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**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Waste Discharge Permit WA0024490**

**State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY**

Northwest Region Office
PO Box 330316
Shoreline WA 98133-9716

In compliance with the provisions of
The State of Washington Water Pollution Control Law
Chapter 90.48 Revised Code of Washington
and

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act
(The Clean Water Act)

Title 33 United States Code, Section 1342 et seq

**City of Everett Water Pollution Control Facility
3200 Cedar Street
Everett, WA 98201**

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

Facility Location:
4027 4th Street SE
Everett, WA 98205

Treatment Type:
Combined Aerated/Facultative Lagoons
and Trickling Filter/Solids Contact

Receiving Water:
Snohomish River
Port Gardner Bay (Puget Sound)

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

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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	Monthly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	February 15, 2025
S3.A	Quarterly Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Quarterly	April 15, 2025
S3.A	Annual Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Annual	January 15, 2026
S3.A	Quarterly PBDE WPCF Influent Monitoring Report (DMR)	Quarterly, beginning 2027	Initially due April 15, 2027
S3.A	Quarterly PFAS WPCF Influent Monitoring Report (DMR)	Quarterly, during 2026 and 2028	Initially due April 15, 2026
S5.G	O&M manual review confirmation letter	1/permit cycle	January 15, 2026
S5.G.3	O&M manual update (PBDE Reduction Program)	1/permit cycle	July 1, 2025
S6.D	Annual pretreatment report	1/year	Initially due June 1, 2025
S6.F.1	PBDE Reduction Program evaluation and modification submittal	1/permit cycle	July 1, 2025
S6.F.2	Notice of industrial user PBDE characterization study and BMP evaluation	1/permit cycle	July 1, 2025
S6.F.3	PBDE Quality Assurance Project Plan	1/permit cycle	March 3, 2025
S6.F.4	Industrial user PBDE characterization study (add to annual pretreatment report)	See S6.F.4	Results due June 1, 2026
S6.F.5	Initial PBDE BMP identification and implementation (add to annual pretreatment report)	See S6.F.5	Results due June 1, 2027

Permit section	Submittal	Frequency	First submittal date
S6.F.6	Industrial user BMP effectiveness monitoring and adaptive management (add to annual pretreatment report)	See S6.F.6	Results due June 1, 2028
S6.F.6	WPCF PBDE Reduction Program influent monitoring (also add to annual pretreatment report)	See S6.F.6	First quarterly DMR due April 15, 2027
S6.F.6	WPCF PBDE Reduction Program effluent monitoring (also add to annual pretreatment report)	See S6.F.6	First semiannual DMR due July 15, 2025
S6.F.7	Summary of seasonal Outfall 015 flow reduction efforts (March – June) (add to annual pretreatment report)	See S6.F.7	First due date June 1, 2026
S6.G	Updated industrial user inventory – PFAS (add to annual pretreatment report)	See S6.G	June 1, 2026
S6.G.5	PFAS monitoring of WPCF influent (also add to annual pretreatment report)	See S6.G.5	First quarterly DMR due April 15, 2026
S6.H	Local limit evaluation	1/permit cycle	January 1, 2026
S7.A	Memo summarizing results of clean sample characterization	1/permit cycle	January 15, 2026
S7.B.	Optional: pH dynamic modeling submittal for Outfall 015	1/permit cycle, as needed	December 31, 2029
S7.C.	Technical assessment of lagoon process PBDE management	1/permit cycle	June 1, 2027
S9.C.3	Update to 2017 Post-Construction Monitoring Plan	1/permit cycle	December 31, 2029

Permit section	Submittal	Frequency	First submittal date
S9.D	Combined Sewer Overflow report	Annually	First annual report due April 1, 2025
S9.E	Completion letters for Combined Sewer Overflow reduction project milestones/goals	6/permit cycle	Notification letters due within 30 days of each project completion. Due no later than January 30, 2028
S10.C	Acute Toxicity compliance monitoring reports	Quarterly	First quarter 2025 results due April 30, 2025
S11.A	Chronic Toxicity effluent test results	2/permit cycle	First quarter 2028 test is due April 15, 2028 Third quarter 2028 test is due October 15, 2028
S12	Application for permit renewal	1/permit cycle	December 31, 2028

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. Discharge limits

S1.A. Effluent limits, Snohomish River discharges

All discharges and activities authorized by this permit must comply with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any of the following pollutants more frequently than, or at a 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 may discharge treated domestic wastewater to the Snohomish River at the permitted locations subject to compliance with the following limits:

S1.A.1 Outfall 015 Effluent Limits

Table 2 - Effluent Limits: Outfall 015

Latitude: 48.004167 Longitude: -122.177222

Parameter	Average Monthly ^a	Average Weekly ^b
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day) (CBOD ₅)	25 mg/L 85% removal of influent CBOD ₅	40 mg/L
CBOD ₅ <i>Effective November – June Only</i>	3,190 pounds/day (lbs/day)	5,100 lbs/day
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	51 mg/L 6,508 lbs/day 80% removal of influent TSS	76.5 mg/L 9,762 lbs/day

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
pH ^c	6.6 standard units	9.0 standard units

Parameter	Monthly Geometric Mean	Weekly Geometric Mean
Fecal Coliform Bacteria ^d	200/100 mL	400/100 mL

Parameter	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily ^e
Total Ammonia (mg/L as N)	31.4 mg/L	47.1 mg/L
Total Residual Chlorine	16 µg/L	83 µg/L
NBOD+CBOD ^f <i>Effective July – October Only</i>	3,043 lbs/day	5,402 lbs/day
Flow <i>Effective July – September Only</i>	N/A	10.2 MGD

Whole Effluent Toxicity

The effluent limit for acute toxicity is:

No acute toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC) of 15.6% effluent.

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 15.6% effluent. See S10 for more information.

Seasonal Flow Management for Outfall 015 (March – June)

[Effective date: August 1, 2025]

According to the protocol established in the O & M Manual update required by S5.G.3, operators must prioritize directing effluent flows from the Everett WPCF to Outfall 100, when feasible, to reduce discharge volumes to Outfall 015 during peak Chinook salmon outmigration.

Footnotes for Table 2:

- a Average monthly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured.
- b Average weekly discharge limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges' measured during that week.
- c The pH of the discharge must be within the range bound by the listed minimum and maximum limits.
- d Ecology provides directions to calculate the monthly and the weekly geometric mean in publication No. 04-10-020, Information Manual for Treatment Plant Operators available at: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/0410020.html>
- e Maximum daily effluent limit is the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the average discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, calculate the daily discharge as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. This does not apply to pH or temperature.
- f NBOD+CBOD is calculated using the following equation:
$$\text{NBOD+CBOD (lbs/day)} = (2.1 \times \text{total ammonia-N (lbs/day)}) + \text{CBOD}_5 \text{ (lbs/day)}$$

Calculate total ammonia-N and CBOD₅ using measurements from the same composite sample.

S1.A.2 Outfall 025 Effluent Limits

The Permittee may discharge treated effluent from Outfall 025 for the purpose of outfall and diffuser flushing and maintenance under the following restrictions.

- Do not use outfall more than once per week and for greater than three (3) hours at a time.
- Flow rate must not exceed 18 MGD.
- Do not discharge from outfall 015 when discharging from this outfall.
- Conduct sampling for each discharge event as outlined in Special Condition S2.A.2.b.
- The combined mass discharges from outfalls 015 and 025 must not exceed the mass limits for outfall 015.
- Effluent concentrations must not exceed the concentrations set for outfall 100 in Special Condition S1.B. for CBOD₅, TSS, and fecal coliform.

Table 3 - Effluent Limits: Outfall 025

Latitude: 47.991389 Longitude: -122.178889

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
pH	6.6 standard units	9.0 standard units
Parameter	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Total Residual Chlorine	NA	95 µg/L

S1.B. Effluent limits, Puget Sound/Port Gardner Discharge

Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee may discharge treated domestic wastewater to Port Gardner Bay (Puget Sound) at the permitted location subject to compliance with the following limits:

S1.B.1 Outfall 100 Effluent Limits

Table 4 - Effluent Limits: Outfall 100

Latitude: 47.969444 Longitude: -122.246667

Parameter	Average Monthly	Average Weekly
CBOD ₅	25 mg/L 5,213 lbs/day 85% removal of influent CBOD ₅	40 mg/L 8,340 lbs/day
TSS	30 mg/L 6,255 lbs/day 85% removal of influent TSS	45 mg/L 9,383 lbs/day
Total Residual Chlorine	0.5 mg/L	0.75 mg/L

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
pH	6.0 standard units	9.0 standard units

Parameter	Monthly Geometric Mean	Weekly Geometric Mean
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	200/100 mL	400/100 mL

Whole Effluent Toxicity
<p>The effluent limit for acute toxicity is:</p> <p>No acute toxicity detected in a test concentration representing the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC) of 0.64% effluent.</p> <p>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 0.64% effluent. See S10 for more information.</p>

S1.C. Mixing zone authorization

The following paragraphs define the maximum boundaries of the authorized mixing zones for each outfall. Ecology classifies the receiving waters for each outfall as “Estuarine” and restricts the dimensions of each in accordance with the provisions in WAC 173-201A-400 sub-parts 7b and 8.

S1.C.1 Outfall 015 Mixing Zone

Chronic mixing zone

The chronic mixing zone extends 208 feet downstream and upstream from the outfall. The width of the mixing zone is 87.5 feet and is centered on the middle of the multi-port diffuser at a location 180 feet from the east bank of the river at MLLW. The concentration of pollutants at the edge of the chronic zone must meet chronic aquatic life criteria and human health criteria. The mixing zone extends from the river bottom to the water surface.

Acute mixing zone

The acute mixing zone extends 20.8 feet downstream and upstream from the outfall. The width of the mixing zone is 77.6 feet and is centered on the middle of the multi-port diffuser. The concentration of pollutants at the edge of the acute zone must meet acute aquatic life criteria. The mixing zone extends from the river bottom to the water surface.

S1.C.2 Outfall 025 Mixing Zone

Chronic mixing zone

The chronic mixing zone extends 216 feet downstream and upstream from the outfall. The width of the mixing zone is 112.5 feet and is centered on the middle of the multi-

port diffuser at a location 222.5 feet from the east bank of the river at MLLW The concentration of pollutants at the edge of the chronic zone must meet chronic aquatic life criteria and human health criteria. The mixing zone extends from the river bottom to the water surface.

Acute mixing zone

The acute mixing zone extends 21.6 feet downstream and upstream from the outfall. The width of the mixing zone is 78.2 feet and is centered on the middle of the multi-port diffuser. The concentration of pollutants at the edge of the acute zone must meet acute aquatic life criteria. The mixing zone extends from the river bottom to the water surface.

S1.C.3 Outfall 100 Mixing Zone

Chronic mixing zone

The chronic mixing zone extends 540 feet in any horizontal direction from each port in the diffuser. The concentration of pollutants at the edge of the chronic zone must meet chronic aquatic life criteria and human health criteria. The mixing zone extends from the bottom of the bay to the water surface.

Acute mixing zone

The chronic mixing zone extends 54.0 feet in any horizontal direction from each port in the diffuser. The concentration of pollutants at the edge of the acute zone must meet acute aquatic life criteria. The mixing zone extends from the bottom of the bay to the water surface.

Table 5 - Available Dilution (dilution factor)

Criteria	Outfall 015		Outfall 025		Outfall 100	
	Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic
Acute Aquatic Life Criteria	6.4	14.2	7.3	15.6	156	696
Human Health Criteria - Carcinogen		14.2		15.6		696
Human Health Criteria - Non-carcinogen		14.2		15.6		696
Seasonal Temperature		26.7				

S2. Monitoring requirements

S2.A. Monitoring schedule

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

S2.A.1 Wastewater Influent Monitoring

Wastewater Influent means the raw sewage flow from the collection system into the treatment facility. Sample the wastewater entering the headworks of the treatment plant excluding any side-stream returns from inside the plant.

Table 6 - Wastewater influent

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	MGD	Continuous ^a	Metered/Recorded
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅)	mg/L	1/week	24-hr Composite ^b
BOD ₅	lbs/day	1/week	Calculated ^c
CBOD ₅	mg/L	4/week	24-hr Composite
CBOD ₅	lbs/day	4/week	Calculated
TSS	mg/L	4/week	24-hr Composite
TSS	lbs/day	4/week	Calculated

S2.A.2 Final Wastewater Effluent Monitoring

Final Wastewater Effluent means wastewater exiting the last treatment process or operation. Typically, this is after or at the exit from the chlorine contact chamber or other disinfection process. The Permittee may take effluent samples for the BOD₅ analysis before or after the disinfection process. If taken after, the Permittee must dechlorinate and reseed the sample.

S2.A.2.a Outfall 015 Final Wastewater

Table 7 - Final wastewater effluent Outfall 015 (Lagoon system)

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	MGD	Continuous ^a	Metered/recorded
CBOD ₅	mg/L	4/week	24-hr Composite ^b
CBOD ₅	lbs/day	4/week	Calculated ^c
CBOD ₅	% removal	1/month	Calculated ^d
TSS	mg/L	4/week	24-hr Composite
TSS	lbs/day	4/week	Calculated
TSS	% removal	1/month	Calculated
Chlorine (Total Residual)	µg/L	1/day	Grab ^f
Fecal Coliform ^e	# /100 mL	5/week	Grab
E. coli	# /100 mL	1/month	Grab

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
pH	Standard Units	1/day	Grab
Temperature ^g	°C	Continuous	Metered/Recorded
Total Ammonia	mg/L as N	1/week (Nov-June)	24-hr Composite
Total Ammonia	mg/L as N	4/week (July-Oct)	24-hr Composite
Total Ammonia	lbs/day	4/week (July-Oct)	Calculated
Total Phosphorus	mg/L as P	1/month	24-hr Composite
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus	mg/L as P	1/month	24-hr Composite
NBOD+CBOD	lbs/day	4/week (July-Oct)	Calculated ^h
bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	Quarterly in 2025	Grab (glass containers only)

S2.A.2.b Outfall 025 Final Wastewater

Table 8 - Final wastewater effluent Outfall 025 (TF/SC system)

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	MGD	Each discharge event ⁱ	Metered/recorded
Discharge Duration	Hours	Each discharge event	Measured
CBOD ₅	mg/L	Each discharge event	Grab ^f
TSS	mg/L	Each discharge event	Grab
Fecal Coliform ^e	# /100 mL	Each discharge event	Grab
E. coli	# /100 mL	Each discharge event	Grab
pH	Standard Units	Each discharge event	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	µg/L	Each discharge event	Grab
Temperature	°C	Each discharge event	Metered/Recorded
CBOD ₅ (025+015)	lbs/day	Each discharge event	Calculated ^j
TSS (025+015)	lbs/day	Each discharge event	Calculated
NBOD+CBOD (025+015)	lbs/day	Each discharge event (July-Oct Only)	Calculated ^h
Total Ammonia	mg/L as N	Each discharge event	Grab
Total Ammonia	lbs/day	Each discharge event	Calculated

S2.A.2.c Outfall 100 Final Wastewater

Table 9 - Final wastewater effluent Outfall 100 (TF/SC system)

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	MGD	Continuous ^a	Metered/recorded
CBOD ₅	mg/L	4/week	24-hr Composite ^b
CBOD ₅	lbs/day	4/week	Calculated ^c
CBOD ₅	% removal	1/month	Calculated ^d
TSS	mg/L	4/week	24-hr Composite
TSS	lbs/day	4/week	Calculated
TSS	% removal	1/month	Calculated
Chlorine (Total Residual)	µg/L	1/day	Grab ^f
Fecal Coliform ^e	# /100 mL	5/week	Grab
Enterococci	#/100 mL	1/month	Grab
pH	Standard Units	1/day	Grab
Total Phosphorus	mg/L as P	1/month	24-hr Composite
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus	mg/L as P	1/month	24-hr Composite
Temperature ^g	°C	Continuous	Metered/Recorded
bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	Quarterly in 2025	Grab (glass containers only)
Chlordane	µg/L	Quarterly in 2025	Grab (glass containers only)

S2.A.3 Pretreatment Monitoring Requirements

The Permittee must monitor the WPCF influent, lagoon facility effluent (outfall 015), TF/SC system effluent (outfall 100), and/or the biosolids (100B) in accordance with the pretreatment requirements in Special Condition S6.E and the following table.

Table 10 - Pretreatment Monitoring Requirements for Influent, Outfall 100, Outfall 015, and Biosolids (100B)

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample location(s)	Sample Type
pH	Standard Units	Quarterly	Influent Biosolids	Grab ^f
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Quarterly	Influent Effluents	Grab

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample location(s)	Sample Type
Cyanide	µg/L	Quarterly	Influent Effluents	Grab
Total Phenolic Compounds	µg/L	Quarterly	Influent Effluents	Grab
Priority Pollutants (PP) – Total Metals ⁱ	µg/L ng/L for mercury	Quarterly	Influent Effluents Biosolids	24-Hour composite Grab for mercury ^k
Chromium (hex), dissolved ⁱ	µg/L	Quarterly	Influent Effluents	24-Hour composite
Molybdenum, total	µg/L	Quarterly	Influent Biosolids	24-Hour composite
PP – Volatile Organic Compounds	µg/L	Annually	Influent Effluents	Grab
PP – Acid-extractable Compounds	µg/L	Annually	Influent Effluents	24-Hour composite
PP – Base-neutral Compounds	µg/L	Annually	Influent Effluents	24-Hour composite
PP – Pesticides/PCBs	ug/L or ng/L	Annually	Influent Effluents	24-Hour composite

Footnotes for influent, effluent, and pretreatment monitoring (Tables 6-10)

- a Continuous means uninterrupted except for brief lengths of time for calibration, power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance. The time interval for the associated data logger must be no greater than 30 minutes.
- b 24-hour composite means a series of individual samples collected over a 24-hour period into a single container and analyzed as one sample.
- c Calculated values for mass discharge must be figured concurrently with the respective concentration and flow samples, using the following formula: Concentration (in mg/L) X Flow (in MGD) X Conversion Factor (8.34) = lbs/day
- d Calculate the monthly average percent removal for each treatment system using the following formula: Percent (%) removal = [(Influent concentration (mg/L) – Effluent concentration (mg/L))/[Influent concentration (mg/L)] x 100% where influent and effluent concentrations are the monthly average concentrations of CBOD₅ and TSS.
- e Report a numerical value for fecal coliforms following the procedures in Ecology's Information Manual for Wastewater Treatment Plant Operators, Publication Number 04-10-020 available at: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/0410020.html>. Do not report a result as too numerous to count (TNTC). Fecal Coliform, E. coli, and Enterococci analyses must occur on the same day. Split a single grab sample upon collection in the field, prior to laboratory analyses.

- f Grab means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period.
- g Determine and report a daily maximum temperature from continuous measurements that are integrated over a maximum interval of 30 minutes. Continuous monitoring instruments must achieve an accuracy of 0.2 degrees C and the Permittee must verify accuracy annually.
- h Calculate NBOD+CBOD using the following equation: $\text{NBOD+CBOD (lbs/day)} = (2.1 \times \text{total ammonia-N (lbs/day)}) + \text{CBOD5(lbs/day)}$ Calculate total ammonia-N and CBOD5 using measurements from the same composite sample.
- i "Each discharge event" for outfall 025 means any discharges through the outfall for the purposes of diffuser maintenance, as authorized in Special Condition S1.A.2
- j The Permittee must calculate and report the total mass discharge of CBOD₅, TSS, and NBOB+CBOD (seasonally) to the Snohomish River for the combined discharges from outfalls 025 and 015 on any day there is a discharge from outfall 025. Calculate combined mass using the concentrations of each pollutant measured from each outfall and the totalized flow for each respective outfall on the day a discharge occurs from outfall 025. The Permittee will report the combined value on the DMR for outfall 025.
- k Mercury monitoring requires clean sampling using EPA Method 1669 and low-level analysis using EPA Method 1631E. The Permittee will report mercury results with all other priority pollutant metals testing.
- l Priority Pollutant Scans for Total Metals must use total recoverable metal laboratory methods for all parameters except for hexavalent chromium. The 40 CFR 136 method for hexavalent chromium measures only its dissolved form.

S2.A.4 Permit renewal application monitoring requirements

This table includes effluent monitoring parameters not required by other routine monitoring that the Permittee must report on their next permit application.

Table 11 - Final wastewater effluent at Outfall 100 and Outfall 015

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Annually	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Annually	Grab
Total Hardness	mg/L as CaCO ₃	Annually	24-Hour composite

S2.A.5 Whole effluent toxicity testing

Table 12 - Final wastewater effluent at Outfall 100 and Outfall 015

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Acute Toxicity Testing	See condition S10 for testing requirements	Quarterly	24-hr Composite
Chronic Toxicity Testing	See condition S11 for testing requirements	2/permit cycle during months specified in condition S11	24-hr Composite

S2.A.6 PBDE and PFAS monitoring at the WPCF

The Permittee must monitor concentrations of polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) at the Everett WPCF in accordance with Table 13 below. The permittee must use the latest revision of EPA Method 1614 to analyze for PBDEs and Method 1633 to analyze for PFAS. If there are no accredited labs reasonably available to perform the analyses, the Permittee may use an unaccredited lab. Report results on DMRs and in annual pretreatment reports beginning in 2025.

Table 13 - PBDE and PFAS monitoring at the WPCF

Monitoring Location	Parameter	Units & Method	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Influent	PBDEs	pg/L (Method 1614)	Quarterly, beginning in 2027	24-Hour composite
Effluent (<i>Outfall 100 & Outfall 015</i>)	PBDEs	pg/L (Method 1614)	Semiannual, in 2025 and 2029	24-Hour composite
Influent	PFAS ^a	ng/L (Method 1633)	Quarterly, in 2026 and 2028	Grab
Effluent (<i>Outfall 100 & Outfall 015</i>)	PFAS	ng/L (Method 1633)	Semiannual, in 2026 and 2028	Grab

Footnote for Table 13

a Report the 40 analytes measured by Method 1633. 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 use an alternate method if approved by Ecology.

S2.B. Combined sewer overflow (CSO) monitoring schedule

The Permittee must monitor all discharges from CSO outfalls listed in Table 16 of Special Condition S9 using the following monitoring schedule. The Permittee must use automatic flow monitoring equipment calibrated according to requirements in Condition S2.D to collect the information required below. Report the monitoring results monthly using electronic discharge monitoring reports as required in Special Condition S3.A.

CSO discharge is defined as any untreated CSO which will exit or has exited the CSO outfall. These requirements apply to the following CSO outfalls (Ecology ID designations): 005, 013, 012, 011, 009, 008, 007, 016, 017, 018, 019, 026, and 028.

Table 14 - Combined sewer overflow (CSO) monitoring schedule

Parameter	Units	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Volume Discharged ^a	Gallons	Per Event ^b	Measurement/Calculation
Discharge Duration	Hours	Per Event ^b	Measurement
Storm Duration ^c	Hours	Per Event ^b	Measurement
Precipitation ^d	Inches	Per Event ^b	Measurement/Calculation

Footnotes for Table 14

a Calculate the total volume of the discharge by direct measurement using a continuous flow measurement device. The Permittee may estimate volume using indirect calculations during periods when continuous flow measurement is not available due to power failure, or unanticipated equipment repair or maintenance.

b “Per Event” means a unique flow event as defined in the Permit Writer's Manual, pp. 141-147. Ecology defines the minimum inter-event period (MIET) as 24 hours. A CSO event is considered to have ended only after at least 24 hours has elapsed since the last measured occurrence of an overflow. <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/92109.pdf>

c Storm duration is the amount of total time when precipitation occurred that contributed to a discharge event.

d Determine the amount of precipitation for a discharge event using direct measurement with dedicated totalizing rain gauges located in reasonable proximity to the CSO basin and actively monitored during the period of interest. The Permittee may estimate rainfall indirectly by calculation using data from the National Weather Service or third party services.

S2.C. Sampling and analytical procedures

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

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants* contained in [40 CFR Part 136¹](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/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 only specify alternative methods for parameters without limits and for those parameters without an EPA approved test method in 40 CFR Part 136.

¹ <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-136>

S2.D. Flow measurement and continuous monitoring devices

The Permittee must:

1. Select and use appropriate flow measurement and continuous monitoring devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices.
2. Install, calibrate, and maintain these devices to ensure the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted industry standard, the manufacturer's recommendation, and approved O&M manual procedures for the device and the wastestream.
3. Calibrate continuous monitoring instruments for water quality parameters (pH, turbidity, DO, etc.) weekly unless it can demonstrate a longer period is sufficient based on monitoring records. The Permittee may calibrate devices for continuous monitoring of dissolved oxygen by air calibration.
5. Establish a calibration frequency for each device or instrument in the O&M manual that conforms to the frequency recommended by the manufacturer.
6. Calibrate flow-monitoring devices at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year.
7. Maintain calibration records for at least three years.

S2.E. Laboratory accreditation

The Permittee must ensure that all monitoring data required by Ecology for permit specified parameters is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of [chapter 173-50 WAC, Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories²](#). Flow, temperature, settleable solids, conductivity, pH, and internal process control parameters are exempt from this requirement. The Permittee must obtain accreditation for conductivity and pH if it must receive accreditation or registration for other parameters.

S3. Reporting and recording requirements

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

S3.A. Discharge monitoring reports

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

1. Summarize, report, and submit monitoring data obtained during each monitoring period on the electronic discharge monitoring report (DMR) form provided by Ecology within the Water Quality Permitting Portal. Include data for each of the parameters tabulated in Special Conditions S2.A and S2.B and as required by the form. Report a value for each day sampling occurred (unless specifically exempted

² <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-50>

in the permit) and for the summary values (when applicable) included on the electronic form.

2. Ensure that DMRs are electronically submitted no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit.
3. The Permittee must also submit an electronic copy of the laboratory report as an attachment using WQWebDMR if an outside contract laboratory has prepared the report. The contract laboratory reports must also include information on the chain of custody, QA/QC results, and documentation of accreditation for the parameter.
4. Submit DMRs for parameters with the monitoring frequencies specified in S2 (monthly, quarterly, semiannual, annual, etc.) at the reporting schedule identified below. The Permittee must:
 - a. Submit **monthly** DMRs by the 15th day of the following month.
 - b. Submit **quarterly** DMRs, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by the 15th day of the month following the monitoring period. Quarterly sampling periods are January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. The Permittee must submit the first quarterly DMR by April 15, 2025, for the quarter beginning January 1, 2025.
 - c. Submit **semiannual** DMRs by the 15th day of the month following the close of the monitoring period.
 - d. Submit **annual DMRs**, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by January 15th for the previous calendar year. The annual sampling period is the calendar year.
5. Enter the "No Discharge" reporting code for an entire DMR, for a specific monitoring point, or for a specific parameter as appropriate, if the Permittee did not discharge wastewater or a specific pollutant during a given monitoring period.
6. Report single analytical values below detection as "less than the detection level (DL)" by entering < followed by the numeric value of the detection level (e.g. < 2.0) on the DMR. If the method used did not meet the minimum DL and quantitation level (QL) identified in the permit, report the actual QL and DL in the comments or in the location provided.
7. Report single analytical values between the detection level (DL) and the quantitation level (QL) by entering the estimated value, the code for estimated value/below quantitation limit (j) and any additional information in the comments. Submit a copy of the laboratory report as an attachment using WQWebDMR.
8. Submit bacteria monitoring results as follows:
 - a. Do Not report zero for bacteria monitoring. Report as required by the laboratory method.

- b. Calculate and report an arithmetic average value for each day for bacteria if multiple samples were taken in one day.
 - c. Calculate the geometric mean values for bacteria (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using the reported numeric value for all bacteria samples measured above the detection value except when it took multiple samples in one day. If multiple samples are taken in one day, use the arithmetic average for the day in the geometric mean calculation.
9. Report the detection value for those samples measured below detection.
10. 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.
11. Calculate average values and calculated total values (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using:
- a. The reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the detection value and the quantitation value for the sample analysis.
 - b. One-half the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample from the same monitoring point for the reporting period.
 - c. Zero (for values reported below detection) if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for the reporting period.
12. Report single-sample grouped parameters (for example: priority pollutants, PAHs, pulp and paper chlorophenolics, TTOs) on the WQWebDMR form and include: sample date, concentration detected, detection limit (DL) (as necessary), and laboratory quantitation level (QL) (as necessary).

S3.B. Permit Submittals and Schedules

The Permittee must use the Water Quality Permitting Portal – Permit Submittals application (unless otherwise specified in the permit) to submit all other written permit-required reports by the date specified in the permit.

When another permit condition requires submittal of a paper (hard-copy) report, the Permittee must ensure that it is postmarked or received by Ecology no later than the dates specified by this permit. Send these paper reports to Ecology at:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Northwest Region Office
P.O. Box 330316
Shoreline, WA 98133-9716

S3.C. Records retention

The Permittee must retain records of all monitoring information for a minimum of three (3) years. Such information must include all calibration and maintenance records and all original recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit. The Permittee must extend this period of retention during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the discharge of pollutants by the Permittee or when requested by Ecology.

S3.D. Recording of results

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

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

S3.E. Additional monitoring by the Permittee

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

S3.F. Reporting permit violations

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

1. Immediately take action to stop, contain, and cleanup unauthorized discharges or otherwise stop the noncompliance and correct the problem.

The permittee must make reasonable attempts to collect a sample of any unusual discharge or discharge condition including prohibited bypasses, upsets, and maintenance-related conditions affecting effluent quality. The sample must be representative of the volume and nature of the uncharacteristic discharge and must represent a relevant subset of parameters required to be monitored under section S2.A. The additional monitoring results must be reported on the monthly DMR, along with a note of explanation. Refer to the Information Manual for Treatment Plant Operators, Ecology Publication 04-10-020 for guidance on incorporating extra sampling results into DMR calculations.

2. Immediate reporting

The Permittee must immediately report (see definition of "immediate reporting" in Appendix C of the Fact Sheet) to Ecology and the local health jurisdiction at the numbers listed below, all:

- Failures of the disinfection system.
- Plant bypasses resulting in a discharge to a waterbody.
- Any upset that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit in the permit (See G.15, "Upset").
- Collection system overflows.
- Any other failures of the sewage system (pipe breaks, etc.).

Northwest Region Office

206-594-0000

Snohomish County Health Dept.

**425-339-5250 (business hours),
425-339-5295 (after business hours)**

The Permittee must also immediately report any sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) that discharges to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) to the appropriate MS4 owner or operator.

Whenever any of the events listed in permit section S3.F.2 affects marine waters and the Lower Snohomish River Estuary, the Permittee must also immediately report to the Department of Health, Shellfish Program at the number listed below:

Dept. of Health, Shellfish Program

360-789-8962

3. Twenty-four (24) hour reporting

The Permittee must report the following to Ecology at the telephone number listed in S3.F.2, within 24 hours from the time the Permittee becomes aware of any of the following:

- Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Special Condition S1.A or S1.B of this permit.
- Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under immediate reporting requirements.

4. Five-day follow up report

The Permittee must also submit a written report within five days of the time that the Permittee becomes aware of any reportable event under S3.F.2 or S3.F.3. (See definition of "Days (compliance period interval)" in Appendix C of the Fact Sheet.)

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

The permittee may use any reporting form that includes all the required content listed in this section.

The report must contain:

- a. A description of the noncompliance and its cause.
 - b. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times.
 - c. The estimated time the Permittee expects the noncompliance to continue if not yet corrected.
 - d. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
 - e. If the noncompliance involves an overflow prior to the treatment works:
 - i. Indicate the type of event (e.g., combined sewer overflow, sanitary sewer overflow, or bypass event).
 - ii. Indicate the type of sewer overflow structure (e.g., manhole, combined sewer overflow outfall).
 - iii. Estimate the quantity (in gallons) of the untreated overflow.
 - iv. Indicate whether the noncompliance was related to wet weather; and
 - v. Indicate the types of human health and environmental impacts of the event.
 - f. Include a description of actions taken to stop, contain, and cleanup unauthorized discharges and to mitigate any associated environmental impacts.
 - g. If an ERTS number was assigned to the event when it was initially reported, include this number in the five-day follow up report for reference.
 - h. Identification of other agencies contacted per the emergency notification call list in S3.F.2.
 - i. If samples were taken to characterize the event, provide any analytical results that are available with the five-day report. If the data was collected at the same monitoring points and for parameters specified on the DMR, the sample results must also be reported on the DMR.
5. Waiver of written reports
- Ecology may waive the report required in S3.F.4 on a case-by-case basis if the Permittee has submitted a timely oral report. If a waiver is requested, the Permittee must obtain documentation of this waiver in writing or email from Ecology.
6. All other permit violation reporting
- The Permittee must report all other permit violations when they submit monitoring reports under Special Condition S3.A. (Reporting). The reports must contain the information listed in S3.F.4. Compliance with these requirements does not relieve the Permittee from responsibility to maintain continuous compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit or from the resulting liability for failure to comply.

S3.G. Other reporting

1. Spills of Oil or Hazardous Materials

The Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials immediately in accordance with the requirements of [RCW 90.56.280](#) and [chapter 173-303-145 WAC](#). You can obtain further instructions on [How to Report a Spill](#) at: <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill>

2. Failure to submit relevant or correct facts

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

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. Facility loading

S4.A. Design criteria

The flows or waste loads for the permitted facility must not exceed the following design criteria:

Table 15 - Design criteria

Parameter	Design Value
Maximum Month Design Flow (MMDF)	40.3 MGD
BOD ₅ Influent Loading for Maximum Month	83,000 lbs/day
TSS Influent Loading for Maximum Month	89,000 lbs/day

S4.B. Plans for maintaining adequate capacity

1. Conditions triggering plan submittal

The Permittee must submit a plan and a schedule for continuing to maintain capacity to Ecology when:

- The actual flow or waste load reaches 85 percent of any one of the design criteria in S4.A for three consecutive months.
- The projected plant flow or loading would reach design capacity within five years.

2. Plan and schedule content

The plan and schedule must identify the actions necessary to maintain adequate capacity for the expected population growth and to meet the limits and

requirements of the permit. The Permittee must consider the following topics and actions in its plan.

- a. Analysis of the present design and proposed process modifications
- b. Reduction or elimination of excessive infiltration and inflow of uncontaminated ground and surface water into the sewer system
- c. Limits on future sewer extensions or connections or additional waste loads
- d. Modification or expansion of facilities
- e. Reduction of industrial or commercial flows or waste loads

Engineering documents associated with the plan must meet the requirements of [WAC 173-240-060](#), "Engineering Report," found at <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-240-060>, and be approved by Ecology prior to any construction.

S4.C. Duty to mitigate

The Permittee must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

S4.D. Notification of new or altered sources

1. The Permittee must submit written notice to Ecology whenever any new discharge or a substantial change in volume or character of an existing discharge into the wastewater treatment plant is proposed which:
 - a. Would interfere with the operation of, or exceed the design capacity of, any portion of the wastewater treatment plant.
 - b. Is not part of an approved general sewer plan or approved plans and specifications.
 - c. Is subject to pretreatment standards under [40 CFR Part 403](#) and [Section 307\(b\) of the Clean Water Act](#).
2. This notice must include an evaluation of the wastewater treatment plant's ability to adequately transport and treat the added flow and/or waste load, the quality and volume of effluent to be discharged to the treatment plant, and the anticipated impact on the Permittee's effluent [\[40 CFR 122.42 \(b\)\]](#).

S5. Operation and maintenance

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

S5.A. Certified operator

This permitted facility must be operated by an operator certified by the state of Washington for at least a Class IV plant. This operator must be in responsible charge of the day-to-day operation of the wastewater treatment plant. An operator certified for at least a Class III plant must be in charge during all regularly scheduled shifts.

S5.B. Operation and maintenance program

The Permittee must:

1. Institute an adequate operation and maintenance program for the entire sewage system.
2. Keep maintenance records on all major electrical and mechanical components of the treatment plant, as well as the sewage system and pumping stations. Such records must clearly specify the frequency and type of maintenance recommended by the manufacturer and must show the frequency and type of maintenance performed.
3. Make maintenance records available for inspection at all times.

S5.C. Short-term reduction

The Permittee must schedule any facility maintenance, which might require interruption of wastewater treatment and degrade effluent quality, during non-critical water quality periods and carry this maintenance out according to the approved O&M manual or as otherwise approved by Ecology.

If a Permittee contemplates a reduction in the level of treatment that would cause a violation of permit discharge limits on a short-term basis for any reason, and such reduction cannot be avoided, the Permittee must:

1. Give written notification to Ecology, if possible, thirty (30) days prior to such activities.
2. Detail the reasons for, length of time of, and the potential effects of the reduced level of treatment.

This notification does not relieve the Permittee of its obligations under this permit.

S5.D. Electrical power failure

The Permittee must ensure that adequate safeguards prevent the discharge of untreated wastes or wastes not treated in accordance with the requirements of this permit during electrical power failure at the treatment plant and/or sewage lift stations. Adequate safeguards include, but are not limited to, alternate power sources, standby generator(s), or retention of inadequately treated wastes.

The Permittee must maintain Reliability Class II ([EPA 430-99-74-001](https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=40001GX5.PDF))³ at the wastewater treatment plant. Reliability Class II requires a backup power source sufficient to operate all

³ <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=40001GX5.PDF>

vital components and critical lighting and ventilation during peak wastewater flow conditions. Vital components used to support the secondary processes (i.e., mechanical aerators or aeration basin air compressors) need not be operable to full levels of treatment, but must be sufficient to maintain the biota.

S5.E. Prevent connection of inflow

The Permittee must strictly enforce its sewer ordinances and not allow the connection of inflow (roof drains, foundation drains, etc.) to the sanitary sewer system.

S5.F. Bypass procedures

A bypass is the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. This permit prohibits all bypasses except when the bypass is for essential maintenance, as authorized in Special Condition S5.F.1, or is approved by Ecology as an anticipated bypass following the procedures in S5.F.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.C.

2. Anticipated bypasses for non-essential maintenance

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

- a. If a bypass is for non-essential maintenance, the Permittee must notify Ecology, if possible, at least ten (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 SEPA.
 - A request for modification of water quality standards as provided for in [WAC 173-201A-410](#), if an exceedance of any water quality standard is anticipated.
 - Details of the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the bypass.
- b. For probable construction bypasses, the Permittee must notify Ecology of the need to bypass as early in the planning process as possible. The Permittee must consider the analysis required above during the project planning and design process. The project-specific engineering report as well as the plans and specifications must include details of probable construction bypasses to the extent practical. In cases where the Permittee determines the probable need to bypass early, the Permittee must continue to analyze conditions up to and including the construction period in an effort to minimize or eliminate the bypass.
- c. Ecology will determine if the Permittee has met the conditions of Special Condition S5.F.2 a and b and consider the following prior to issuing a determination letter, an administrative order, or a permit modification as appropriate for an anticipated bypass:
- If the Permittee planned and scheduled the bypass to minimize adverse effects on the public and the environment.
 - If the bypass is unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass.
 - 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.G. Operations and maintenance (O&M) manual

1. O&M manual submittal and requirements

The Permittee must:

- a) Review the O&M Manual and confirm this review by letter to Ecology by January 15, 2026.
- 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. O&M manual components

In addition to the requirements of [WAC 173-240-080\(1\) through \(5\)](#), the O&M Manual must be consistent with the guidance in Section G1-4.4 in the *Criteria for Sewage Works Design (Orange Book)* (Ecology, 2023). The O&M Manual must include:

- a) Emergency procedures for cleanup in the event of wastewater system upset or failure.
- b) A review of system components which if failed could pollute surface water or could impact human health. Provide a procedure for a routine schedule of checking the function of these components.
- c) Wastewater system maintenance procedures that contribute to the generation of process wastewater.
- d) Reporting protocols for submitting reports to Ecology to comply with the reporting requirements in the discharge permit.
- e) Any directions to maintenance staff when cleaning or maintaining other equipment or performing other tasks which are necessary to protect the operation of the wastewater system (for example, defining maximum allowable discharge rate for draining a tank, blocking all floor drains before beginning the overhaul of a stationary engine).
- f) The treatment plant process control monitoring schedule.
- g) Minimum staffing adequate to operate and maintain the treatment processes and carry out compliance monitoring required by the permit.

3. O&M manual update

As part of the PBDE Reduction Program, the Permittee must establish an effluent flow management protocol for implementation during the juvenile Chinook outmigration season in the Snohomish River. The protocol must be submitted to Ecology for review and approval by July 1, 2025, and must be maintained as part of the O&M manual. The protocol must establish the criteria the permittee will use to determine when to preferentially discharge effluent flows from Outfall 100 instead of discharging through Outfall 015 during the months of March through June.

S6. Pretreatment

The Permittee must require any nondomestic user of its treatment works to comply with the applicable requirements in 40 CFR Parts 403 through 471 and the Permittee's pretreatment program.

The Permittee must implement the Industrial Pretreatment Program in accordance with the legal authorities, policies, procedures, and financial provisions described in the Permittee's approved pretreatment program submittal entitled "Industrial Pretreatment Program" and dated November 25, 1986; any approved revisions thereto; and the General Pretreatment Regulations ([40 CFR Part 403](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-N/part-403))⁴.

S6.A. Implementation

At a minimum, the Permittee must:

1. Enforce categorical pretreatment standards under Section 307(b) and (c) of the Federal Clean Water Act (hereinafter, the Act), prohibited discharge standards as set forth in 40 CFR 403.5, approved local limits and best management practices developed by the Permittee in accordance with 40 CFR 403.5(c), and state standards, whichever are most stringent and are applicable to nondomestic users discharging wastewater to the WPCF. Locally derived limits are defined as pretreatment standards under Section 307(d) of the Act.
2. Implement and enforce the requirements of the most recent local law and regulations (e.g., municipal code, sewer use ordinance) addressing the regulation of nondomestic users.
3. Issue, reissue, and modify, in a timely manner, industrial waste discharge permits to all significant industrial users [SIUs, as defined in 40 CFR 403.3(v)(1)(i)(ii)], including those from other jurisdictions. Industrial waste discharge permits must contain, at a minimum, all the requirements of 40 CFR 403.8 (f)(1)(iii). The Permittee must follow the methods described in pretreatment program procedures for issuance of individual permits.
4. Update its master list of nondomestic users at a frequency and diligence adequate to ensure proper identification of nondomestic users subject to pretreatment standards, but no less than once per calendar year. The Permittee must notify these users of applicable pretreatment standards in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(iii).
5. Develop and maintain a data management system designed to track the status of the Permittee's nondomestic user inventory, wastewater characteristics, and compliance status.
6. Perform inspections, surveillance, and monitoring activities of nondomestic users to determine or confirm compliance with pretreatment standards and requirements. The

⁴ <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-N/part-403>

Permittee must conduct a complete inspection and effluent sampling of all SIUs at least annually.

7. Enforce and obtain remedies for nondomestic user noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements. This must include timely and appropriate reviews of reports to identify all violations of a nondomestic user's permit, local ordinance, and federal pretreatment standards and requirements. Once violations have been identified, the Permittee must take timely and appropriate enforcement action to address the noncompliance. The Permittee's action must follow its approved enforcement response procedures.
8. Publish, at least annually, in a newspaper(s) of general circulation that provides meaningful public notice within the jurisdiction(s) served by the WPCF, a list of all non-domestic users which, at any time in the previous 12 months, were in significant noncompliance as defined in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii).
9. Require SIUs to conduct wastewater monitoring and reporting as specified in 40 CFR 403.12(e)-(h). Frequency of wastewater sampling by the SIUs must be appropriate for the character and volume of the wastewater but no less than twice per year. Sample collection and analysis must be performed in accordance with 40 CFR 403.12(b)(5)(ii)-(v) and 40 CFR Part 136. In cases where the pretreatment standard requires compliance with a BMP or pollution prevention alternatives, the Permittee must require the SIU to submit documentation to determine compliance with the standard. If the Permittee elects to conduct any or all required monitoring for an SIU in lieu of requiring self-monitoring, the Permittee must conduct sampling in accordance with this requirement and the requirements of 40 CFR 403.12(g).
10. Maintain adequate staff, funds, and equipment to implement its pretreatment program.
11. Establish, where necessary, contracts or legally binding agreements with contributing jurisdictions to ensure compliance with applicable pretreatment requirements by commercial or industrial users within these jurisdictions. These contracts or agreements must identify the agency responsible for the various implementation and enforcement activities in the contributing jurisdiction and outline the specific roles, responsibilities, and pretreatment activities of each jurisdiction.

S6.B. Accidental spill prevention and slug discharges

The Permittee must implement an accidental spill prevention program to reduce and prevent spill and slug discharges of pollutants from nondomestic users. The Permittee must:

1. Evaluate SIUs for the need for a slug discharge control plan or other actions to control slug discharges within 1 year of designating an industrial user as an SIU.
2. Reevaluate SIUs on a periodic and routine basis, but no less than every 5 years, for the need for a slug discharge control plan.

3. Implement slug discharge control requirements, including a requirement to submit a plan in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vi), in SIU control mechanisms if determined necessary by the Permittee.
4. Require SIUs to notify the Permittee immediately of any changes at their facility affecting the potential for a slug discharge.

S6.C. Modification of the pretreatment program

If the Permittee elects to modify any component of its pretreatment program, it must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 403.18. No substantial program modification, as defined in 40 CFR 403.18(b), may be implemented prior to receiving written approval from Ecology. The Permittee must submit program modification requests to Ecology at least 90 days before a determination or approval is desired.

S6.D. Annual pretreatment report

The Permittee must provide to Ecology an annual report that briefly describes its program activities during the previous calendar year. The Permittee must submit the annual report to Ecology by June 1 of the following year. The Permittee must use the electronic report format as prescribed by Ecology once notified. The report must include the following information:

1. An updated nondomestic user inventory. This updated inventory must clearly identify new users added during the previous calendar year, including their categorization (i.e. SIU, CIU, IU). For new CIUs, the list must include the applicable categorical standard.
2. Results of wastewater sampling at the treatment plant as specified in Table 10 of Condition S2. The Permittee must calculate removal rates for each pollutant.
3. Status of program implementation, including:
 - a) Any substantial and nonsubstantial modifications to the pretreatment program, including staffing and funding levels.
 - b) Any interference, upset, or permit violations experienced at the WPCF that are directly attributable to wastes from industrial users, including any problems with the use or disposal of biosolids or sludge.
 - c) Listing of industrial users inspected and/or monitored.
 - d) Listing of industrial users scheduled for inspection and/or monitoring for the next year and expected frequencies.
 - e) Listing of industrial users notified of promulgated pretreatment standards and/or local standards as required in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(iii). The list must indicate which industrial users are on compliance schedules and the final date of compliance for each.
 - f) Listing of industrial users issued industrial waste discharge permits, including the permit number, effective date, expiration date, average flow volume (or permitted

flow volume), and applicable pretreatment standards (local limits and/or categorical standards).

- g) Identification of users subject to reduced reporting requirements, such as middle tier CIUs (MTCIUs) and nonsignificant CIUs (NSCIUs), if applicable.
 - h) Planned changes in the approved local pretreatment program that will or are likely to occur in the upcoming calendar year.
4. Status of compliance activities, including:
- a) Listing of nondomestic users that failed to submit baseline monitoring reports, 90-day reports, or period compliance reports or any other reports required under 40 CFR 403.12 and Permittee's pretreatment program.
 - b) Listing of nondomestic users that were at any time during the reporting period not complying with federal, state, or local pretreatment standards or with applicable compliance schedules for achieving those standards, and the duration of such noncompliance.
 - c) Summary of enforcement activities and other corrective actions taken or planned against noncomplying nondomestic users.
 - d) A copy of the public notice of nondomestic users that were in significant noncompliance (SNC). The Permittee must include a narrative of the reason for SNC status.
5. PBDE and PFAS source identification and/or reduction activities as detailed in S6.F and S6.G below. In addition to submitting electronic reports as required by S3.B, all associated information from the annual pretreatment reports must be posted to the City of Everett Industrial Pretreatment Program website to facilitate public access.

S6.E. Monitoring requirements

The Permittee must:

- 1. Monitor the influent and effluent for the pollutants identified in Table 10 of Special Condition S2, any compounds identified because of Special Condition S6.E.8, and any other pollutants expected from non-domestic sources that are causing or contributing to pass through or interference. Use the methods for collection, preservation, storage, and analysis, and monitoring frequencies, identified in Table 10 of Special Condition S2.
- 2. Monitor the influent and effluent for the pollutants identified in Table 13 of Special Condition S2. Use the methods for collection, preservation, storage, and analysis, and monitoring frequencies identified in Table 13.
- 3. Monitor the sludge for the pollutants identified in Table 10 of Special Condition S2. Monitoring frequencies are identified in Table 10 of Special Condition S2.
- 4. Sample WPCF influent and effluent on a day when industrial discharges are occurring at normal-to-maximum levels.

5. Ensure that all reported test data for metals represents the total amount of the constituents present in all phases, whether solid, suspended, or dissolved elemental or combined, including all oxidation states unless otherwise indicated.
6. Collect a sludge sample concurrently with a wastewater sample as a single grab of residual sludge. Sludge metals priority pollutant sampling and analysis must conform to EPA SW 846 6000 Series Methods and EPA SW 846 7000 Series Methods unless the Permittee requests an alternate method and Ecology has approved.
7. Collect grab samples for cyanide, phenols, and oils. Measure hexane soluble oils (or equivalent) only in the influent and effluent.
8. Make a reasonable attempt to identify all other substances and quantify all pollutants shown to be present by gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer (GC/MS) analysis per 40 CFR 136, Appendix A, EPA Method 624.1 and EPA Method 625.1, in addition to quantifying pH, oil and grease, and all priority pollutants. The Permittee should attempt to make determinations of pollutants for each fraction, which produces identifiable spectra on total ion plots (reconstructed gas chromatograms). The Permittee may express results for non-substituted aliphatic compounds as total hydrocarbon content.
9. Use a laboratory whose computer data processing programs are capable of comparing sample mass spectra to a computerized library of mass spectra, with visual confirmation by an experienced analyst.
10. Conduct additional sampling and appropriate testing to determine concentration and variability, and to evaluate trends for all detected substances determined to be pollutants.

S6.F. PBDE Reduction Program

As part of a new PBDE Reduction Program⁵, the Permittee must take the following actions⁶ to identify and control potential industrial sources of polybrominated diphenylethers (PBDEs) that may enter the Permittee's wastewater collection and treatment system

1. Program evaluation and modification. The Permittee must evaluate its existing legal authority to implement and enforce a PBDE Reduction Program aimed at reducing PBDE discharges in wastewater from industrial users. By July 1, 2025, the Permittee must submit an evaluation to Ecology assessing whether existing legal authorities are sufficient to carry out the requirements of S6.F including a signed statement from legal counsel. If needed, the Permittee must submit a revised legal authority. Additionally, if necessary, the Permittee must provide updates to supporting program elements, such as the enforcement response plan. These updates must be submitted for Ecology's

⁵ Refer to Appendix B to this permit for a PBDE Reduction Program timeline.

⁶ Refer to EPA's Guide to Pollution Prevention in Municipal Pretreatment Programs for ideas
https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/pretreatment_mun_guide.pdf

review and approval, following the program modification requirements specified in Special Condition S6.C.

2. Notify industrial users of upcoming expectations for BMP evaluation and implementation. The Permittee must notify industrial users within the following categories by July 1, 2025. about the PBDE Characterization Study and should advise that they begin identifying a list of potential BMPs appropriate for their facilities that can reduce PBDEs in discharges to the Everett system. The notice must be issued to IUs in the following categories: Industrial Laundries, Waste Management/Landfills/Incineration/Recycling Facilities, Aerospace Industry, Electronics Manufacturing, Textile and Upholstery Manufacturing, Automotive Industry, Plastics and Polymers Production, Construction Materials Manufacturing, Furniture Manufacturing, and Fire Safety Equipment Manufacturing. Implementation will be required pending the results of the PBDE characterization study if the Permittee identifies the industrial users as candidates for inclusion in the PBDE Reduction Program. A copy of the notice must be submitted to Ecology as a record of the completion of this task.
3. PBDE Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP). The Permittee must by March 3, 2025, submit to Ecology for review an updated QAPP for monitoring PBDEs at industrial sources and in WPCF influent. The QAPP must describe monitoring suitable for tracking changes in the amount of PBDEs discharged to the WPCF over time as the delegated pretreatment program oversees implementation of an industrial wastewater PBDE Reduction Program. The QAPP must specify the use of draft EPA Method 1614 for sample preparation and analysis. If there is no accredited lab to perform the analysis, the Permittee may use an unaccredited lab.
 - a. The QAPP must specify how the Permittee will choose baseline data to assess progress in the PBDE Reduction Program during effectiveness monitoring.
 - b. The QAPP must identify monitoring in accordance with the following timelines:
 - i. Twice in 2025, monitor industrial users from the categories in S6.F.4 as part of an industrial user PBDE Characterization Study. Report data from this monitoring with the 2025 annual pretreatment report.
 - ii. Quarterly monitoring of industrial users identified per Section S6.F.4 must begin in 2027 and must continue during odd years for the duration of the PBDE Reduction Program. Report data from this monitoring with the corresponding year's annual pretreatment report.
 - iii. Quarterly monitoring of WPCF influent must begin in 2027 and continue for the duration of the PBDE Reduction Program. This data must be reported in quarterly DMRs and with the corresponding annual pretreatment report.
 - iv. Semiannual monitoring of WPCF effluent must occur in 2025 and again in 2029.

4. Industrial User PBDE Characterization Study. The Permittee must sample discharges originating from the following industrial categories semiannually in 2025 (once during the first half of the year, once again during the second half of the year): Industrial Laundries, Waste Management/Landfills/Incineration/Recycling Facilities, Aerospace Industry, Electronics Manufacturing, Textile and Upholstery Manufacturing, Automotive Industry, Plastics and Polymers Production, Construction Materials Manufacturing, Furniture Manufacturing, and Fire Safety Equipment Manufacturing.

After collection of the PBDE characterization data, the Permittee must evaluate the industrial users to identify candidates for participation in an ongoing PBDE Reduction Program. The Permittee must submit the following with the 2025 annual pretreatment report (due June 1, 2026):

- a. The criteria used to determine which users must participate in the PBDE Reduction Program,
- b. the comprehensive list of sampled industrial users, and
- c. all PBDE data gathered during the characterization study.

The Permittee must also formally submit all PBDE data gathered at the WPCF, in both influent and effluent, since 2019.

5. Initial PBDE BMP Identification and Implementation. All industrial users identified through the Characterization Study in S6.F.4 as needing to implement PBDE reduction measures must evaluate operations and chemicals used at their facilities to determine probable sources of PBDEs in their discharge. The Permittee must require these industrial users to identify opportunities for PBDE source reduction or elimination which may include, but is not limited to, chemical or product replacement, waste management alternatives, treatment and/or other structural or nonstructural BMPs. The Permittee must require these industrial users to select one or more BMPs to implement beginning no later than the second half of 2026.

The Permittee must evaluate whether a compliance schedule is suitable for industrial users unable to implement a BMP by the end of 2026. Any industrial user granted a compliance schedule for BMP implementation must be listed in the 2026 annual pretreatment report, which must also include Everett's justification for issuing the compliance schedule and the rationale for its duration. The duration of compliance schedules should be the shortest feasible period required to implement the BMP. The Permittee must submit the list of BMPs considered and the reasons industrial users chose to implement specific BMPs in the 2026 annual pretreatment report (due June 1, 2027).

6. BMP Effectiveness Monitoring and Adaptive Management. Quarterly effectiveness monitoring must be conducted at all industrial PBDE Reduction Program participant facilities beginning in 2027 and must reoccur during subsequent odd years. The Permittee must ensure that the timing of all effectiveness monitoring coincides with quarterly WPCF influent monitoring.

The Permittee must also monitor WPCF influent PBDE concentrations quarterly beginning in 2027 to assess the effectiveness of the PBDE Reduction Program overall. Report results from WPCF PBDE monitoring on quarterly DMRs, and also summarize and discuss the results in the associated annual pretreatment reports.

The Permittee must also monitor WPCF effluent PBDE concentrations twice per year in both 2025 and 2029, with one semiannual sample in each year being taken during the dry season and one during the wet weather season. Ecology will reassess all PBDE effectiveness monitoring frequencies ahead of the next permit cycle.

The Permittee must submit ongoing status updates specific to all PBDE reduction efforts along with any associated effectiveness monitoring data as part of each annual pretreatment report for Ecology review. The Permittee may generally consider an industrial user BMP effective if it results in a sustained measurable decrease in PBDEs being discharged to the WPCF over the course of the permit cycle. The Permittee must also measure the progress of the PBDE Reduction Program overall by tracking PBDE trends in WPCF influent and comparing each year's WPCF monitoring results to prior influent PBDE concentrations. If BMPs implemented by industrial users are determined to be ineffective, the Permittee must use an adaptive management process to identify and require implementation of additional control measures.

7. Seasonal Flow Reduction to Outfall 015 (March – June) (see also Special Conditions S1.A. and S5.G.3). When determined to be feasible by the permittee, routing of effluent flows from the Everett WPCF to Outfall 100 must be prioritized to minimize discharge volumes to Outfall 015 during peak Chinook salmon outmigration. DMRs documenting discharges from Outfall 015 during the seasonal outmigration must also contain an explanation for how the approved protocol allowed for the discharge. Documentation summarizing and explaining the flow management decisions over the course of the year must be included in the PBDE Reduction Program section of the annual pretreatment reports.

S6.G. Identification and control of PFAS discharges

The Permittee must take the following actions to identify and control potential industrial sources of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) that may enter the Permittee's wastewater collection and treatment system. The Permittee must:

1. Update or revise its IU inventory to include the following industry categories known or suspected to discharge PFAS: aerospace and aircraft modification; industrial laundries; industrial gas manufacturing; organic and inorganic chemicals manufacturing and wholesalers; plastics and synthetic fibers (OCPSF); metal finishing; electroplating; electric and electronic components; landfills; pulp, paper and paperboard; leather tanning and finishing; plastics molding and forming; textile mills; paint formulating, and airports. The Permittee must also include IUs in industries not listed above if it becomes aware that the IU may potentially discharge PFAS. Other industries may include centralized waste treatment facilities or remediation sites. IUs identified in this survey update may be SIUs, but also may be unpermitted IUs. The

Permittee must submit the results of this revised IU inventory with the pretreatment annual report due on June 1, 2026.

2. By December 31, 2026, include a requirement in pretreatment permits for SIUs identified as known or suspected source of PFAS for the pretreatment permittee to complete a PFAS pollution prevention/source reduction evaluation. This evaluation must assess whether the facility uses or has historically used any products containing PFAS and whether use of those products or legacy contamination reasonably can be reduced or eliminated. The Permittee should encourage the identification and implementation of reduction activities where feasible.
3. By June 1, 2027, evaluate other best management practices and pollution prevention strategies it can include in pretreatment permits to control the discharge of PFAS from SIUs. Control methods may include, but are not limited to, pollution prevention, product substitution, and good housekeeping practices.
4. Report PFAS activities completed under this section in each annual pretreatment report.
5. In 2026 and in 2028, conduct quarterly PFAS monitoring of WPCF influent and semiannual monitoring of WPCF effluent using Method 1633. Report results on quarterly and semiannual DMRs.

S6.H. Local limit evaluation

The Permittee must submit a written technical evaluation of the need to revise local limits under 40 CFR 403.5(c)(1) within 1 year of the permit effective date, and every 5 years thereafter, or sooner if any of the following occur:

- A new industrial user(s) begins a discharge that may significantly impact the WPCF, including but not limited to:
 - The flow is $\geq 5\%$ of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the WPCF, or
 - The flow represents a 25% or greater increase in the total industrial flow to the WPCF, or
 - The discharge contains elevated levels of pollutants for which there are established local limits or permit limits, or
 - The discharge contains a new pollutant(s) of concern to the WPCF.
- Any existing industrial user(s) modifies their discharge in a manner that may significantly impact the WPCF as listed above.
- Changes or upgrades occur to the WPCF's operations or treatment capacities.

The written technical evaluation submittal must include, at a minimum, the following:

1. Evaluation of the maximum allowable headworks loading and the maximum allowable industrial loading for each pollutant of concern.

- a) Evaluation must consider water quality in the receiving water, inhibition levels for biological processes at the treatment plant, sludge quality goals, and any other applicable, limiting factors.
 - b) Evaluation of pollutants of concern; including, but not limited to, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, cyanide, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, zinc, BOD₅, TSS, and ammonia (if the plant accepts nondomestic sources of ammonia). The Permittee must evaluate any other pollutants of concern based on impacts to water quality, sludge quality, and worker health and safety.
2. Narrative discussion of the need to revise allocated local limits.
 3. All supporting calculations and a narrative of all assumptions used in the calculations.

The Permittee must notify Ecology and follow the program modification requirements in Special Condition S6.C for any local limit modifications that arise from a technical evaluation.

S7. Additional One-Time Effluent Studies

S7.A. Repeat chemical characterization

The Permittee must repeat chemical characterization of effluent for the presence of bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate and chlordane (from outfall 100), and for bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (from outfall 015). The Permittee must follow sample collection protocols appropriate for these compounds, including the use of glass containers or other sampling equipment that minimizes potential contamination. The Permittee must:

1. Sample and test effluent once per quarter in 2025.
2. Submit the analytical results on quarterly DMRs.
3. Prepare a memo summarizing all data collected during the repeat characterization study, along with an assessment of the results. Indicate whether the additional data suggests that previously submitted data for these parameters was likely valid or erroneous. Submit the memo by January 15, 2026.

S7.B. Optional pH dynamic modeling submittal for Outfall 015

The Permittee may develop and submit a dynamic modeling analysis of the pH impacts that effluent discharged through Outfall 015 has at the boundaries of the regulated mixing zone in the Snohomish River. If approved by Ecology, the analysis may provide a basis to change the pH limits listed in Table 2 through either a permit modification or during the next permit renewal. The submittal must follow dynamic modeling techniques as discussed in EPA's 1991 *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control* (EPA/505/2-90-001).

S7.C. Lagoon Process Technical Assessment

The Permittee must conduct an evaluation of the lagoon treatment process, including maintenance practices such as lagoon solids management and handling, and identify viable strategies for the reduction of PBDEs in effluent discharged from Outfall 015. The evaluation must be submitted by June 1, 2027.

S8. Solid wastes

S8.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.

S8.B. Leachate

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

S9. Combined sewer overflows

S9.A. Authorized combined sewer overflow (CSO) discharge locations

Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee may discharge domestic wastewater from the following list of combined sewer overflow (CSOs) outfalls, which represent occasional point sources of pollutants. This permit authorizes only those discharges that result from overloading of the combined sewer system during precipitation events. The permit prohibits discharges not caused by precipitation and discharges from locations not identified in the following table.

Table 16 - Combined sewer overflow (CSO) discharge locations

CSO ID (Everett / ECY)	Outfall Description	Receiving Water	Latitude	Longitude	Status
PS01 / 005	Lift Station #8	Port Gardner Bay	48.000415	-122.223469	Controlled
PS02 / 013	Lift Station #8	Port Gardner Bay	47.998904	-122.216061	Controlled
PS03 / 012	15 th & Grand Street	Port Gardner Bay	47.997053	-122.214166	Controlled
PS04 / 011	Lift Station #5	Port Gardner Bay	47.984358	-122.219653	Uncontrolled
PS05 / 009	Lift Station #3	Port Gardner Bay	47.982584	-122.218904	Uncontrolled
PS06 / 008	W. Hewitt & Bond St.	Port Gardner Bay	47.979464	-122.221072	Uncontrolled
PS07 / 007	Lift Station #2	Port Gardner Bay	47.978237	-122.222371	Uncontrolled

CSO ID (Everett / ECY)	Outfall Description	Receiving Water	Latitude	Longitude	Status
SR01 / 016	Lift Station #9	Snohomish River	47.995277	-122.18143	Controlled
SR02 / 017	Hayes Street	Snohomish River	47.995254	-122.181432	Controlled
SR03 / 018	Siphon Headworks	Snohomish River	47.994794	-122.181279	Controlled
SR04 / 019	Lift Station #32	Snohomish River	47.979755	-122.181949	Uncontrolled
SR07 / 026	East Pacific Avenue	Snohomish River	47.976652	-122.187303	Uncontrolled
SR08 / 028	E. 36 th St./ LS #33	Snohomish River	47.970098	-122.188762	Controlled

As allowed by chapter 173-201A-400 WAC, this permit authorizes a mixing zone for each CSO outfall identified above with a control status of “Controlled”. The state’s water quality standards exempt this mixing zone from numeric size restrictions for regulated mixing zones as well as limitations related to overlapping mixing zones. In accordance with chapters 173-201A-400(4) and 173-245-015 WAC, this permit does not authorize a mixing zone or discharge from a CSO outfall when doing so causes adverse impacts that threaten characteristic uses of the receiving water, cause a loss of sensitive or important habitat, or adversely affects public health.

S9.B. Nine minimum controls

In accordance with [chapter 173-245 WAC](#) and US [EPA CSO control policy \(59 FR 18688\)](#), the Permittee must implement and document the following nine minimum controls (NMC) for CSOs. The Permittee must document compliance with the NMC in the annual CSO report as required in Special Condition S9.D.

The Permittee must comply with the following technology-based requirements; the Permittee must:

1. Implement proper operation and maintenance programs for the sewer system and all CSO outfalls to reduce the magnitude, frequency, and duration of CSOs. The program must consider regular sewer inspections; sewer, catch basin, and regulator cleaning; equipment and sewer collection system repair or replacement, where necessary; and disconnection of illegal connections.
2. Implement procedures that will maximize use of the collection system for wastewater storage that can be accommodated by the storage capacity of the collection system in order to reduce the magnitude, frequency, and duration of CSOs.
3. Review and modify, as appropriate, its existing pretreatment program to minimize CSO impacts from the discharges from non-domestic users. Special Condition S6 of this permit includes applicable pretreatment requirements. Permittees must identify

in their annual report any regulated non-domestic discharge that enters the combined system upstream of a CSO outfall.

4. Operate the Permittee's wastewater treatment plant at maximum treatable flow during all wet weather flow conditions to reduce the magnitude, frequency, and duration of CSOs. The Permittee must deliver all flows to the treatment plant within the constraints of the treatment capacity of the WPCF.
5. Not discharge (prohibited) overflows from CSO outfalls except as a result of precipitation events. The Permittee must report each dry weather overflow to the permitting authority immediately. When it detects a dry weather overflow, the Permittee must begin corrective action immediately and inspect the dry weather overflow each subsequent day until it has eliminated the overflow.
6. Implement measures to control solid and floatable materials in CSOs.
7. Implement a pollution prevention program focused on reducing the impact of CSOs on receiving waters.
8. Implement a public notification process to inform the citizens of when and where CSOs occur. The process must include (a) mechanism to alert persons of the occurrence of CSOs and (b) a system to determine the nature and duration of conditions that are potentially harmful for users of receiving waters due to CSOs.
9. Monitor CSO outfalls to characterize CSO impacts and the efficacy of CSO controls. This must include collection of data that it will use to document the existing baseline conditions, evaluate the efficacy of the technology-based controls, and determine the baseline conditions upon which it will base the long-term control plan. This data must include:
 - a. Characteristics of the combined sewer system, including the population served by the combined portion of the system and locations of all CSO outfalls in the CSS.
 - b. Total number of CSO events, and the frequency and duration of CSOs for a representative number of events.
 - c. Locations and designated uses of receiving water bodies.
 - d. Water quality data for receiving water bodies.
 - e. Water quality impacts directly related to CSO (e.g., beach closing, floatables, wash-up episodes, fish kills).

S9.C. Requirements for controlled combined sewer overflows

1. CSOs identified as controlled

Based on historical monitoring data, the CSO outfalls listed in Table 16 as "Controlled" meet the requirement of "greatest reasonable reduction" as defined in [chapter WAC 173-245-020\(22\)](#). Frequency of overflow events at these CSO outfalls,

as a result of precipitation events, must continue to meet the performance standard defined below.

2. Performance standards for controlled CSO outfalls

The Permittee must maintain the performance standard of not more than one discharge due to precipitation per year, on average, for each CSO outfall identified as controlled. Ecology evaluates compliance with the performance standard annually based on a 20-year average of discharge events using data derived from calibrated flow modeling and from at-site monitoring. The Permittee must calculate and report in the CSO Annual Report required in Section S9.D the moving 20-year averages of the number of overflow events for each outfall. For outfalls controlled less than 20 years, use monitored data from the years following completion of the control project and modeled data for years prior to the control project. The Permittee must also calculate and report the 5-year moving average using only the most recent monitored data.

3. CSO post-construction monitoring and plan update

The Permittee must implement the post-construction compliance monitoring program approved by Ecology on January 17, 2018, to verify that discharges from each controlled CSO outfall comply with applicable water quality standards. The monitoring must also verify the effectiveness of implemented CSO controls.

As part of each annual report required by Special Condition S9.D, the Permittee must submit a data report containing the results of the monitoring and analysis completed during the reporting year. The data report must conform to the requirements in the approved plan or in an updated CSO Post-Construction Monitoring Plan once it is approved. If post-construction monitoring identifies the need for sediment monitoring, Ecology will include requirements for sediment monitoring of the CSO outfalls in the next permit.

Plan Update: The Permittee must update the Post-Construction Monitoring Plan approved by Ecology on January 17, 2018, and submit the revised plan for review and approval by December 31, 2029. The update must address the following items:

- a. Ensure that the document reflects current water quality designated uses.
- b. Describe the extent of water quality and/or sediment quality monitoring necessary to verify that the CSO controls appropriately protect water quality and sediment quality in the vicinity of each active, controlled CSO outfall. This monitoring plan must identify appropriate monitoring strategies capable of verifying compliance with both numeric and narrative water quality standards, including sediment standards. In assessing compliance with numeric standards, the Permittee may, if appropriate, apply a mixing zone allowed by WAC 173-201A-400(11).

- c. Provide adequate information to support a conclusion that granting a mixing zone would 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 (see WAC 173-201A-400(4)).
- d. Identify water quality and sediment quality monitoring necessary to characterize PBDEs discharged via Snohomish River CSO outfalls.

See Section V.F of the fact sheet for more information.

4. Corrective actions for previously controlled CSO outfalls

If the annual average number of events calculated based on a 20-year period according to S9.C.2 above exceeds one per year for two or more consecutive annual reporting periods, the Permittee must take corrective actions to restore compliance with the performance standard. This permit requires a tiered response to corrective actions based on the magnitude of exceedance and the length of time the outfall remains out of compliance. In evaluating corrective action options, the Permittee may consider near-term performance, calculated based on the most recent 5 years of discharge data, along with the long-term, 20-year performance period.

Tier I Actions:

The Permittee must initiate Tier I corrective actions for any previously controlled outfall that fails to comply with the performance standard for two consecutive years and whose calculated discharge frequency is between 1.0 and 2.0 discharges per year. Tier I actions must, at a minimum, include the following:

- Review monitoring practices to verify accuracy of the data used to calculate the average number of discharges. Implement changes to the monitoring as necessary to improve the accuracy.
- Review maintenance practices for the collection system in the vicinity of the outfall to verify proper operation of the system. Implement system cleaning, repairs, or adjustments as necessary to restore to proper operation.

The Permittee must submit a Tier I Corrective Action report to Ecology to document the actions it takes in response to non-compliance with the performance standard. The Permittee must submit the report within 60 days of completing the analysis and implementing necessary corrections.

Tier II Actions:

The Permittee must initiate Tier II corrective actions under the following situations:

- any outfall requiring Tier I action that fails to comply with the performance standard for a third consecutive year, or

- any previously controlled outfall that fails to comply with the performance standard for two consecutive years and whose calculated discharge frequency exceeds 2.0 discharges per year

Tier II actions must, at a minimum, review operating strategies for the collection system and identify opportunities to optimize operations. Within 60 days of completing the optimization assessment, the Permittee must submit a Tier II Corrective Action Report to Ecology that identifies the specific optimization strategies it will implement along with an implementation schedule. If the Permittee is unable to identify system optimization strategies, or if implementation will take more than one year, the Permittee must begin Tier III actions described below.

Tier III Actions:

The Permittee must initiate Tier III corrective actions under the following conditions:

- when the Permittee is unable to identify a Tier II Corrective Action or unable to implement a Tier II Corrective Action within one year, or
- for any previously controlled outfall that remains out of compliance for two years after implementing Tier II corrective actions.

Ecology recognizes that Tier III Corrective Actions generally require design and construction of new or modified control strategies. Within 90 days of submitting the annual report that identifies an outfall as qualifying for Tier III Corrective Actions, the Permittee must submit a report to Ecology identifying the operational or structural changes it will evaluate along with a preliminary schedule for the planning, design, and construction of necessary changes. Any previously controlled outfall that triggers Tier III Corrective Actions will be reclassified with a status of "Uncontrolled". Ecology will use the Tier III Corrective Action Report as the basis for developing a compliance schedule for restoring the outfall to compliance with the CSO performance standard. Ecology will place this compliance schedule in an administrative order or as a condition of a future permit.

S9.D. Combined sewer overflow reporting

Monthly reporting

The Permittee must submit discharge monitoring reports for all untreated CSO discharges from the Permittee's collection system. Special Condition S2.B specifies monitoring requirements for untreated CSOs. Special Condition S3.A specifies requirements for monthly DMR submittals.

Annual reporting

The Permittee must submit a CSO Annual Report to Ecology for review and approval by April 1st of each year. The CSO Annual Report must cover the previous calendar year. The report must comply with the requirements of [WAC 173-245-090\(1\)](#) and must include

documentation of compliance with the Nine Minimum Controls for CSOs. The CSO Annual report must include the following information:

1. A summary of the number and volume of untreated discharge events per outfall for that year.
2. A summary of the 20-year moving average number of untreated discharge events per outfall, calculated once annually.
3. An explanation of the previous year's CSO reduction accomplishments.
4. A list of CSO reduction projects planned for the next year.
5. The results of any post-construction monitoring completed during the reporting period.
6. A detailed discussion of any corrective action projects implemented according to the adaptive management requirements in Special Condition S9.C.4.

S9.E. Compliance schedule

In order to meet the requirements of WAC 173-245-020(22), the Permittee must complete construction of the following CSO reduction projects by no later than December 31, 2027.

The Permittee must submit a letter to Ecology within 30 days of completing each project to confirm completion, with the last letter due no later than January 30, 2028.

- Completion of "Sewer O improvements", Phase 2;
- Modifications to the weir elevation at regulators at 36th Street and SR08;
- Storage tank installation upstream of the 36th Street Regulator;
- Modifications to the Pine Street Regulator weir elevation;
- Port Gardner Storage Facility project completion; and
- Provide a written determination of need for a 48-inch overflow from the Pine Street Regulator to the 72-inch Snohomish River Interceptor.

S10. Acute toxicity

S10.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 Special Condition S1.C. of this permit. The ACEC for outfall 015 equals 15.6 % effluent. The ACEC for outfall 100 equals 0.64 % effluent.

S10.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 S10.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 had not determined the test result to be anomalous under Section S10.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 S10.D.

The Permittee must determine the statistical significance by conducting a hypothesis test at the 0.05 level of significance (Appendix H, [EPA/600/4-90/001](#)). 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.

S10.C. Compliance testing for acute toxicity

The Permittee must:

1. Perform independent acute toxicity testing on effluent from both the lagoon system and from the TF/SC system.
2. Perform the acute toxicity tests with 100% effluent, the ACEC, and a control, or with a full dilution series.
3. Conduct quarterly acute toxicity testing on the final effluent from each treatment system. Testing must begin by March 16, 2025. Quarters means January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December.
4. Submit a quarterly written report to Ecology within 45 days of sampling and starting no later than April 30, 2025. Each subsequent report is due on July 30th, October 30th, January 30th, and April 30th of each year. Further instructions on testing conditions and test report content are in Section E below.
5. The Permittee must perform compliance tests using each of the species and protocols listed below on a rotating basis:

Table 17 - Acute Toxicity Tests

Acute Toxicity Tests	Species	Method
Fathead minnow 96-hour static-renewal test	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>	EPA-821-R-02-012
Daphnid 48-hour static test	<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> , <i>Daphnia pulex</i> , OR <i>Daphnia magna</i>	EPA-821-R-02-012

S10.D. Response to noncompliance with the effluent limit for acute toxicity

If a toxicity test conducted under Section S10.C determines a statistically significant difference in response between the ACEC and the control, using the statistical test described in Section S10.B, the Permittee must begin additional testing within one week from the time of receiving the test results. The Permittee must:

1. Conduct one additional test each week for four consecutive weeks, using the same test and species as the failed compliance test.
2. Test at least five effluent concentrations and a 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 S10.B.
3. Return to the original monitoring frequency in Section S10.C after completion of the additional compliance monitoring.

Anomalous test results: If a toxicity test conducted under Section S10.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 of 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 of 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 of the additional testing in Section S10.D 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 records, including:

- Operating records
- Monitoring results
- Inspection records
- Spill reports
- Weather records
- Production records
- Raw material purchases
- Pretreatment records, etc.

If the 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 sixty (60) days after the sample date ([WAC 173-205-100\(2\)](#)).

S10.E. Sampling and reporting requirements

1. The Permittee must submit all reports for toxicity testing in accordance with the most recent version of [Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria](#). 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 24-hour composite effluent 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 most recent version of [Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria](#).
4. All toxicity tests must meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions specified in the most recent versions of the EPA methods listed in Section C and the [Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria](#). If Ecology determines any test results to be invalid or anomalous, the Permittee must repeat the testing with freshly collected effluent.
5. The laboratory must use control water and dilution water meeting the requirements of the EPA methods listed in Section C or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. For the TF/SC treatment system, the Permittee must conduct whole effluent toxicity tests on an unmodified sample of final effluent. For the lagoon system, the Permittee must collect effluent samples for whole effluent toxicity testing just prior to the chlorination step in the treatment process.
7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance testing in 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 acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC). For the lagoon system, the dilution series must include the ACEC for outfall 015, which equals 15.6% effluent. For the TF/SC system, the dilution series must include the ACEC for outfall 100, which equals 0.64% effluent, and the ACEC for outfall 025, which equals 13.7% 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%

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.

S11. Chronic toxicity

S11.A. Testing when there is no permit limit for chronic toxicity

The Permittee must:

1. Conduct chronic toxicity testing on final effluent from each treatment system once in the last winter and once in the last summer prior to submission of the application for permit renewal.
2. Conduct chronic toxicity testing on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent and a control. This series of dilutions must include the acute critical effluent concentration (ACEC) and the chronic critical effluent concentration.
 - a. For the lagoon system, the ACEC for outfall 015 equals 15.6% effluent and the CCEC equals 7.0% effluent.
 - b. For the TF/SC system, Ecology recommends that the series includes the dilutions at the ACEC for outfall 100, which equals 0.64% effluent, the ACEC of outfall 025, which equals 13.7% effluent, and the CCEC of outfall 025, which equals 6.4% effluent. The remaining dilutions should be at 100% effluent and between 13.7% and 100% effluent.
3. Compare the ACEC to the control using hypothesis testing at the 0.05 level of significance as described in Appendix H, [EPA/600/4-90/001](#).
4. Submit the test results to Ecology by the following dates:
 - a. First quarter 2028 (winter) test is due April 15, 2028.
 - b. Third quarter 2028 (summer) test is due October 15, 2028.
5. Perform chronic toxicity tests with all the following species and the most recent version of the following protocols:

Table 18 - Saltwater Chronic Test

Saltwater Chronic Test	Species	Method
Topsmelt survival and growth	<i>Atherinops affinis</i>	EPA/600/R-95/136
Mysid shrimp survival and growth	<i>Americamysis bahia</i> (formerly <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>)	EPA-821-R-02-014

S11.B. Sampling and reporting requirements

1. The Permittee must submit all reports for toxicity testing in accordance with the most recent version of [Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria](#). 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 24-hour composite effluent 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 most recent version of [Ecology Publication No. WQ-R-95-80, Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria](#).
4. All toxicity tests must meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions specified in the most recent versions of the EPA methods listed in Section A. and the [Ecology Publication no. WQ-R-95-80, Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria](#). If Ecology determines any test results to be invalid or anomalous, the Permittee must repeat the testing with freshly collected effluent.
5. The laboratory must use control water and dilution water meeting the requirements of the EPA methods listed in Section A or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. For the TF/SC system, the Permittee must conduct whole effluent toxicity tests on an unmodified sample of final effluent. For the lagoon system, the Permittee must collect effluent samples for whole effluent toxicity testing just prior to the chlorination step in the treatment process.
7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance testing in 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 CCEC and the ACEC. The CCEC and the ACEC may either substitute for the effluent concentrations that are closest to them in the dilution series or be extra effluent concentrations.
 - a. For the lagoon system, the ACEC for outfall 015 equals 15.6% effluent and the CCEC equals 7.0% effluent.
 - b. For the TF/SC system, Ecology recommends that the series includes the dilutions at the ACEC for outfall 100, which equals 0.64% effluent, the ACEC of outfall 025, which equals 13.7% effluent, and the CCEC of outfall 025, which equals 6.4% effluent. The remaining dilutions should be at 100% effluent and between 13.7% and 100% effluent.
8. All whole effluent toxicity tests that involve hypothesis testing must comply with the chronic statistical power standard of 39% 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.

S12. Application for permit renewal or modification for facility changes

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit by December 31, 2028.

The Permittee must submit a paper copy and an electronic copy (preferably as a PDF).

The Permittee must also submit a new application or addendum at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to commencement of discharges, resulting from the activities listed below, which may result in permit violations. These activities include any facility expansions, production increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted facility.

REFERENCES

- Ecology. (2004). Information Manual for Treatment Plant Operators, Publication 04-10-020. Retrieved from <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/0410020.html>
- Ecology. (2016). Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria (Publication 95-80). Retrieved from <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/9580.html>
- Ecology. (2023). Criteria for Sewage Works Design, Publication 98-37 (Orange Book). Retrieved from <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/9837.html>
- Frick, W. E., Roberts, P. J., Davis, L. R., Keyes, D. J., & Baumgartner, G. K. (2003). Dilution Models for Effluent Discharges, 4th Edition (Visual Plumes). Athens, GA: Ecosystems Research Division, USEPA. Retrieved from <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/VP-Manual.pdf>
- USEPA. (1985). Infiltration/Inflow: I/I Analysis and Project Certification. Retrieved from <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/9703.html>
- USEPA. (1991) Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control. Retrieved from <https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/owm0264.pdf>
- USEPA. (1993) Methods for measuring the acute toxicity of effluents and receiving waters to freshwater and marine organisms. Retrieved from <https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/atx.pdf>
- USEPA. (1996). Method 1669: Sampling Ambient Water for Trace Metals at EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels. Retrieved from https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-10/documents/method_1669_1996.pdf

GENERAL CONDITIONS

G1. Signatory requirements

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

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

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

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

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

G2. Right of inspection and entry

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

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

G3. Permit actions

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

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

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

G4. Reporting planned changes

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

1. The permitted facility being determined to be a new source pursuant to [40 CFR 122.29\(b\)](#).
2. A significant change in the nature or an increase in quantity of pollutants discharged.
3. A significant change in the Permittee's sludge use or disposal practices.

Following such notice, and the submittal of a new application or supplement to the existing application, along with required engineering plans and reports, this permit may be modified, or revoked and reissued pursuant to [40 CFR 122.62\(a\)](#) to specify and limit any pollutants not previously limited. Until such modification is effective, any new or increased discharge in excess of permit limits or not specifically authorized by this permit constitutes a violation.

G5. Plan review required

Prior to constructing or modifying any wastewater control facilities, an engineering report and detailed plans and specifications must be submitted to Ecology for approval in accordance with [chapter 173-240 WAC](#). Engineering reports, plans, and specifications must be submitted at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the planned start of construction unless a shorter time is approved by Ecology. Facilities must be constructed and operated in accordance with the approved plans.

G6. Compliance with other laws and statutes

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

G7. Transfer of this permit

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

1. Transfers by Modification
Except as provided in paragraph (2) below, this permit may be transferred by the Permittee to a new owner or operator only if this permit has been modified or revoked and reissued under [40 CFR 122.62\(b\)\(2\)](#), or a minor modification made under [40 CFR 122.63\(d\)](#), to identify the new Permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.
2. Automatic Transfers
This permit may be automatically transferred to a new Permittee if:
 - a. The Permittee notifies Ecology at least thirty (30) days in advance of the proposed transfer date.
 - b. The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Permittees containing a specific date transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between them.

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

G8. Reduced production for compliance

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

G9. Removed substances

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

G10. Duty to provide information

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

G11. Other requirements of 40 CFR

All other requirements of [40 CFR 122.41](#) and [40 CFR 122.42](#) are incorporated in this permit by reference.

G12. Additional monitoring

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

G13. Payment of fees

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

G14. Penalties for violating permit conditions

Any person who is found guilty of willfully violating the terms and conditions of this permit is deemed guilty of a crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$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 ten

thousand dollars (\$10,000) for every such violation. Each and every such violation is a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continuing violation, every day's continuance is deemed to be a separate and distinct violation.

G15. Upset

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

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

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

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

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

G16. Property rights

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

G17. Duty to comply

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

G18. Toxic pollutants

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

G19. Penalties for tampering

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or

by imprisonment for not more than two (2) 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 (4) years, or by both.

G20. 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 fourteen (14) days following each schedule date.

G21. Service agreement review

The Permittee must submit to Ecology any proposed service agreements and proposed revisions or updates to existing agreements for the operation of any wastewater treatment facility covered by this permit. The review is to ensure consistency with chapters 90.46 and 90.48 RCW as required by RCW 70.150.040(9). In the event that Ecology does not comment within a thirty-day (30) period, the Permittee may assume consistency and proceed with the service agreement or the revised/updated service agreement.

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

Pollutant	CAS Number (if available)	Recommended Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L Unless specified
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		50.0

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

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

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

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
1,3-dichloropropene (mixed isomers) (1,2-dichloropropylene) ⁶	33	542-75-6	624.1	5.0	15.0
Ethylbenzene	38	100-41-4	624.1	7.2	21.6
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)	46	74-83-9	624/601	5.0	10.0
Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)	45	74-87-3	624.1	1.0	2.0
Methylene chloride	44	75-09-2	624.1	2.8	8.4
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	15	79-34-5	624.1	6.9	20.7
Tetrachloroethylene	85	127-18-4	624.1	4.1	12.3
Toluene	86	108-88-3	624.1	6.0	18.0
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene (Ethylene dichloride)	30	156-60-5	624.1	1.6	4.8
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	11	71-55-6	624.1	3.8	11.4
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	14	79-00-5	624.1	5.0	15.0
Trichloroethylene	87	79-01-6	624.1	1.9	5.7
Vinyl chloride	88	75-01-4	624/SM6200B	1.0	2.0

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
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

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
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
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

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
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
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

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
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

Appendix A Table 9 – Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)¹¹

Pollutant	CAS Number (if available)	Recommen ded Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L Unless specified
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	375-22-4	1633	0.330 ng/L	6.4 ng/L
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2706-90-3	1633	0.196 ng/L	3.2 ng/L
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	307-24-4	1633	0.318 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	375-85-9	1633	0.221 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	335-67-1	1633	0.302 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	375-95-1	1633	0.221 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	335-76-2	1633	0.333 ng/L	1.6 ng/L

Pollutant	CAS Number (if available)	Recommen ded Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L Unless specified
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	2058-94-8	1633	0.264 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	307-55-1	1633	0.379 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	72629-94-8	1633	0.238 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeDA)	376-06-7	1633	0.264 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	375-73-5	1633	0.245 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	2706-91-4	1633	0.204 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	355-46-4	1633	0.217 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	375-92-8	1633	0.137 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	1763-23-1	1633	0.327 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
Perfluorononanesulfonic acid (PFNS)	68259-12-1	1633	0.303 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (PFDS)	335-77-3	1633	0.334 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
Perfluorododecanesulfonic acid (PFDoS)	79780-39-5	1633	0.179 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	757124-72-4	1633	2.281 ng/L	6.4 ng/L
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	27619-97-2	1633	3.973 ng/L	6.4 ng/L
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	39108-34-4	1633	1.566 ng/L	6.4 ng/L
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (PFOSA)	754-91-6	1633	0.227 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide (NMeFOSA)	31506-32-8	1633	0.196 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide (NEtFOSA)	4151-50-2	1633	0.585 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	2355-31-9	1633	0.586 ng/L	1.6 ng/L

Pollutant	CAS Number (if available)	Recommen ded Analytical Protocol	Detection Level (DL) ¹ µg/L Unless specified	Quantitation Level (QL) ² µg/L Unless specified
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	2991-50-6	1633	0.324 ng/L	1.6 ng/L
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol (NMeFOSE)	24448-09-7	1633	1.191 ng/L	16 ng/L
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol (NEtFOSE)	1691-99-2	1633	1.022 ng/L	16 ng/L
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)	13252-13-6	1633	0.406 ng/L	6.4 ng/L
4,8-Dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	919005-14-4	1633	0.779 ng/L	6.4 ng/L
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEEESA)	113507-82-7	1633	0.137 ng/L	3.2 ng/L
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	377-73-1	1633	0.177 ng/L	3.2 ng/L
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	863090-89-5	1633	0.117 ng/L	3.2 ng/L
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	151772-58-6	1633	1.384 ng/L	3.2 ng/L
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9CL-PF3ONS)	756426-58-1	1633	0.871 ng/L	6.4 ng/L
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11CL-PF3OUDS)	763051-92-9	1633	0.819 ng/L	6.4 ng/L
3-Perfluoropropyl propanoic acid (3:3FTCA)	356-02-5	1633	0.721 ng/L	8.0 ng/L
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic acid (5:3FTCA)	914637-49-3	1633	5.066 ng/L	40 ng/L
3-Perfluoroheptyl propanoic acid (7:3FTCA)	812-70-4	1633	5.942 ng/L	40 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-dichloropropylene (mixed isomers) – You may report this parameter as two separate parameters: cis-1, 3-dichloropropene (10061-01-5) and trans-1, 3-dichloropropene (10061-02-6).

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

⁸ 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.

APPENDIX B

Everett PBDE Reduction Program – Early Milestones

