3.C. Records retention 17
 - S3.D. Recording of results 17
 - S3.E. Additional monitoring by the Permittee 17
 - S3.F. Reporting permit violations 17
 - S3.G. Other reporting..... 19
 - S3.H. Maintaining a copy of this permit 19
- S4. Operation and maintenance..... 19
 - S4.A. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual 20
 - S4.B. Bypass procedures 20
- S5. Solid waste..... 22
 - S5.A. Solid waste handling 22
 - S5.B. Leachate 22
- S6. Non-routine and unanticipated Process Water..... 22
 - S6.A. Notification requirements 22
 - S6.B. Chemical analysis 23
 - S6.C. Flow limitation 23
 - S6.D. Approval requirements..... 23
- S7. Spill Control Plan 23
 - S7.A. Spill Control Plan submittals and requirements 23
 - S7.B. Spill Control Plan components..... 23
- S8. Ecology Safety Methodology..... 24
 - S8.A. Monitoring and Adaptive Management 24
- S9. Receiving water study 25
- S10. Outfall evaluation 25
- S11. Marine carbon dioxide removal Intake Structure (mCDRIS) 26
 - S11.A. Operation and Maintenance..... 26

S11.B. Endangered Species Act 26
 S12. Acute toxicity test 26
 S13. Project results report..... 30

GENERAL CONDITIONS 33
 G1. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS 33
 G2. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY 34
 G3. PERMIT ACTIONS 34
 G4. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES 35
 G5. PLAN REVIEW REQUIRED..... 36
 G6. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES 36
 G7. TRANSFER OF THIS PERMIT 36
 G8. REDUCED PRODUCTION FOR COMPLIANCE 37
 G9. REMOVED SUBSTANCES..... 37
 G10. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION 37
 G11. OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF 40 CFR 37
 G12. ADDITIONAL MONITORING 37
 G13. PAYMENT OF FEES 37
 G14. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF PERMIT CONDITIONS..... 37
 G15. UPSET 38
 G16. PROPERTY RIGHTS..... 38
 G17. DUTY TO COMPLY 38
 G18. TOXIC POLLUTANTS 38
 G19. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING 38
 G20. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EXISTING
 MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING, AND SILVICULTURAL DISCHARGES
 39
 G21. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES 39

**APPENDIX A – List of Pollutants, Analytical Methods, Detection Levels and
 Quantitation Levels 40**

TABLE 1 – SUMMARY OF PERMIT SUBMITTALS..... 5
 TABLE 2 – EFFLUENT LIMITS: OUTFALL 001 6
 TABLE 3 – ROUTINE OPERATIONS PERMIT LIMITS: CHRONIC MIXING ZONE
 BOUNDARY COMPLIANCE POINT 001 (CP001)..... 8
 TABLE 4 – SCIENTIFIC OPERATIONS (ALKALINE STREAM) PERMIT LIMITS:
 CHRONIC MIXING ZONE BOUNDARY COMPLIANCE POINT 001 (CP001)..... 8
 TABLE 5 – DILUTION FACTORS 9
 TABLE 6 – PROCESS WATER EFFLUENT (MEASURED AT FINAL PROCESS
 WATER HOLDING TANK) OUTFALL 001 10
 TABLE 7 – MONITORING AT THE EDGE OF CHRONIC MIXING ZONE BOUNDARY
 FOR ROUTINE OPERATIONS, COMPLIANCE POINT 001 (CP001) 12

TABLE 8 – MONITORING AT INITIAL DILUTION ZONE (150 FEET FROM THE
DIFFUSER), FOR ROUTINE OPERATIONS, MONITORING POINT 002 (MP002)
..... 12

TABLE 9 – MONITORING AT THE EDGE OF CHRONIC MIXING ZONE BOUNDARY
FOR ALKALINE OPERATIONS, COMPLIANCE POINT 001 (CP001) 12

TABLE 10 – MONITORING AT INITIAL DILUTION ZONE (150 FEET FROM THE
DIFFUSER), FOR ALKALINE OPERATIONS, MONITORING POINT 002 (MP002)
..... 13

TABLE 11 – AMBIENT WATER QUALITY MONITORING (AWQ001)..... 13

TABLE 12 – ADDITIONAL MONITORING 13

TABLE 13 – ACUTE TOXICITY TEST 27

SUMMARY OF PERMIT SUBMITTALS

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

Table 1 – Summary of permit submittals

| Permit Section | Submittal | Frequency | First submittal date |
|----------------|--|----------------|----------------------------|
| S3.A | Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) | Monthly | Enter a specific date |
| S3.F | Reporting permit violations | As necessary | |
| S4.A | Operations and Maintenance Manual | 1/permit cycle | October 1, 2024 |
| S4.B | Reporting bypasses | As necessary | |
| S6 | Non-routine and unanticipated discharges | As necessary | |
| S7 | Spill Plan | 1/permit cycle | October 1, 2024 |
| S8 | Ecology Safety Methodology | Monthly | October 1, 2024 |
| S9 | Receiving water and effluent study sampling and quality assurance plan | 1/permit cycle | October 1, 2024 |
| S9 | Receiving water baseline study report | 1/permit cycle | January 2, 2025 |
| S10 | Outfall Evaluation | 1/permit cycle | January 2, 2025 |
| S11 | mCDR Intake Structure | As necessary | |
| S12 | Acute toxicity test | 2/permit cycle | Within 45 days of sampling |
| S13 | Project results report | 1/permit cycle | August 31, 2027 |
| 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

S1.A. Process ocean water 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 processed ocean water to the Port Angeles Harbor at the permitted location subject to complying with the following limits shown below. **This authorization is only effective for two years from the start of the pilot project discharge.**

Table 2 – Effluent limits: Outfall 001

Latitude: 48.129410 Longitude: -123.45706

A. Routine Operations - all three process streams (neutralized acid, pretreatment reject and alkaline)

| Parameter | Maximum Daily ¹ |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Flow | 246,350 gpd |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | 30 mg/L |
| Temperature ² | 20.4°C |

| Parameter | Minimum | Maximum |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| pH ³ | 7.0 standard units | 9.8 standard units |

¹Maximum daily effluent limit is the highest allowable daily discharge.

²Maximum temperature limit at the discharge point.

³All process water streams with pH limit at the discharge point. Flow must be metered and released slowly from the upland process holding tanks. If any negative impacts during in-water monitoring, or surveillance are noted, the permittee must cease the discharge and apply adaptive management protocol in accordance with the permit condition S8 and adjust the operation to mitigate the problem.

B Maintenance Operations

| Parameter | Maximum Weekly ¹ |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Flow | 70,000 gpd |

| Parameter | Maximum Weekly ¹ |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | 30 mg/L |
| Temperature ² | 19.30°C |

| Parameter | Minimum | Maximum |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| pH ³ | 7.0 standard units | 8.5 standard units |

¹Maximum weekly effluent limit is the highest allowable weekly discharge.

²Maximum temperature limit at the discharge point.

³Neutralized acid and pretreatment reject streams with pH limit at the discharge point.

C Scientific Operations (Alkaline stream)

| Parameter | Maximum discharge per single tidal cycle ¹ |
|------------------------------|---|
| Flow | 18,700 gpd |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | 30 mg/L |
| Temperature ² | 30°C |
| Tidal Conditions | Ebb tide only |

| Parameter | Minimum | Maximum |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| pH ³ | 7.0 standard units | 12.0 standard units |

¹Maximum per single tidal cycle limit is the highest allowable discharge during a single tidal cycle. This discharge is allowed a few times a month. **The permittee must notify Ecology at the beginning and at the end of the discharge.**

²Maximum temperature limit at the discharge point. Batch Flow must be metered and released slowly from the upland process holding tanks. If any negative impacts during in-water monitoring, or surveillance are noted, the permittee must cease the discharge and apply adaptive management protocol in accordance with the permit condition S8 and adjust the operation to mitigate the problem.

³Enhanced alkaline stream with pH limit at the discharge point. Batch flow must be metered and released slowly from the upland process holding tanks. If any negative impacts during in-water monitoring, or surveillance are noted, the permittee must cease the discharge and apply adaptive management protocol in accordance with the permit condition S8 and adjust the operation to mitigate the problem.

Whole Effluent Toxicity Limits for Scientific Operations (Alkaline Stream)

| Whole Effluent Toxicity limits |
|--|
| The following whole effluent toxicity (WET) limits may apply if effluent characterization shows toxicity at ACEC |
| The ACEC means the maximum concentration of effluent during critical conditions at the boundary of the acute mixing zone, defined in Section S1.C of this permit. The ACEC equals 0.83 percent effluent. See S12 for more information. |

Table 3 – Routine Operations Permit limits: Chronic Mixing Zone Boundary Compliance Point 001 (CP001)

Latitude: 48.129046 Longitude: -123.456585

| Parameter | | Daily Maximum Limits |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Temperature (May-September) ^a | | 12.68°C |
| Temperature (October – April) ^a | | 11.50°C |
| pH ^b | within the range of 7.0 to 8.5 with a human-caused variation within the above range of less than 0.5 units. | |

^a Maximum allowable temperature at the mixing zone boundary. Flow must be metered and released slowly. If any negative impacts during in-water monitoring, or surveillance are noted, the permittee must cease the discharge and apply adaptive management protocol in accordance with the permit condition S8 and adjust the operation to mitigate the problem.

^b All process water streams with pH limit at the mixing zone boundary. Flow must be metered and released slowly. If any negative impacts during in-water monitoring, or surveillance are noted, the permittee must cease the discharge and apply adaptive management protocol in accordance with the condition S8 and adjust the operation to mitigate the problem.

Table 4 – Scientific Operations (Alkaline stream) Permit limits: Chronic Mixing Zone Boundary Compliance Point 001 (CP001)

Latitude: 48.129046 Longitude: -123.456585

| Parameter | | Daily Maximum Limits |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Temperature (May-September) ^a | | 12.68°C |
| Temperature (October – April) ^a | | 11.50°C |
| pH ^b | within the range of 7.0 to 8.5 with a human-caused variation within the above range of less than 0.5 units. | |

^a Maximum allowable temperature at the chronic mixing zone boundary. Batch Flow must be metered and released slowly. If any negative impacts during in-water monitoring, or surveillance are noted, the permittee must cease the discharge and apply adaptive

management protocol in accordance with the permit condition S8 and adjust the operation to mitigate the problem.

^bAlkaline enhanced maximum pH limit at the mixing zone boundary. Flow must be metered and released slowly. If any negative impacts during in-water monitoring, or surveillance are noted, the permittee must cease the discharge and apply adaptive management protocol in accordance with permit condition S8 and adjust the operation to mitigate the problem.

S1.B. Biological Assessment

Project Macoma must conduct biological monitoring in accordance with the approved United States Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS) ESM. If visual observation and submersible camera show adverse changes or impacts to the aquatic vegetation and organisms, the permittee must cease operations and apply Ecology Safety Methodology/Adaptive Management protocol in accordance with the Permit condition S8 to mitigate the problem before resuming operations.

S1.C. Mixing zone authorization

Mixing zone for Outfall 001

The following paragraphs define the maximum boundaries of the mixing zones:

Chronic mixing zone

The mixing zone is a circle with radius of 207 feet measured from the center of each discharge port. The mixing zone extends from the bottom to the top of the water column. The concentration of pollutants at the edge of the chronic zone must meet Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria.

Acute mixing zone

The acute mixing zone is a circle with radius of 20.7 feet measured from the center of each discharge port. The mixing zone extends from the bottom to the top of the water column. The concentration of pollutants at the edge of the acute zone must meet Acute Aquatic Life Criteria.

Table 5 – Dilution factors

- 1) All three process streams (neutralized acid, pretreatment reject and alkaline)

| Criteria | Dilution factor |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Acute Aquatic Life Criteria | 72 |
| Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria | 195 |

- 2) Alkaline Stream

| Criteria | Dilution factor |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Acute Aquatic Life Criteria | 120 |
| Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria | 290 |

3) Maintenance Operations (Neutralized acid + Pretreatment reject)

| Criteria | Dilution factor |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria | 207 |

S2. Monitoring requirements

S2.A. Monitoring schedule

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

Table 6 – Process water effluent (measured at final process water holding tank) outfall 001

1) Routine Operations

Latitude: 48.129410 Longitude: -123.45706

| Parameter | Units & speciation | Minimum sampling frequency | Sample type |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Flow | gpd | Continuous ¹ | Metered/Recorded |
| pH | standard units | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| Dissolved Oxygen (DO) | mg/L | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| TSS | mg/L | 2/month | Composite |
| Turbidity | Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| Temperature | °C | Continuous | Measurement/Recorded |
| Arsenic, total | ug/L | 1/month | Grab |
| Cadmium, total | ug/L | 1/month | Grab |
| Lead, total | ug/L | 1/month | Grab |
| Mercury, total | ng/L | 1/month | Grab |
| Nickel, total | ug/L | 1/month | Grab |
| Selenium, total | ug/L | 1/month | Grab |
| Zinc, total | ug/L | 1/month | Grab |

¹Continuous 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 describe Frequency when continuous monitoring is not possible.

2) Maintenance Operations

Latitude: 48.129410 Longitude: -123.45706

| Parameter | Units & speciation | Minimum sampling frequency | Sample type |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Flow | gpd | Continuous ¹ | Metered/Recorded |
| pH | standard units | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| Dissolved Oxygen (DO) | mg/L | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| TSS | mg/L | 2/month | Composite |
| Turbidity | Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| Temperature | °C | Continuous | Measurement/Recorded |
| Arsenic, total | ug/L | 1/month | Grab |
| Cadmium, total | ug/L | 1/month | Grab |
| Lead, total | ug/L | 1/month | Grab |
| Mercury, total | ng/L | 1/month | Grab |
| Nickel, total | ug/L | 1/month | Grab |
| Selenium, total | ug/L | 1/month | Grab |
| Zinc, total | ug/L | 1/month | Grab |

¹Continuous 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 describe Frequency when continuous monitoring is not possible.

3. Scientific Operations

Latitude: 48.129410 Longitude: -123.45706

| Parameter | Units & speciation | Minimum sampling frequency | Sample type |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Flow | gpd | Continuous ¹ | Metered/Recorded |
| pH | standard units | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| Dissolved Oxygen (DO) | mg/L | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| TSS | mg/L | 2/month | Composite |
| Turbidity | Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| Temperature | °C | Continuous | Measurement/Recorded |

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¹Continuous 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 describe Frequency when continuous monitoring is not possible.

Table 7 – Monitoring at the edge of chronic mixing zone boundary for Routine Operations, Compliance Point 001 (CP001)

Latitude: 48.129046 Longitude: -123.456585

| Parameter | Units & speciation | Minimum sampling frequency | Sample type |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| pH | standard units | Continuous ¹ | Metered/Recorded |
| DO | mg/L | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| Turbidity | NTU | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| Temperature | °C | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |

¹Continuous 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 describe Frequency when continuous monitoring is not possible.

Table 8 – Monitoring at Initial Dilution Zone (150 feet from the diffuser), for Routine Operations, Monitoring Point 002 (MP002)

Latitude: 48.129289 Longitude: -123.457211

| Parameter | Units & speciation | Minimum sampling frequency | Sample type |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| pH | standard units | Continuous ¹ | Metered/Recorded |
| DO | mg/L | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| Turbidity | NTU | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| Temperature | °C | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |

¹Continuous 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 describe Frequency when continuous monitoring is not possible.

Table 9 – Monitoring at the edge of chronic mixing zone boundary for Alkaline Operations, Compliance Point 001 (CP001)

Latitude: 48.129046 Longitude: -123.456585

| Parameter | Units & speciation | Minimum sampling frequency | Sample type |
|-----------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| pH | standard units | Continuous ¹ | Metered/Recorded |

| Parameter | Units & speciation | Minimum sampling frequency | Sample type |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| DO | mg/L | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| Turbidity | NTU | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| Temperature | °C | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |

¹Continuous 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 describe Frequency when continuous monitoring is not possible.

Table 10 – Monitoring at Initial Dilution Zone (150 feet from the diffuser), for Alkaline Operations, Monitoring Point 002 (MP002)

Latitude: 48.129289 Longitude: -123.457211

| Parameter | Units & speciation | Minimum sampling frequency | Sample type |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| pH | standard units | Continuous ¹ | Metered/Recorded |
| DO | mg/L | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| Turbidity | NTU | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| Temperature | °C | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |

¹Continuous 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 describe Frequency when continuous monitoring is not possible.

Table 11 – Ambient Water Quality Monitoring (AWQ001)

Latitude: TBD Longitude: TBD

| Parameter | Units & speciation | Minimum sampling frequency | Sample type |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| pH | standard units | Continuous ¹ | Metered/Recorded |
| DO | mg/L | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| Turbidity | NTU | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |
| Temperature | °C | Continuous | Metered/Recorded |

¹Continuous 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 describe Frequency when continuous monitoring is not possible.

Table 12 – Additional monitoring

| Monitoring type | Description |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Receiving Water Study | As specified in condition S 9 |
| Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing | As specified in condition S12 |

S2.B. Sampling and analytical procedures

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

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants contained in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136 [or as applicable in 40 CFR subchapter N (Parts 400-471) or 40 CFR Subchapter O (Parts 501-503)] unless otherwise specified in this permit. Ecology may specify alternative methods only for parameters without limits and for those parameters without an EPA-approved test method in 40 CFR Part 136.

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

The Permittee must:

1. Select and use appropriate flow measurement, field measurement, and continuous monitoring devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices.
2. Install, calibrate, and maintain the devices to ensure the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted industry standard, the manufacturer's recommendation, and approved Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual procedures for the device and the wastestream.
3. Calibrate continuous monitoring instruments weekly unless it can demonstrate a longer period is sufficient based on monitoring reports. The Permittee:
 - a. May calibrate apparatus for continuous monitoring of Dissolved Oxygen by air calibration.
 - b. Must calibrate continuous pH measurement instruments according to the manufacturer's requirements.
 - c. Must calibrate continuous Chlorine measurement instruments using a grab sample analyzed in the laboratory within 15 minutes of sampling.
4. Calibrate micro-recording Temperature devices, known as thermistors, using protocols from *Standard Operating Procedure EAP080, Version 2.2, Continuous Temperature Monitoring of Freshwater Rivers and Streams* (Ecology, 2022). Calibration as specified in this document is not required if the Permittee uses recording devices certified by the manufacturer.

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

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 Washington Administrative Code (WAC), Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories. Flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, and internal process control parameters are exempt from the requirement. The Permittee must obtain accreditation for conductivity and pH if it must receive accreditation or registration for other parameters.

S3. Reporting and recording requirements

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

S3.A. Discharge Monitoring Reports

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

1. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on the electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form provided by Ecology within the [Water Quality Permitting Portal](#)¹. Include data for each of the parameters tabulated in Special Conditions S2 and as required by the form. Report a value for each day sampling occurred (unless specifically exempted in the permit) and for the summary values (when applicable) included on the electronic form.
2. Submit DMRs no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit.
3. Submit DMRs for parameters with the monitoring frequencies specified in S2 (monthly, quarterly, annual, etc.) at the reporting schedule identified below. The Permittee must:
 - a. Submit **monthly** DMRs by the 15th day of the following month.

¹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance>

4. Enter the “No Discharge” reporting code for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or a specific parameter as appropriate, if the Permittee did not discharge wastewater or a specific pollutant during a given monitoring period.
5. Report single analytical values below detection as “less than the Detection Level (DL)” by entering the < followed by the numeric value of the detection level (e.g. < 2.0) on the DMR. If the method used did not meet the minimum DL and Quantitation Level (QL) identified in the permit report the actual QL and DL in the comments or in the location provided.
6. Report single analytical values between the DL and the QL by entering the estimated value, the code for estimated value/below quantitation limit (J) and any additional information in the comments.
7. Submit a copy of the laboratory report as an attachment using WQWebDMR.
8. 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 or Special Condition S2.
9. Calculate average values and calculated total values (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using:
 - a. The reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the detection value and the quantitation value for the sample analysis.
 - b. One-half (1/2) the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample from the same monitoring point for the reporting period.
 - c. Zero (for values reported below detection) if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for reporting period.
10. Report single-sample grouped parameters (for example: priority pollutants, PAHs, pulp and paper chlorophenolics, TTOs) on the WQWebDMR form and include: sample date, concentration detection, DL (as necessary), and laboratory QL (as necessary).

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:

DRAFT

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

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 date and time the analysis was performed.
4. The individual who performed the analysis.
5. The analytical technique or method used.
6. The results of all analyses.

S3.E. Additional monitoring by the Permittee

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

S3.F. Reporting permit violations

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

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

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

- Failures of disinfection system
- Collection system overflows discharging to marine surface waters
- Plant bypasses discharging to marine surface waters

Southwest Region Office 360-407-6300

Department of Health 360-236-3330 (business hours)

Shellfish Programs 360-789-8962 (after hours)

b. Twenty-four (24) hour reporting

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

- (i) Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under immediate reporting requirements.
- (ii) Any unanticipated bypass that causes an exceedance of any effluent limit in the permit (See Part S4.B., Bypass Procedures).
- (iii) Any upset that causes an exceedance of any effluent limit in the permit (See G15., Upset).
- (iv) Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Special Condition S1.A. of this permit.
- (v) Any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limit in the permit. This requirement does not include industrial process wastewater overflows to impermeable surfaces which are collected and routed to the treatment works.

c. Report within five days

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

- (i) A description of the noncompliance and its cause.
- (ii) The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times.
- (iii) The estimated time the Permittee expects the noncompliance to continue if not yet corrected.
- (iv) Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

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- (v) If the noncompliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works, an estimate of the quantity (in gallons) of untreated overflow.

Submit the written report electronically using the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application.

- d. Waiver of written reports

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

- e. All other permit violation reporting

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

S3.G. Other reporting

- 1. Spills of oil or hazardous materials

In addition to the requirements in S3.F, the Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 90.56.280 and WAC 173-303-145. Visit the website [How to Report a Spill](#)² for further instructions.

- 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.

S3.H. Maintaining a copy of this permit

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

S4. Operation and maintenance

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

² <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill>

to operate backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

S4.A. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual

1. O&M Manual submittal and requirements

The Permittee must:

- a. Prepare an O&M Manual to meet the requirements of WAC 173-240-150 and submit it to Ecology for approval **by October 1, 2024**.
- b. Submit to Ecology for review and approval substantial changes or updates to the O&M Manual.
- c. Keep the approved O&M Manual at the permitted facility.
- d. Follow the instructions and procedures of this manual.

2. Adaptive Management

- a. In addition to the requirements of WAC 173-240-150, the O&M Manual, the permittee must have the adaptive management strategies that could be employed to adjust the pilot project's operations or monitoring based on results from ongoing monitoring efforts.
- b. Operations must be shut down immediately when water quality or biological issues being observed or recorded.

S4.B. Bypass procedures

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

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

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

2. Anticipated bypass for non-essential maintenance.

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

- a. If a bypass is for non-essential maintenance, the Permittee must notify Ecology, if possible, at least 10 days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain:
 - A description of the bypass and the reason the bypass is necessary.
 - An analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the potential impacts from the proposed bypass.
 - A cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives.
 - The minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative.
 - A recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass.
 - The projected date of bypass initiation.
 - A statement of compliance with State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA).
 - A request for modification of Water Quality Standards as provided in WAC 173-201A-410, if an exceedance of any Water Quality Standard is anticipated.
 - Details of the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the bypass.
- b. For probable construction bypasses, the Permittee must notify Ecology of the need to bypass as early in the planning process as possible. The Permittee must consider the analysis required above during the project planning and design process. The project-specific engineering report as well as the plans and specifications must include details of probable construction bypasses to the extent practical. In cases where the Permittee determines the probable need to bypass early, the Permittee must continue to analyze conditions up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.
- c. Ecology will determine if the Permittee has met the conditions of Special Condition S4.B.2.a and b, and consider the following prior to issuing a determination letter, an Administrative Order, or a permit modification as appropriate for an anticipated bypass:
 - If the Permittee planned and scheduled the bypass to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.
 - If the bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial

DRAFT

physical damage to the property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

- If feasible alternatives to the bypass exist, such as:
 - The use of auxiliary treatment facilities
 - Retention of untreated wastes
 - Stopping production
 - Maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime, but not if the Permittee should have installed adequate backup equipment in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance.
 - Transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.

S5. Solid waste

S5.A. Solid waste handling

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

S5.B. Leachate

The Permittee must not allow leachate from its solid waste material to enter state waters without providing all known, available, and reasonable methods of treatment (AKART), nor allow such leachate to cause violation of State Surface Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-201A WAC, or the State Ground Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-200 WAC. The Permittee must apply for a permit or permit modification as may be required for such discharges to state ground or surface water.

S6. Non-routine and unanticipated Process Water

S6.A. Notification requirements

Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge non-routine wastewater or unanticipated wastewater, and therefore not listed on the permit application, on a case-by-case basis if approved by Ecology. Prior to any such discharge, the Permittee must contact Ecology, and at a minimum, provide the following information:

1. The proposed discharge location;
2. The nature of the activity that will generate the discharge;
3. Any alternatives to the discharge, such as reuse, storage, or recycling of the water;
4. The total volume of water it expects to discharge;
5. The results of the chemical analysis of the water;
6. The date of proposed discharge; and

DRAFT

7. The expected rate of discharge discharged, in gallons per minute.

S6.B. Chemical analysis

The Permittee must analyze the water for constituents limited for the discharge and report them as required by subpart A.5 above. The analysis must also include any parameter deemed necessary by Ecology. All discharges must comply with the authorization and limits established in Special Condition S1 of this permit, Water Quality Standards, and any other limits imposed by Ecology.

S6.C. Flow limitation

The Permittee must limit the discharge rate, as referenced in subpart A.7 above, so it will not cause erosion of ditches or structural damage to culverts and their entrances or exits.

S6.D. Approval requirements

The discharge cannot proceed until Ecology has reviewed the information provided and has authorized the discharge by letter to the Permittee or by an Administrative Order. Once approved, and if the proposed discharge to a municipal storm drain, the Permittee must obtain prior approval from the municipality and notify it when it plans to discharge.

S7. Spill Control Plan

S7.A. Spill Control Plan submittals and requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Submit to Ecology a Spill Control Plan by **October 1, 2024**.
Review the Plan at least annually and update the Spill Plan as needed.
2. Send changes to the Plan to Ecology.
3. Follow the Plan and any supplements throughout the term of the permit.

S7.B. Spill Control Plan components

The Spill Control Plan must include the following:

1. A list of all oil and petroleum products and other materials used and/or stored on-site, which when spilled, or otherwise released into the environment, designate as a Dangerous Waste (DW) or Extremely Hazardous Waste (EHW) by the procedures set forth in WAC 173-303-070. Include other materials used and/or stored on-site which may become pollutants or cause pollution upon reaching State's waters.
2. A description of preventive measures and facilities (including an overall facility plot showing drainage patterns) which prevent, contain, or treat spills of these materials.
3. A description of the reporting system, the Permittee will use to alert responsible managers and legal authorities in the event of a spill.
4. A description of operator training to implement the Plan.

The Permittee may submit plans and manuals required by 40 CFR Part 112, contingency plans required by Chapter 173-303 WAC, or other plans required by other agencies, which

meet the intent of this section. Approval of the Spill Control Plan with respect to this requirement does not constitute approval of the plans and manuals with respect to the underlying requirement.

S8. Ecology Safety Methodology.

Submit USFWS approved Ecology Safety Methodology (ESM) to Ecology by **October 1, 2024**. The ESM must include a monitoring and reporting protocol to measure and ensure no adverse impacts to the environment from Project Macoma's operation. Project Macoma must apply the following best management practices to mitigate any adverse impact on the receiving waterbody.

S8.A. Monitoring and Adaptive Management

1. Monitoring

Operation monitoring of pilot study effects must begin once project deployment occurs and would consist of water quality monitoring and biological monitoring, as detailed in the following subsections.

a. Water Quality Monitoring

- i. Monitoring must be conducted by attaching sensors to existing piers at the locations identified under permit condition S2, and for the parameters specified under permit condition S2.
- ii. Monitoring must be conducted at the discharge point (upland holding tank), at the initial dilution zone and at the edge of chronic mixing zone (point of compliance).
- iii. Water quality must be recorded prior to and during the release of each scenario to monitor for exceedances in water quality parameters.

iv. Biological Monitoring

Short- and long-term biological monitoring must be conducted to inform an understanding of pilot project effects with the ESM.

2. Adaptive Management

This section describes the adaptive management strategies that need to be employed to adjust the pilot project's operations or monitoring based on results from ongoing monitoring efforts. Operations must be shut down immediately when water quality or biological issues are observed or recorded, and adjustments made to alleviate adverse impacts.

S9. Receiving water study

The Permittee must collect receiving water information necessary to determine if the effluent causes a violation of the Water Quality Criteria outside of the boundary of a mixing zone as result of the discharge. Additionally, the receiving water study shall provide supporting information to evaluate whether the discharge at the edge of the mixing zone does not have a reasonable potential to cause a loss of sensitive or important habitat, substantially interfere with the existing or characteristic uses of the water body, result in damage to the ecosystem, or adversely affect public health as determined by the department.

The Permittee must:

1. Submit a Sampling and Quality Assurance Plan for Ecology review and approval **October 1, 2024**. Prepare all Quality Assurance Plans in accordance with the *Guidelines for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Studies*, Publication 04-03-030 (Ecology, 2016).
2. Conduct all sampling and analysis in accordance with the approved Quality Assurance Project Plan.
3. Collect baseline data for water quality and biological data prior to the beginning of the operation.
4. Submit the baseline study report to Ecology by **January 2, 2025**.
5. Conduct water quality monitoring at the edge of chronic mixing zone boundary to comply with permit Condition S1 and S2.
6. Evaluate the impact of this discharge on the federally and state listed threatened/endangered species such as juvenile Chinook and Coho salmon that use the Elwha nearshore in the vicinity of this mixing zone as a migratory corridor. Additionally, the study should evaluate adult, juvenile, and larval forage fish, including surf smelt, sand lance, and herring that use this area for migration and surf smelt and sand lance that use the area in and around the Port Angeles harbor for spawning.

S10. Outfall evaluation

The Permittee must inspect, 1/permit cycle, the submerged portion of the outfall line and diffuser to document its integrity and continued function. If conditions allow for a photographic verification, the Permittee must include such verification in the report. By **January 2, 2025**, the Permittee must submit the inspection report to Ecology through the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application. The Permittee must submit hard copies of any video files to Ecology as required by Permit Condition S3.B. The Portal does not support submittal of video files.

The inspector must, at a minimum:

1. Assess the physical condition of the outfall pipe, diffuser, and associated couplings.
2. Determine the extent of sediment accumulation in the vicinity of the diffuser.

DRAFT

3. Ensure diffuser ports are free of obstructions and are allowing uniform flow.
4. Confirm physical location (latitude/longitude) and depth (at MLLW) of the diffuser section of the outfall.
5. Assess physical condition of the submarine line any tethers or electric transmissions to submerged equipment.
6. Assess physical condition of anchors used to secure the submarine line if there are any.

S11. Marine carbon dioxide removal Intake Structure (mCDRIS)

Pursuant to Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act, the Permittee must comply with the following requirements to minimize adverse impact by the facility's mCDRIS.

S11.A. Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee must:

1. At all times, properly operate and maintain the intake structure including any existing technologies currently used to minimize impingement and entrainment.
2. Report any significant impingement or entrainment events to Ecology within 24 hours consistent with the requirements in Permit Condition S3.F.b.
3. Notify Ecology 60 days prior to any changes which change the design through-screen velocity or location of the intake structure.
4. Perform visual impingement monitoring of the intake structure on a weekly basis. Include photographic verification if conditions allow. Document inspection dates, findings, and any maintenance performed. Records of inspections must be made available to Ecology upon request.
5. Include procedures for inspection, maintenance, and reporting for the mCDRIS in the Operation and Maintenance Manual required by Permit Condition S4.A and Ecology Safety Methodology Permit Condition S8.

S11.B. Endangered Species Act

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

S12. Acute toxicity test

S12.A. Effluent limit for acute toxicity

The effluent limit for acute toxicity is:

No Acute toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC).

The ACEC means the maximum concentration of effluent during critical conditions at the boundary of the acute mixing zone, defined in Permit condition S1.C. of the permit. The ACEC equals **0.83 percent effluent**.

S12.B. Compliance with the effluent limit for acute toxicity

Compliance with the effluent limit for acute toxicity means the results of the testing specified in Section C show no statistically significant difference in survival between the control and the ACEC.

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

The Permittee must determine the statistical significance by conducting a hypothesis test at the 0.05 level of significance (Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001). If the difference in survival between the control and the ACEC is less than 10%, the Permittee must conduct the hypothesis test at the 0.01 level of significance.

S12.C. Compliance testing for acute toxicity

The Permittee must:

1. Perform the acute toxicity tests with 100 percent effluent, the ACEC, and a control, or with a full dilution series.
2. Conduct acute toxicity testing on the final effluent twice per permit cycle. This acute toxicity test must be conducted during the first year of the pilot project, before scientific operations begin.
3. Submit a written report to Ecology within 45 days of sampling. The Permittee must submit the report no later than one year from the start of the project. Further instructions on testing conditions and test report content are in Section E below.
4. The Permittee must perform compliance tests using each of the species and protocols listed below on a rotating basis:

Table 13 – Acute Toxicity Test

| Acute Toxicity Test | Species | Method |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Topsmelt, 96-Hour Static Renewal Test | <i>Atherinops affinis</i> | WDOE WQ-R-95-80 EPA-821-R-02-012 |
| Mysid, 48-Hour Static test | <i>Americamysis bahia</i> (formerly <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>) | EPA-821-R-02-012 |

S12.D. Response to noncompliance with the effluent limit for acute toxicity

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

1. Test the next four discharge events using the same test and species as the failed compliance test.
2. Test at least five effluent concentrations and as control to determine appropriate point estimates. One of these effluent concentrations must equal the ACEC. The results of the test at the ACEC will determine compliance with the effluent limit for acute toxicity as described in Section B.
3. Return to the original monitoring frequency in Section C after completion of the additional compliance monitoring.

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

If Ecology determines that the test result was not anomalous, the Permittee must complete all the additional monitoring required in this section; or

If the one additional sample fails to comply with the effluent limit for acute toxicity, then the Permittee must complete all the additional monitoring required in this section; or

If Ecology determines that the test result was anomalous, the one additional test result will replace the anomalous test result for the purpose of determining compliance with the acute toxicity limit.

If all the additional testing complies with the permit limit, the Permittee must submit a report to Ecology on possible causes and preventive measures for the transient toxicity event, which triggered the additional compliance monitoring.

This report must include a search of all pertinent and recent facility recordings, including:

- Operating records
- Monitoring results
- Inspection records
- Spill reports

- Weather records
- Production records
- Raw material purchases
- Pretreatment records, etc.

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

S12.E. Sampling and reporting requirements

1. The Permittee must submit all reports for toxicity testing in accordance with the *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*, Publication 95-80 (Ecology, 2016). Reports must contain toxicity data, bench sheets, and reference toxicant results for test methods. In addition, the Permittee must submit toxicity test data in electronic format (CETIS export file preferred) for entry into Ecology's database.
2. The Permittee must collect **grab samples** for toxicity testing. The Permittee must cool the samples to 0 – 6 degrees Celsius during collection and send them to the lab immediately upon completion. The lab must begin the toxicity testing as soon as possible but no later than 36 hours after sampling was completed.
3. The laboratory must conduct water quality measurements on all samples and test solutions for toxicity testing, as specified in the *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*, Publication WQ-R-95-80 (Ecology, 2016).
4. All toxicity tests must meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions specified in the EPA methods listed in Subsection C and the *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*, Publication WQ-R-95-80 (Ecology, 2016). If Ecology determines any test results to be invalid or anomalous, the Permittee must repeat the testing with freshly collected effluent.
5. The laboratory may use dilution water that is uncontaminated 1- μ m filtered natural seawater hypersaline brine prepared from uncontaminated natural seawater plus reagent water. Natural seawater may be uncontaminated receiving water. This water is used in all dilution steps and as the control water.
6. The Permittee must conduct Whole Effluent Toxicity tests on an unmodified sample of final effluent.
7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance testing in the order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the ACEC. The ACEC equals 0.83 percent effluent.

8. All Whole Effluent Toxicity tests, effluent screening tests, and rapid screening tests that involve hypothesis testing must comply with the acute statistical power standard of 29 percent as defined in WAC 173-205-020. If the test does not meet the power standard, the Permittee must repeat the test on a fresh sample with an increased number of replicates to increase the power.

S13. Project results report

The permittee is required to submit the project results report upon completion of the pilot project by August 31, 2027. This report should include a calculation of carbon sequestration and its benefits compared to water intake and discharge.

REFERENCES

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GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

G2. RIGHT OF INSPECTION AND ENTRY

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

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

G3. PERMIT ACTIONS

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

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

DRAFT

- c. A material change in quantity or type of waste disposal.
 - d. Determination that the permitted activity endangers human health or the environment, or contributes to Water Quality Standards violations and can only be regulated to acceptable levels by modification or termination.
 - e. A change in any condition requires either a temporary or permanent reduction, or elimination of any discharge or sludge use or disposal practice controlled by the permit.
 - f. Nonpayment of fees assessed pursuant to RCW 90.48.465.
 - g. Failure or refusal of the Permittee to allow entry as required in RCW 90.48.090.
2. The following are causes for modification but not revocation and reissuance except when the Permittee requests or agrees:
- a. A material change in the condition of waters of the State.
 - b. New information not available at the time of permit issuance that would have justified the application of different permit conditions.
 - c. Material and substantial alterations or additions to the permitted facility or activities which occurred after this permit issuance.
 - d. Promulgation of new or amended standards or regulations having a direct bearing upon permit conditions, or requiring permit revision.
 - e. The Permittee has requested a modification based on other rationale meeting the criteria of 40 CFR Part 122.62.
 - f. Ecology has determined that good cause exists for modification of a compliance schedule, and the modification will not violate statutory deadlines.
 - g. Incorporation of an approved local pretreatment program into a municipality's permit.
3. The following are causes for modification or alternatively revocation and reissuance:
- a. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR Part 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 Part 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by the permit constitutes a violation.

G4. REPORTING PLANNED CHANGES

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

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1. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29(b).
2. A significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged.
3. A significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices. Following such notice, and the submittal of new application or supplement to the existing application, along with required Engineering Plans and Reports, this permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62(a) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, a new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

G5. PLAN REVIEW REQUIRED

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, an Engineering Report and detailed Plans and Specifications must be submitted to Ecology for approval in accordance with Chapter 173-240 WAC. Engineering Reports, Plans, and Specifications must be submitted at least 180 days prior to the planned start of construction unless a shorter time is approved by Ecology. Facilities must be constructed and operated in accordance with the approval plans.

G6. COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER LAWS AND STATUTES

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

G7. TRANSFER OF THIS PERMIT

In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanate, the Permittee must notify the succeeding owner or controller of the existence of this permit by letter, a copy of which must be forwarded to Ecology.

1. Transfer by Modification

Except as provided in paragraph B below, this permit may be transferred by the Permittee to a new owner or operator only if this permit has been modified or revoked and reissued under 40 CFR Part 122.62(b)(2), or a minor modification made under 40 CFR Part 122.63(d), to identify the new Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

2. Automatic Transfers

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

- a. The Permittee notifies Ecology at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date.
- b. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them.

- c. Ecology does not notify the existing Permittee and the proposed new Permittee or its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this permit. A modification under this subparagraph may also be minor modification under 40 CFR Part 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the written agreement.

G8. REDUCED PRODUCTION FOR COMPLIANCE

The Permittee, in order to maintain compliance with its permit, must control production and/or all discharges upon reduction, loss, failure, or bypass of the treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost, or fails.

G9. REMOVED SUBSTANCES

Collected screenings, grit, solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other pollutants removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters must not be re-suspended or reintroduced to the final effluent stream for discharge to state waters.

G10. 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

The other requirements of 40 CFR Part 122.41 and 40 CFR Part 122.42 are incorporated in this permit by reference.

G12. ADDITIONAL MONITORING

Ecology may establish specific monitoring requirements in addition to those contained in this permit by Administrative Order or permit modification.

G13. PAYMENT OF FEES

The Permittee must submit payment of fees associated with this permit as assessed by Ecology.

G14. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF PERMIT CONDITIONS

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit is deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine up to \$10,000 and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each day upon which a willful violation occurs may be deemed a separate and additional violation.

Any person who violates the terms and conditions of a waste discharge permit may incur, in addition to any other penalty as provided by law, a civil penalty in the amount of up to \$10,000 for each such violation. Each and every such violation is a separate and distinct offense, and in

case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance is deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

G15. UPSET

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

An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limits if the requirements of the following paragraph are met.

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

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

If any enforcement action the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

G16. PROPERTY RIGHTS

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

G17. DUTY TO COMPLY

The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is ground for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal.

G18. TOXIC POLLUTANTS

The Permittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

G19. PENALTIES FOR TAMPERING

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this condition,

punishment shall be a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or by both.

G20. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EXISTING MANUFACTURING, COMMERCIAL, MINING, AND SILVICULTURAL DISCHARGES

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

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels:”
 - a. One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L)
 - b. Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for Acrolein and Acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4-Dinitrophenol and 2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol; and 1 mg/L for Antimony.
 - c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.21(g)(7).
 - d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.44 (f).
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels:”
 - a. Five hundred (500) µg/L
 - b. One (1) mg/L for Antimony
 - c. Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.21(g)(7).
 - d. The level established by the Director in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.44(f).

G21. COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

APPENDIX A – List of Pollutants, Analytical Methods, Detection Levels and Quantitation Levels

The Permittee must use the specified analytical methods, detection levels (DLs) ¹ and quantitation levels (QLs) ² 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 level (MDL) and a quantitation level (QL) to Ecology with appropriate laboratory documentation when the detection levels are too high to provide results near or below criteria (or applicable permit limits).

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.

Appendix A 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 |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand | | SM5210-B | | 2 mg/L |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand, Soluble | | SM5210-B ³ | | 2 mg/L |
| Fecal Coliform | | SM 9221E, 9221F SM 9222D | N/A | Specified in method sample aliquot dependent |

| | | | | |
|--|--|-------------|-------|--------|
| Oil and Grease (HEM) (Hexane Extractable Material) | | 1664 A or B | 1,400 | 5,000 |
| pH | | SM4500-H+ B | N/A | N/A |
| Total Suspended Solids | | SM2540-D | | 5 mg/L |

Appendix A Table 2 - Nonconventional 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 |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 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-NH3-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 | 10 | 50 |
| 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 |

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|------------------------------------|------------|--|------|--|
| Enterococci | | EPA 1600 SM 9230B, 9230C, 9230D, | N/A | Specified in method; sample aliquot dependent |
| Flow | | Calibrated device | | |
| Fluoride | 16984-48-8 | SM4500-F E | 25 | 100 |
| Hardness, Total | | SM2340B | | 200 as CaCO ₃ |
| Iron, Total | 7439-89-6 | 200.7 | 12.5 | 50 |
| Magnesium, Total | 7439-95-4 | 200.7 | 10 | 50 |
| Manganese, Total | 7439-96-5 | 200.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| 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-S2F/D/G | | 0.2 mg/L |
| Sulfite (as mg/L SO ₃) | | SM4500-SO3B | | 2 mg/L |

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|------------------------|-----------|--|-----|---|
| Temperature | | Analog recorder or micro-recording devices (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 |
| Total Coliform | | SM 9221B SM 9222B | N/A | Specified in method; sample aliquot dependent |
| Total Organic Carbon | | SM5310-B/C/D | | 1 mg/L |
| Total Dissolved solids | | SM2540 C | | 20 mg/L |

Appendix A Table 3 - Priority pollutants: Metals, chromium (hex), 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 |
|--------------------------|------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 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 |

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|--|-----|-----------|-------------|------|------|
| 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 |

Appendix A Table 4 - Priority pollutants: 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 |
| 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 |

Appendix A Table 5 - Priority pollutants: Volatile compounds

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| 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 |
| 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 |

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|---|----|----------|-------------|-----|------|
| 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 |

Appendix A Table 6 - Priority pollutants: 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(k)fluoranthene (11,12- benzofluoranthene) ⁷ | 75 | 207-08-9 | 610/625.1 | 2.5 | 7.5 |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | 73 | 50-32-8 | 610/625.1 | 2.5 | 7.5 |

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|--|----|-----------|-------------|------|------|
| 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) ⁸ | 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)anthracene (1,2,5,6- dibenzanthracene) | 82 | 53-70-3 | 625.1 | 2.5 | 7.5 |
| 3,3-Dichlorobenzidine | 28 | 91-94-1 | 605/625.1 | 16.5 | 49.5 |
| Diethyl phthalate | 70 | 84-66-2 | 625.1 | 1.9 | 5.7 |
| Dimethyl phthalate | 71 | 131-11-3 | 625.1 | 1.6 | 4.8 |
| Di-n-butyl phthalate | 68 | 84-74-2 | 625.1 | 2.5 | 7.5 |
| 2,4-dinitrotoluene | 35 | 121-14-2 | 609/625.1 | 5.7 | 17.1 |
| 2,6-dinitrotoluene | 36 | 606-20-2 | 609/625.1 | 1.9 | 5.7 |
| Di-n-octyl phthalate | 69 | 117-84-0 | 625.1 | 2.5 | 7.5 |
| 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (as Azobenzene) | 37 | 122-66-7 | 1625B/625.1 | 5.0 | 20 |
| Fluoranthene | 39 | 206-44-0 | 625.1 | 2.2 | 6.6 |
| Fluorene | 80 | 86-73-7 | 625.1 | 1.9 | 5.7 |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 9 | 118-74-1 | 612/625.1 | 1.9 | 5.7 |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 52 | 87-68-3 | 625.1 | 0.9 | 2.7 |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 53 | 77-47-4 | 1625B/625.1 | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| Hexachloroethane | 12 | 67-72-1 | 625.1 | 1.6 | 4.8 |

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|---------------------------|----|----------|-----------|-----|------|
| 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 |
| Naphthalene | 55 | 91-20-3 | 625.1 | 1.6 | 4.8 |
| Nitrobenzene | 56 | 98-95-3 | 625.1 | 1.9 | 5.7 |
| N-Nitrosodimethylamine | 61 | 62-75-9 | 607/625.1 | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine | 63 | 621-64-7 | 607/625.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| N-Nitrosodiphenylamine | 62 | 86-30-6 | 625.1 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| 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 |

Appendix A Table 7 - Dioxin

| Priority pollutant | PP # | CAS number (if available) | Recommended analytical protocol | Detection level (DL) ¹ µg/L unless specified | Quantitation level (QL) ² µg/L unless specified |
|---|------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (2,3,7,8 TCDD) | 129 | 1746-01-6 | 1613B | 1.3 pg/L | 5 pg/L |

Appendix A Table 8 - Pesticides and PCBs

| 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 |
|---------------------|------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 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 |

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|------------------------|-----|------------|-------|----------|----------|
| Chlordane ⁹ | 91 | 57-74-9 | 608.3 | 14 ng/L | 42 ng/L |
| 4,4'-DDT | 92 | 50-29-3 | 608.3 | 12 ng/L | 36 ng/L |
| 4,4'-DDE | 93 | 72-55-9 | 608.3 | 4.0 ng/L | 12 ng/L |
| 4,4' DDD | 94 | 72-54-8 | 608.3 | 11ng/L | 33 ng/L |
| Dieldrin | 90 | 60-57-1 | 608.3 | 2.0 ng/L | 6.0 ng/L |
| alpha-Endosulfan | 95 | 959-98-8 | 608.3 | 14 ng/L | 42 ng/L |
| beta-Endosulfan | 96 | 33213-65-9 | 608.3 | 4.0 ng/L | 12 ng/L |
| Endosulfan Sulfate | 97 | 1031-07-8 | 608.3 | 66 ng/L | 198 ng/L |
| Endrin | 98 | 72-20-8 | 608.3 | 6.0 ng/L | 18 ng/L |
| Endrin Aldehyde | 99 | 7421-93-4 | 608.3 | 23 ng/L | 70 ng/L |
| Heptachlor | 100 | 76-44-8 | 608.3 | 3.0 ng/L | 9.0 ng/L |
| Heptachlor Epoxide | 101 | 1024-57-3 | 608.3 | 83 ng/L | 249 ng/L |
| PCB-1242 ¹⁰ | 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 ¹⁰ | 112 | 12674-11-2 | 608.3 | 0.065 | 0.195 |
| Toxaphene | 113 | 8001-35-2 | 608.3 | 240 ng/L | 720 ng/L |

Footnotes

¹ Detection level (DL) – or method detection limit means the minimum concentration of an analyte (substance) that can be reported with 99% confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results as determined by the procedure given in 40 CFR part 136, Appendix B.

² Quantitation Level (QL) – also known as Minimum Level (ML) – The term “minimum level” refers to either the sample concentration equivalent to the lowest calibration point in a method or a multiple of the method detection limit (DL), whichever is

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

³ Soluble Biochemical Oxygen Demand – method note: First, filter the sample through a Millipore Nylon filter (or equivalent) - pore size of 0.45-0.50 um (prep all filters by filtering 250 ml of laboratory grade deionized water through the filter and discard). Then, analyze sample as per method 5210-B.

⁴ Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Diesel Extended Range OR NWTPH Dx – Analytical Methods for Petroleum Hydrocarbons <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/97602.pdf>

⁵ Northwest Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons Gasoline Extended Range OR NWTPH Gx – Analytical Methods for Petroleum Hydrocarbons <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/97602.pdf>

⁶ 1, 3-dichloroproylene (mixed isomers) – You may report this parameter as two separate parameters: cis-1, 3-dichloropropene (10061-01-5) and trans-1, 3-dichloropropene (10061-02-6).

⁷ Total Benzofluoranthenes – Because Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(j)fluoranthene and Benzo(k)fluoranthene co-elute you may report these three isomers as total benzofluoranthenes.

⁸ Bis(2-Chloro-1-Methylethyl) Ether – This compound was previously listed as Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether (39638-32-9)

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ PCB 1016 & PCB 1242 – You may report these two PCB compounds as one parameter called PCB 1016/1242.

¹¹ Prior to approval of analytical methods for PFAS chemicals under 40 CFR 136, the permittee must use the latest revision of EPA Method 1633. After analytical methods for PFAS chemicals are approved under 40 CFR 136, the permittee may use any sufficiently sensitive approved analytical method. If a laboratory that can analyze PFAS chemicals via Method 1633 is not reasonably available, the permittee may request use of an alternate method and Ecology can approve the alternative method by email.

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