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5 **JUN 20 2025**

6 **DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY**
7 **OFFICE OF DIRECTOR**

8 **POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD**
9 **STATE OF WASHINGTON**

10 **PORT TOWNSEND PAPER**
11 **COMPANY, LLC,**

12 **Appellant,**

13 **v.**

14 **STATE OF WASHINGTON,**
15 **DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY,**

16 **Respondent.**

No. ____

NOTICE OF APPEAL

17
18 Port Townsend Paper Company, LLC, a Washington limited liability company
19 ("Appellant" or "PTPC"), seeks review by the Pollution Control Hearings Board ("Board") of the
20 Washington State Department of Ecology's ("Ecology") National Pollution Elimination Discharge
21 Permit ("NPDES") No. WA0000922 issued to PTPC with an effective date of June 1, 2025. This
22 Notice of Appeal is filed pursuant to RCW 43.21B.310 and Chapter 371-08 WAC. The following
23 is submitted in support of this appeal.

24 **1. Name and Address of Appellant.**

25 Appellant is the Port Townsend Paper Company, a Washington limited liability company.
26

1 Appellant has a mailing address of 100 Mill Road, Port Townsend, WA 98368-2246, and
2 a telephone number of (360) 385-3170.

3 Appellant is represented by Maia D. Bellon and Kyle Murphy of Cascadia Law Group
4 PLLC, located at 606 Columbia Street NW, Suite 212, Olympia, Washington 98501, and email
5 addresses of: mbellon@cascadialaw.com and kmurphy@cascadialaw.com. The telephone
6 number of Cascadia Law Group is (360) 786-5057 and facsimile number is (360) 786-1835.
7 Maia D. Bellon may be reached at (360) 556-8809, and Kyle Murphy may be reached at
8 (206) 292-2607.

9 **2. Respondent Party.**

10 Respondent is the Washington State Department of Ecology, an agency of the State of
11 Washington, that issued the NPDES Permit No. WA0000922 appealed herein.

12 **3. Action Appealed.**

13 Appellant appeals Ecology's NPDES Permit No. WA0000922 ("NPDES Permit" or
14 "Permit"). A copy of Ecology's NPDES Permit is attached as **Exhibit A** and incorporated herein
15 by this reference. Associated with the NPDES Permit is a Fact Sheet produced by Ecology,
16 attached as **Exhibit B** and incorporated herein by reference.

17 **4. Statement of Facts Upon Which Appellant Relies.**

18 PTPC owns and operates a paper mill at 100 Mill Road in Port Townsend, Washington.

19 PTPC previously operated its paper mill with an NPDES Permit (Permit No. WA0000922)
20 issued on October 10, 2013 ("Prior NPDES Permit").

21 On October 30, 2024, Ecology announced that a new NPDES Permit would be issued
22 for PTPC. A draft of the NPDES Permit was issued and public comment solicited until
23 December 12, 2024.

24 PTPC provided a detailed comment letter ("Comment Letter") identifying inconsistencies,
25 inaccuracies, and elements of the draft NPDES Permit that required revision. PTPC's comments
26

1 and proposed revisions are consistent with the proper application of Clean Water Act standards to
2 PTPC's operations. A copy of PTPC's Comment Letter is attached as **Exhibit C**. The concerns
3 PTPC referenced in the Comment Letter are incorporated herein by reference.

4 While some elements of the Draft NPDES Permit were corrected pursuant to PTPC's
5 comments, the majority of PTPC's concerns were not addressed by Ecology. The conditions in the
6 NPDES Permit appealed by PTPC include the following:

- 7 ● S1.A Discharge Limits: The NPDES Permit adds discharge limits of
8 Benzo(a)anthracene, Chlordane and Pentachlorophenol, despite PTPC's notice to
9 Ecology that labs are unable to conduct data analysis at the Permit limit set by
10 Ecology, and therefore, compliance is not measurable. Permit limits should be set
11 at the lab detection limits using an Ecology approved analytical method.
- 12 ● S3.F Reporting Violations: PTPC appeals the condition requiring "immediate
13 reporting" of any "stormwater" that the "plant bypasses." This condition is vague,
14 exceeds Ecology's authority, and may require PTPC to immediately report any
15 quantity of rainwater at the facility that drains to soil or surface waters, irrespective
16 of PTPC's operations or the proper functioning of its stormwater treatment
17 facilities. The Permit requires clarification that the reporting requirement only
18 applies to stormwater that the plant stormwater system is designed to capture and
19 the system either fails to do so, or a system bypass occurs.
- 20 ● S6 Application for Permit Renewal or Modification for Facility Changes: PTPC
21 appeals this condition because it requires PTPC to "submit a new application or
22 addendum at least 180 days prior to commencement of discharges resulting from
23 activities," for Ecology's advance approval of "any facility expansions, production
24 increases, or other planned changes, such as process modifications, in the permitted
25 facility." This condition is vague and requires clarification that Ecology's authority
26 is limited to requiring PTPC to seek approval only for facility expansions or
changes that will result in discharges that violate the Permit. The Permit exceeds
Ecology's authority to the extent it purports to require preapproval for all facility
"process modifications" even if the modifications do not implicate PTPC's ability
to achieve the Permit limits.
- S7.B Aerator Installation: Ecology has acknowledged that PTPC has successfully
met permit requirements under the Prior NPDES Permit operating with 6-8
aerators. However, the NPDES Permit now requires PTPC to operate 11 aerators

1 without an evidentiary basis that the new requirement is necessary to maintain
2 Water Quality Standards or effluent limits.

- 3 ● S9 Nonroutine Wastewater: This condition is vague because it does not define a
4 nonroutine or unanticipated discharge, and therefore, PTPC cannot comply because
5 it cannot determine when Ecology approval is required. Additionally, the Permit
6 requires clarification that the terms “discharge” and “effluent limit” as used in this
7 condition and the Permit generally have the same definition as in the federal Clean
8 Water Act. 40 C.F.R. § 122.2. To the extent this condition purports to limit transfers
9 of water within or to PTPC’s wastewater treatment system, prior to any discharge
10 to navigable waters, it exceeds Ecology’s authority.
- 11 ● S12 Receiving Water Study: This condition requires a new receiving water study
12 for at least ten parameters to determine if effluent levels have the potential to cause
13 an exceedance of Water Quality Standards. As PTPC provided in its Comment
14 Letter, existing sampling data from other agencies and PTPC’s annual effluent
15 monitoring data is already available. Available data can confirm that effluent levels
16 are sufficient without requiring additional data collection on each parameter.
- 17 ● S13.A.-B. Dock Sediment Sampling: The NPDES Permit requires sediment
18 sampling that will not distinguish PTPC’s current operations from impacts to the
19 sediment from non-PTPC or historic sources. Requiring PTPC to characterize
20 historic sediment pollutants exceeds Ecology’s NPDES Permit authority because
21 this requirement does not address discharges occurring during the duration of the
22 Permit.
- 23 ● S18.A Cooling Water Intake System (CWIS): The CWIS does not meet the federal
24 criteria to justify application of the standards applied in the NPDES Permit. The
25 required weekly underwater inspections are unduly burdensome and do not have a
26 rational basis in protecting water quality. Ecology’s Fact Sheet does not assert that
the CWIS is a contributor to water quality concerns; to the contrary, the Fact Sheet
confirms that the majority of the CWIS water “does not come into contact with any
pollutants.” *See* Exhibit B at 21.
- S20.D Required Best Management Practices (BMPs): PTPC appeals the BMPs set
forth in Condition S20.D. 2-3 and 6-10. Condition S20.D improperly applies BMPs
set forth in federal law for bleach mills, whereas PTPC is an unbleached kraft paper
mill with a significantly different process and inputs. Additionally, PTPC appeals
the requirement to install secondary containment for spent pulping liquor tanks and
turpentine tanks. Due to the PTPC facility footprint, it is not feasible to install such

1 a containment unit, and Ecology disregarded PTPC's alternative suggestions in
2 promulgating the final NPDES Permit. To the extent the BMPs in S20.D are
3 incorporated in other conditions in the Permit, including S20.B, C, E, F, and H,
4 PTPC also appeals any permit term or condition in each instance it relies on
5 Condition S20.D.

- 6 ● S21.A-B. PFAS Sampling Plan: PTPC recognizes PFAS has become a significant
7 issue of concern. However, PTPC has no ability to limit PFAS inputs to its
8 papermaking process because, PFAS, if present, is solely the result of products used
9 in the original packaging of material *prior to* PTPC's receipt of recycled material
10 for reproduction. PTPC cannot be required to control manufacturing processes
11 outside of its facility as a condition of its NPDES Permit.
- 12 ● S23. Compliance Schedule – Progress Reports: As PTPC appeals certain
13 parameters and effluent limits within Condition S1.A, PTPC also appeals any
14 requirement to prepare progress reports toward meeting effluent limits for the
15 parameters that are appealed.

16 **5. Statement of Grounds for Appeal.**

17 Appellant incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs, including but not limited to
18 the conditions listed above. Without limitation to the foregoing:

- 19 a. The NPDES Permit includes conditions that are arbitrary and capricious and without
20 sufficient information and factual basis.
- 21 b. The NPDES Permit includes conditions that are ambiguous, vague, and not possible to
22 comply with, which will jeopardize Appellant's ability to operate its business due to
23 the uncertainty of financial penalty.
- 24 c. The NPDES Permit includes conditions that are outside the scope of Ecology's
25 authority and unlawfully imposed.

26 Appellant is continuing to review the NPDES Permit and reserves the right to add issues
and conditions from the NPDES Permit to this appeal based on its review and as allowed under
the Board rules and practices.

EXHIBIT A

Issuance Date: 05/19/2025

Effective Date: 06/01/2025

Expiration Date: 5/31/2030

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT WA0000922**

**State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY**

Industrial Section
PO Box 47600
Olympia WA 98504-7600

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

Port Townsend Paper Corporation
100 Mill Road
Port Townsend, Washington 98363

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

Facility Location: 100 Mill Road
Port Townsend, WA 98363


Industry Type: Unbleached Kraft and
Recycled Pulp and Paper Mill

Treatment Type: Primary and Secondary
Treatment

Receiving Water: Port Townsend Bay (Glen
Cove)

SIC Code: 2611 Pulp Mill, 2621 Paper Mill

NAICS Code: 322120 Paper Mills, 322110
Pulp Mills



James DeMay, P.E.
Industrial Section Manager
Solid Waste Management Program
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	Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR)	Monthly	July 15, 2025
S3.A	DMR - Priority Pollutant Data and Effluent Characterization - Single Sample Data	Annually (first monitoring period is calendar year 2026)	January 15, 2027
S3.F	Written Report of Permit Violations	As necessary	Within 5 days of violation
S4.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual	1/permit cycle	June 1, 2027
S4.A	Operations and Maintenance Manual Update or Review Confirmation Letter	Annually	June 1, 2028
S4.B	Sludge Depth Survey Reports	Per Operation and Maintenance Manual	Within 3 months of completion of sludge survey
S4.C	Bypass Request	As necessary	As necessary
S5.C	Solid Waste Control Plan	1/permit cycle	June 1, 2026
S5.C	Modification to Solid Waste Plan	As necessary	As necessary (60 days prior to the implementation of modifications to plan)
S6	Application for Permit Renewal	1/permit cycle	June 1, 2029
S6	Application or Addendum for Facility Changes	As necessary	180 days prior to change
S7.A	Report of Exceedance of Facility Loading Design Criteria	As necessary	The 15 th of the month following the exceedance
S7.B	Notification of Aerator Installation	1/permit cycle	June 1, 2027 or submit modification request required under G.5 as described under Special Condition S7.B by December 1, 2025

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S8	Facility Loading and Design Engineering Report	1/permit cycle	June 1, 2028
S9	Non-Routine and Unanticipated Discharge Request	As necessary	As necessary
S10	Spill Plan	1/permit cycle	June 1, 2026
S10	Spill Plan Updates	As necessary	As necessary (60 days from update of the spill plan)
S11.A	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	1/permit cycle	June 1, 2026
S11.A	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Updates	As necessary	Within 60 days of making modifications
S11.B	Stormwater Inspection Report	Annually	Within 60 days of performing annual inspection (October 1 - April 30 of each year)
S12	Receiving Water Study Sampling and Quality Assurance Plan	1/permit cycle	June 1, 2027
S12	Receiving Water and Effluent Study Results	1/permit cycle	15 months from Ecology approval of Sampling and Analysis Plan
S13.A	Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan	1/permit cycle	February 1, 2027
S13.B	Sediment Data Report	1/permit cycle	12 months from Ecology approval of Sampling and Analysis Plan
S14	Outfall Evaluation Report	Once Every Three Years	Within 60 days from performing inspection (perform first inspection by December 10, 2027)

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S16.A.4	Acute Toxicity Effluent Test Results for Permit Renewal Application ☐ Summer Sampling Event	1/permit cycle	Within 60 days from sampling (sample between June 20, 2028 and September 22, 2028)
S16.A.4	Acute Toxicity Effluent Test Results for Permit Renewal Application ☐ Winter Sampling Event	1/permit cycle	Within 60 days from sampling (sample between December 21, 2028 and March 20, 2029)
S17.A.4	Chronic Toxicity Effluent Test Results for Permit Renewal Application ☐ Summer Sampling Event	1/permit cycle	Within 60 days from sampling (sample between June 20, 2028 and September 22, 2028)
S17.A.4	Chronic Toxicity Effluent Test Results for Permit Renewal Application ☐ Winter Sampling Event	1/permit cycle	Within 60 days from sampling sample between December 21, 2028 and March 20, 2029)
S18.A	Cooling Water Intake Structure Design Through-Screen Report	1/permit cycle	Six months from date of inspection (inspection required before June 1, 2028)
S18.A	Cooling Water Intake Structure Compliance Plan	As needed	Within 90 days from submitting Cooling Water Intake Structure Design Through-Screen Report (if necessary)
S18.B	Cooling Water Intake Structure Flow Minimization Study	1/permit cycle	June 1, 2028
S18.C	Reporting significant impingement or entrainment events	As necessary	Within 24 hours of an event
S18.C	Reporting changes to the Cooling Water Intake Structure	As necessary	60 days prior to making changes

Permit Section	Submittal	Frequency	First Submittal Date
S18.D	Cooling Water Intake Structure Annual Certification Statement and Report	Annually	March 1, 2026
S19	Annual Biocide Certification	Annually	September 1, 2025
S20.A	Initial Action Level Sampling Plan	1/permit cycle	December 1, 2025
S20.A	Initial Action Level Report	1/permit cycle	December 1, 2026
S20.B	Engineering Review Report	1/permit cycle	December 1, 2026
S20.C	BMP Plan	1/permit cycle	December 1, 2026
S20.C	Revised BMP Plan for Spent Pulping Liquor Management, Spill Prevention, and Control	As necessary	60 days from revision
S20.E	Annual BMP Report	Annually	March 1, 2027
S20.F	BMP Plan Implementation Report of Installed Continuous Monitoring Systems	1/permit cycle	December 1, 2027
S20.F	BMP Plan Implementation Report of Installed Collection, Containment, and Diversion Facilities	1/permit cycle	December 1, 2028
S20.G	Revised Action Level Report	1/permit cycle	December 1, 2029
S20.G	Additional Revised Action Level Reports	As necessary	60 days from the conclusion of sampling
S21.A	PFAS Sampling and Analysis Plan	1/permit cycle	March 1, 2026
S21.B	PFAS Source Identification Report	1/permit cycle	June 1, 2029
S22	Annual Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate -Free Sampling Certification	Annually	December 1, 2025
S23	Compliance Schedule Progress Reports	Annually (final submittal June 1, 2029)	June 1, 2026
S23	Request to Exclude a Pollutant from Compliance Schedule Progress Reports	As needed	As needed
S24	Odor Minimization Study	1/permit cycle	December 1, 2026
S24	Odor Minimization Report	Annually	December 1, 2027
G1	Notice of Change in Authorization	As necessary	As necessary
G4	Permit Application for Substantive Changes to the Discharge	As necessary	As necessary
G5	Engineering Report for Construction or Modification Activities	As necessary	As necessary
G7	Notice of Permit Transfer	As necessary	As necessary
G10	Duty to Provide Information	As necessary	As necessary
G21	Compliance Schedules	As necessary	As necessary

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

S1. Discharge Limits

S1.A. Process Wastewater Discharges

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

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

Beginning on the effective date of this permit, the Permittee is authorized to discharge treated process wastewater, treated sanitary wastewater, and treated stormwater to Port Townsend Bay at Outfall 001 at latitude 48.08826, longitude -122.79466. Outfall 001 consists of wastewater from internal Outfalls 001A and 005. Outfall 001A is the aerated stabilization basin effluent. Outfall 005 is the sanitary plant effluent.

The Permittee is also authorized to discharge unused seawater from the saltwater chest overflow (latitude 48.09233, longitude -122.79598) at Outfall 003. No permit limits are associated with this wastewater stream.

Table 2 ☐ Outfall 001A Effluent Limits, (ASB Effluent)

Parameter	Average Monthly ^a	Maximum Daily ^b
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day) (BOD ₅)	4,913 lbs/day	9,477 lbs/day
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	8,398 lbs/day	16,518 lbs/day
Benzo(a)anthracene	Interim Limit: 0.19 µg/L ^f Final Limit: 0.0084 µg/L ^f	Interim Limit: 0.39 µg/L ^g Final Limit: 0.014 µg/L ^g
Chlordane	Interim Limit: 0.086 µg/L ^f Final Limit: 0.0012 µg/L ^f	Interim Limit: 0.17 µg/L ^g Final Limit: 0.0025 µg/L ^g
Pentachlorophenol	Interim Limit: 1.82 µg/L ^f Final Limit: 0.11 µg/L ^f	Interim Limit: 3.54 µg/L ^g Final Limit: 0.22 µg/L ^g

Interim limits above for benzo(a)anthracene, chlordane, and pentachlorophenol are effective through May 31, 2029. On June 1, 2029, the final limits are effective.

Table 3 ☐ Outfall 001A Effluent Limits, pH (ASB Effluent)

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
pH ^c	6.0 standard units	9.0 standard units

Table 4 ☐ Outfall 005 Effluent Limits, BOD₅ and TSS (Sanitary Plant Effluent)

Parameter	Average Monthly ^a	Maximum Weekly Average ^d	Minimum Average Monthly Removal ^h
BOD ₅	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	85%
TSS	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	85%

Table 5 ☐ Outfall 005 Effluent Limits, Bacteria (Sanitary Plant Effluent)

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

Table 6 ☐ Outfall 005 Effluent Limits, pH and Total Residual Chlorine (Sanitary Plant Effluent)

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum
pH ^e	6.0 standard units	9.0 standard units
Total Residual Chlorine	0.1 mg/L	5.0 mg/L

Footnotes:

- 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, add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar month and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured.
- Maximum daily effluent limit is the highest allowable daily discharge. The daily discharge is the average discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day. For pollutants with limits expressed in units of mass, calculate the daily discharge as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. The average daily measurement does not apply to pH or temperature.
- When pH is continuously monitored, excursions greater than or equal to 5.0 and less than 6.0, or excursions greater than 9.0 and less than or equal to 10.0 are not considered violations if no single excursion exceeds 60 minutes in length and total excursions do not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes per month. Any excursions below 5.0 and above 10.0 at any time are violations. If pH is not continuously monitored, any value outside of the permitted range is automatically a violation.
- Average weekly effluent limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week. To calculate the discharge value to compare to the limit, you add the value of each daily discharge measured during a calendar week and divide this sum by the total number of daily discharges measured during that week.

- e. PTPC does not continuously monitor pH at the sanitary plant effluent. Any excursions below 6.0 and above 9.0 at any time are violations.
- f. See Special Condition S3.A for instructions on calculating averages for months where multiple samples are taken. When only one sample is collected during a month, a single sample is used to determine compliance with the monthly average limit. When a single sample is collected, a sample result that is below the laboratory-specific DL demonstrates compliance with the monthly average limit. When only one sample is collected during a month, an estimated concentration in the sample falling between the laboratory-specific DL and the QL will not be considered a violation of the monthly average limit provided that the laboratory-specific DL is set below the monthly average limit and the QL is set above the monthly average limit. The QL reported by the laboratory must be equal to or lower than the QL listed in Appendix A of this permit.
- g. A sample result that is below the laboratory-specific DL demonstrates compliance with the daily maximum limit. An estimated concentration in the sample falling between the laboratory-specific DL and the QL will not be considered a violation of the daily maximum limit provided that the laboratory-specific DL is set below the daily maximum limit and the QL is set above the daily maximum limit. The QL reported by the laboratory must be equal to or lower than the QL listed in Appendix A of this permit.
- h. Average monthly removal means the 30-day average influent concentration (AIC) minus the 30-day average effluent concentration (AEC) divided by the AIC. Average percent monthly removal = $[(AIC - AEC)/AIC] \times 100$
- i. Ecology provides directions to calculate the monthly and the 7-day geometric mean in publication No. 04-10-020, Information for Treatment Plant Operators available at: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/0410020.html>

S1.B. Mixing Zone Authorization

Mixing Zone for Outfall 001

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

Chronic Mixing Zone

The mixing zone is an oblong circle with a radius of 237 feet measured from the center of each discharge port. The mixing zone extends from the bottom to the top of the water column. The concentration of pollutants at the edge of the chronic zone must meet Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria and Human Health Criteria.

Acute Mixing Zone

The acute mixing zone is an oblong circle with a radius of 23.7 feet measured from the center of each discharge port. The mixing zone extends from the bottom to the top of the

water column. The concentration of pollutants at the edge of the acute zone must meet Acute Aquatic Life Criteria.

Table 7 ☐ Dilution Factors

Criteria	Dilution Factor
Acute Aquatic Life Criteria	45.7
Chronic Aquatic Life Criteria	52.6
Human Health Criteria - Carcinogen	52.6
Human Health Criteria - Non-carcinogen	52.6

S2. Monitoring Requirements

S2.A. Monitoring Schedule

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

Table 8 ☐ Production

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Old Corrugated Cardboard Pulp Production	Air-dry tons per day (ADT/D)	Continuous ^a . Report daily totals and monthly averages.	Metered/Recorded
Total Production (Combined Old Corrugated Cardboard and Kraft)	ADT/D	Continuous ^a . Report daily totals and monthly averages.	Calculated

Table 9 ☐ Sludge Dredging

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Pounds of sludge removed from ASB	Pounds of sludge	Summary only. Report monthly total pounds.	Measured

Table 10 ☐ Primary Clarifier Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow ^e	million gallons/day (MGD)	Continuous ^a (Beginning December 1, 2025)	Metered/Recorded
TSS	mg/L	2/month ^d (Beginning December 1, 2025)	24-Hour Composite ^b

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
BOD ₅	mg/L	2/month ^d (Beginning December 1, 2025)	24-Hour Composite ^b

Table 11 ☐ Aerated Stabilization Basin Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
TSS	mg/L	2/month ^d	24-Hour Composite ^b
BOD ₅	mg/L	2/month ^d	24-Hour Composite ^b

Table 12 ☐ ASB Effluent Monitoring, Outfall 001A

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow ^e	MGD	Continuous ^a . Report daily and monthly averages.	Metered/recorded
pH	standard units	Continuous ^{a, i}	Metered/recorded
BOD ₅	mg/L	4/week ^m	24-Hour Composite ^b
BOD ₅	lbs/day	4/week ^m . Report results from each sample, monthly averages, and maximum daily value per month.	Calculated ^c
TSS	mg/L	4/week ^m	24-Hour Composite ^b
TSS	lbs/day	4/week ^m . Report results from each sample, monthly averages, and maximum daily value per month.	Calculated ^c
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/L	Monthly	24-Hour Composite ^b
Chlordane	µg/L	Monthly	24-Hour Composite ^b
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	Monthly	24-Hour Composite ^b

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Continuous ^a . Report daily averages, minimum daily average in reporting period, and monthly average.	Metered/Recorded
Temperature	°C	Continuous ^a . Report calculated daily average and calculated daily maximum (of 30-min half-hour average blocks) ^f	Metered/Recorded
Cyanide, Weak Acid Dissociable	µg/L	Once per year, beginning calendar year 2026. Alternate between dry and rainy seasons. ^o	Grab ^j
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	Once per year, beginning calendar year 2026. Alternate between dry and rainy seasons. ^o	Grab ^j
Phenols, Total	µg/L	Once per year, beginning calendar year 2026. Alternate between dry and rainy seasons. ^o	Grab ^j
Chromium (hex), dissolved	µg/L	Once per year, beginning calendar year 2026. Alternate between dry and rainy seasons. ^o	24-Hour Composite ^b
Total Metals (All pollutants in Appendix A, Table 3)	µg/L; ng/L for Mercury	Once per year, beginning calendar year 2026. Alternate between dry and rainy seasons. ^o	24-Hour Composite ^b Grab for Mercury

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Acid-extractable Compounds (All pollutants in Appendix A, Table 5)	µg/L	Once per year, beginning calendar year 2026. Alternate between dry and rainy seasons. ^o	24-Hour Composite ^b
Volatile Organic Compounds (All pollutants in Appendix A, Table 6)	µg/L	Once per year, beginning calendar year 2026. Alternate between dry and rainy seasons. ^o	Grab ^j
Base-neutral Compounds (All pollutants in Appendix A, Table 7)	µg/L	Once per year, beginning calendar year 2026. Alternate between dry and rainy seasons. ^o	24-Hour Composite ^b
2,3,7,8-Tetra-Chlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin (2,3,7,8 TCDD)	pg/L	Once per year, beginning calendar year 2026. Alternate between dry and rainy seasons. ^o	24-Hour Composite ^b
Pesticides/PCBs (All pollutants in Appendix A, Table 9)	µg/L	Once per year, beginning calendar year 2026. Alternate between dry and rainy seasons. ^o	24-Hour Composite ^b
Turbidity	NTU	Once per year, beginning calendar year 2026. Alternate between dry and rainy seasons. ^o	24-Hour Composite ^b
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Once per year, beginning calendar year 2026. Alternate between dry and rainy seasons. ^o	Grab ^j
Particulate Organic Carbon ^g	mg/L	Monthly (in first 36 months of permit cycle)	24-Hour Composite ^b

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	Monthly (in first 36 months of permit cycle)	24-Hour Composite ^b
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	Monthly (in first 36 months of permit cycle)	24-Hour Composite ^b
Ammonia as Nitrogen	mg/L	Monthly (in first 36 months of permit cycle)	24-Hour Composite ^b
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	Monthly (in first 36 months of permit cycle)	24-Hour Composite ^b
Nitrite as Nitrogen	mg/L	Monthly (in first 36 months of permit cycle)	24-Hour Composite ^b
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (report filtered and unfiltered separately)	mg/L	Monthly (in first 36 months of permit cycle)	24-Hour Composite ^b
Total Phosphorus (report filtered and unfiltered separately)	mg/L	Monthly (in first 36 months of permit cycle)	24-Hour Composite ^b
Soluble Reactive Phosphorus	mg/L	Monthly (in first 36 months of permit cycle)	24-Hour Composite ^b
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day)	mg/L	Monthly (in first 36 months of permit cycle)	24-Hour Composite ^b
Alkalinity, Total	mg/L	Monthly (in first 36 months of permit cycle)	24-Hour Composite ^b
Enterococci	MPN/100 mL	Monthly (for 36 months, beginning June 2026)	Grab ^j

Table 13 ☐ Sanitary Wastewater Influent

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
BOD ₅	mg/L	1/week. Report results from each sample and monthly averages.	24-Hour Composite ^{b, p}
TSS	mg/L	1/week. Report results from each sample and monthly averages.	24-Hour Composite ^{b, p}

Table 14 ☐ Sanitary Wastewater Effluent, Outfall 005

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	Gallons per day	Continuous ^a . Report daily and monthly averages.	Metered/recorded
pH	standard units	1/day	Grab ^j
BOD ₅ ^k	mg/L	1/week ^m . Report results from each sample, maximum weekly average each month, and monthly averages.	24-Hour Composite ^{b, p}
BOD ₅	Percent Removal (Monthly Average)	Reported Monthly	Calculated ^h
TSS	mg/L	1/week ^m . Report results from each sample, maximum weekly average each month, and monthly averages.	24-Hour Composite ^{b, p}
TSS	Percent Removal (Monthly Average)	Reported Monthly	Calculated ^h

Parameter	Units & Speciation	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Fecal Coliform ^l	MPN/100 mL	1/week ^m . Report results from each sample, maximum weekly geometric mean, and monthly geometric mean ⁿ .	Grab ^j
Total Chlorine Residual	mg/L	1/day	Grab ^j

Table 15 ☐ Additional Monitoring

Monitoring Type	Description
Receiving Water Study	As specified in condition S12
Sediment Study	As specified in condition S13
Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing	As specified in condition S16
Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing	As specified in condition S17
PFAS Study	As specified in condition S21

Footnotes:

- 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. Sampling 4/day approximately every six hours, if possible for the given parameter, (ex: 8:00 A.M., 2:00 P.M., 8:00 P.M., 2:00 A.M.) is an acceptable substitute during times when continuous monitoring is not possible.
- b. Twenty-four (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. Figured concurrently with the respective sample, using the following formula:
 $\text{Concentration (in mg/L)} \times \text{Flow (in MGD)} \times \text{Conversion Factor (8.34)} = \text{lbs/day}$
- d. The two samples taken per month must not be collected during the same calendar week. Primary clarifier influent, and ASB influent samples must be taken on the same day. There must also be an Outfall001A (ASB effluent) sample taken on that day.
- e. The Permittee may report the flow rate to the inlet of the ASB as the flow rate at the primary clarifier influent. The Permittee may report the combined flow rate of the

ASB inlet flowmeter and foul condensate flow meter as the flow rate at Outfall 001A. PTPC may temporarily use the incoming freshwater flow rate and correction factor to estimate wastewater flow if readings from flowmeters measuring wastewater to the ASB inlet or foul condensate become compromised.

- f. Continuous monitoring instruments must achieve an accuracy of 0.2 degrees C and the Permittee must verify accuracy annually. Report a daily maximum from half-hour block averages over a 24-hour period.
- g. Calculated by difference: total organic carbon minus dissolved organic carbon.
- h. Average monthly removal means the 30-day average influent concentration (AIC) minus the 30-day average effluent concentration (AEC) divided by the AIC. Average percent monthly removal = $[(AIC - AEC)/AIC] \times 100$
- i. Record and report:
 - Daily instantaneous maximum and minimum pH, and the monthly instantaneous maximum and minimum pH.
 - Number of minutes the pH value measured greater than or equal to 5.0 and less than 6.0 for each day.
 - Number of minutes the pH value measured greater than 9.0 and less than or equal to 10.0 for each day.
 - Total minutes in the two ranges above for the month.
 - If multiple excursions occur during the day, note the duration for each excursion in the notation field in the parameter notes. Do not average pH values.
- j. Grab means an individual sample collected over a fifteen (15) minute, or less, period.
- k. Take effluent samples for the BOD₅ analysis before or after the disinfection process. If taken after, dechlorinate and reseed the sample.
- l. Report a numeric value for fecal coliforms following the procedures in Ecology's [Information Manual for Wastewater Treatment Plant Operators](https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/0410020.html)¹, Publication 04-10-020. Do not report a result as Too Numerous To Count (TNTC).
- m. 1/week and 4/week means one (1) or four (4) times during each calendar week, respectively, except as precluded by weekends and Washington state holidays.
- n. Ecology provides directions to calculate the monthly and the 7-day geometric mean in publication No. 04-10-020, Information for Treatment Plant Operators available at: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/0410020.html> .

¹ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/0410020.html>

- o. During even numbered years, sample between May and September (inclusive). During odd numbered years, sample between January through April (inclusive) or between October and December (inclusive).
- p. Grab sampling may be performed in lieu of composite sampling during time periods when the composite sampler is not functional.

S2.B. Sampling and Analytical Procedures

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

Sampling and analytical methods used to meet the monitoring requirements specified in this permit must conform to the latest revision of the Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants contained in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 136² [or as applicable in 40 CFR subchapter N³ (Parts 400-471) or 40 CFR Subchapter O⁴ (Parts 501-503)] unless otherwise specified in this permit. Ecology may specify alternative methods only for parameters without limits and for those parameters without an EPA-approved test method in 40 CFR Part 136.

S2.C. Flow Measurement, Field Measurement, and Continuous Monitoring Devices

The Permittee must:

1. Select and use appropriate flow measurement, field measurement, and continuous monitoring devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices.
2. Install, calibrate, and maintain the devices to ensure the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted industry standard, the manufacturer's recommendation, and approved Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual procedures for the device and the waste stream.
3. Calibrate continuous monitoring instruments weekly unless it can demonstrate a longer period is sufficient based on monitoring reports. The Permittee:
 - a. May calibrate apparatus for continuous monitoring of Dissolved Oxygen by air calibration.
 - b. Must calibrate continuous pH measurement instruments according to the manufacturer's requirements.

² <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-136>

³ <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-N>

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

- c. Must calibrate continuous Chlorine measurement instruments using a grab sample analyzed in the laboratory within 15 minutes of sampling.
4. Calibrate micro-recording Temperature devices, known as thermistors, using protocols from Ecology's Standard Operating Procedure EAP080, Version 2.2, Continuous Temperature Monitoring of Freshwater Rivers and Streams⁵. Calibration as specified in this document is not required if the Permittee uses recording devices certified by the manufacturer.
5. Use field measurement devices as directed by the manufacturer and do not use reagents beyond their expiration dates.
6. Establish a calibration frequency for each device or instrument in the O&M Manual that conforms to the frequency recommended by the manufacturer.
7. Calibrate flow monitoring devices at a minimum frequency of at least one calibration per year.
8. Maintain calibration records for at least three years.

S2.D. Laboratory Accreditation

The Permittee must ensure that all monitoring data required by Ecology for permit specified parameters is prepared by a laboratory registered or accredited under the provisions of Chapter 173-50 Washington Administrative Code (WAC)⁶, Accreditation of Environmental Laboratories. Flow, Temperature, pH, and internal process control parameters are exempt from the requirement. The Permittee must obtain accreditation for pH if it must receive accreditation or registration for other parameters.

S2.E. Request for Reduction in Monitoring

The Permittee may request a reduction of the sampling frequency after 12 months of monitoring. Ecology will review each request and at its discretion grant the request when it reissues the permit or by a permit modification.

The Permittee must:

1. Provide a written request,
2. Clearly state the parameters for which it is requesting reduced monitoring, and
3. Clearly state the justification for the reduction.

⁵ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2203216.html>

⁶ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-50>

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 Portal⁷. Include data for each of the parameters tabulated in Special Conditions S2 and as required by the form. Report a value for each day sampling occurred (unless specifically exempted in the permit) and for the summary values (when applicable) included on the electronic form.
2. Submit DMRs no later than the dates specified below, unless otherwise specified in this permit.
3. Submit DMRs for parameters with the monitoring frequencies specified in S2 (monthly, quarterly, annual, etc.) at the reporting schedule identified below. The Permittee must:
 - a. Submit **monthly** DMRs by the 15th day of the following month.
 - b. Submit **annual** DMRs, unless otherwise specified in the permit, by January 15th for the previous calendar year. The annual sampling period is a calendar year, starting calendar year 2026.
4. Enter the "No Discharge" reporting code for an entire DMR for a specific monitoring point or a specific parameter, as appropriate, if the Permittee did not discharge wastewater or a specific pollutant during a given monitoring period.
5. Report single analytical values below detection as "Less than the Detection Level (DL)" by entering the < followed by the numeric value of the detection level (e.g. < 2.0) on the DMR. If the method used did not meet the minimum DL and Quantitation Level (QL) identified in the permit report the actual QL and DL in the comments or in the location provided.
6. Report single analytical values between the DL and the QL by entering the estimated value, the code for estimated value/below quantitation limit (J) and any additional information in the comments.

⁷ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Water-quality-permits-guidance/WQWebPortal-guidance>

7. 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 bacterial 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. Use the detection value for those samples measured below detection.
9. Report the test method used for analysis in the comments if the laboratory used an alternative method not specified in the permit and as allowed in Appendix A or Special Condition S2.
10. Calculate average values and calculated total values (unless otherwise specified in the permit) using:
 - a. The reported numeric value for all parameters measured between the detection value and the quantitation value for the sample analysis.
 - b. One-half (1/2) the detection value (for values reported below detection) if the lab detected the parameter in another sample from the same monitoring point for the reporting period.
 - c. Zero (for values reported below detection) if the lab did not detect the parameter in another sample for reporting period.
11. Report single-sample grouped parameters (for example: priority pollutants, PAHs, pulp and paper chlorophenolics, TTOs) on the WQWebDMR form and include: sample date, concentration detection, DL (as necessary), and laboratory QL (as necessary).

S3.B. Permit Submittals and Schedules

The Permittee must use the Water Quality Permitting Portal  Permit Submittals application (unless otherwise specified in the permit) to submittal 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

Industrial Section
PO Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

S3.C. Records Retention

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

S3.D. Recording of Results

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

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

S3.E. Additional monitoring by the Permittee

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

S3.F. Reporting Permit Violations

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

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

2. If applicable, immediately repeat sampling and analysis. Submit the results of any repeat sampling to Ecology within 30 days of sampling.

3. Immediate Reporting

The Permittee must **immediately** report to Ecology all:

- Failures of disinfection system at the sanitary plant
- Collection system overflows of sanitary wastewater, process wastewater, or stormwater discharging to surface waters
- Plant bypasses not otherwise covered under Special Condition S4.C. of sanitary wastewater, process wastewater, or stormwater discharging to surface waters

Southwest Regional Office 360-407-6300

Additionally, the Permittee must **immediately** report to the Department of Health Shellfish Programs all:

- Failures of the disinfection system of the sanitary plant
- Collection system overflows of sanitary wastewater discharging to marine surface waters
- Sanitary plant bypasses not otherwise covered under Special Condition S4.C. discharging to marine surface waters

Department of Health

Shellfish Programs 360-789-8962

4. Twenty-Four (24) Hour Reporting

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

- a. Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment, unless previously reported under immediate reporting requirements.
- b. Any unanticipated bypass that causes an exceedance of any effluent limit in the permit (See Part S4.C., Bypass Procedures).
- c. Any upset that causes an exceedance of an effluent limit the permit (See G15., Upset).
- d. Any violation of a maximum daily or instantaneous maximum discharge limit for any of the pollutants in Special Condition S1.A. of this permit.

- e. Any overflow prior to the treatment works, whether or not such overflow endangers health or the environment or exceeds any effluent limit in the permit. This requirement does not include industrial process wastewater overflows to impermeable surfaces which are collected and routed to the treatment works.

5. Report Within Five Days

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

- 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, an estimated of the quantity (in gallons) of untreated overflow.

6. Waiver of Written Reports

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

7. All Other Permit Violation Reporting

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

S3.G. Other Reporting

1. Spills of Oil or Hazardous Materials

In addition to the requirements in S3.F, the Permittee must report a spill of oil or hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of Revised Code of

Washington (RCW) 90.56.280⁸ and WAC 173-303-145⁹. Visit the website How to Report a Spill¹⁰ for further instructions.

2. Failure to Submit Relevant or Correct Facts

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

S3.H. Maintaining a Copy of this Permit

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

S4. Operation and Maintenance

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

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

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

1. O&M Manual Submittal and Requirements

The Permittee must:

- a. Update the O&M Manual to meet the requirements of WAC 173-240-150¹¹ and submit it to Ecology for approval by June 1, 2027.
- b. Review the O&M Manual at least annually and confirm this review by letter to Ecology by June 1 of each year.
- c. Submit to Ecology for review substantial changes or updates to the O&M Manual.
- d. Keep the approved O&M Manual at the permitted facility.

⁸ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=90.56.280>

⁹ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303-145>

¹⁰ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-involved/Report-an-environmental-issue/Report-a-spill>

¹¹ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-240-150>

e. Follow the instructions and procedures of this manual.

2. O&M Manual Components

In addition to the requirements of WAC 173-240-150, the O&M Manual must include the following: (See Section G1-4.4 in the Criteria for Sewage Works Design (Orange Book)¹² for additional guidance).

- a. A first chapter that meets the requirements of item 3 below.
- b. Emergency procedures for plant shutdown and cleanup in the event of a wastewater system upset or failure.
- c. 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.
- d. Wastewater system maintenance procedures that contribute to the generation of process wastewater.
- 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. Wastewater sampling protocols and procedures for compliance with the sampling and reporting requirements in the wastewater discharge permit.
- g. Minimum staffing adequate to operate and maintain the treatment processes and carry out compliance monitoring required by the permit.
- h. Treatment plant process control monitoring schedule.
- i. A frequency and description of ASB sludge depth surveys.
- j. A maximum target sludge bed depth that allows for proper wastewater treatment and operation of aerators.
- k. Procedures for inspection, maintenance and reporting requirements for the Cooling Water Intake Structure under S18.C. This must include the identification of any biocides used at the CWIS and how frequently PTPC uses the biocides. If used, include SDS sheets for the biocides, and a description of procedures in place that minimize the amounts of biocide used.

¹² <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/9837.html>

3. Treatment System Operating Plan

The Permittee must summarize the following information in the initial chapter of the O&M Manual entitled the "Treatment System Operating Plan." For the purposes of this permit, a Treatment System Operating Plan (TSOP) is a concise summary of specifically defined elements of the O&M Manual.

The TSOP must not conflict with the O&M Manual and must include the following information:

- a. A baseline operating condition, which describes the operating parameters and procedures, used to meet the effluent limits of S1 at the production levels used in developing these limits.
- b. In the event of production rates, which are below the baseline levels used to establish these limits, the Plan must describe the operating procedures and conditions needed to maintain design treatment efficiency. The monitoring and reporting must be described in the Plan.
- c. In the event of an upset, due to plant maintenance activities, severe stormwater events, startups or shut downs, or other causes, the Plan must describe the operating procedures and conditions employed to mitigate the upset. The monitoring and reporting must be described in the Plan.
- d. A description of any regularly scheduled maintenance or repair activities at the facility which would affect the volume or character of the wastes discharged to the wastewater treatment system and a plan for monitoring and treating/controlling the discharge of maintenance-related materials (such as cleaners, degreasers, solvents, etc.).

S4.B. Aerated Stabilization Basin Sludge Surveys

The Permittee must perform sludge depth surveys at the aerated stabilization basin (ASB) as described by their Operations and Maintenance Manual and at the frequency described by their Operations and Maintenance Manual. Submit the results of each sludge depth survey to Ecology within 3 months of completion of the sludge depth survey.

S4.C. Bypass Procedures

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

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

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

2. Anticipated bypass for non-essential maintenance.

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

- a. If a bypass is for non-essential maintenance, the Permittee must notify Ecology, if possible, at least 10 days before the planned date of bypass. The notice must contain:
 - A description of the bypass and the reason the bypass is necessary.
 - An analysis of all known alternatives which would eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the potential impacts from the proposed bypass.
 - A cost-effectiveness analysis of alternatives.
 - The minimum and maximum duration of bypass under each alternative.
 - A recommendation as to the preferred alternative for conducting the bypass.
 - The projected date of bypass initiation.
 - A statement of compliance with State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA).
 - A request for modification of Water Quality Standards as provided in WAC 173-201A-410¹³, 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.

¹³ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-201A-410>

- c. Ecology will determine if the Permittee has met the conditions of Special Condition S4.C.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 the property, damage to the treatment facilities which would cause them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
 - If feasible alternatives to the bypass exist, such as:
 - The use of auxiliary treatment facilities.
 - Retention of untreated wastes.
 - Stopping production.
 - Maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime, but not if the Permittee should have installed adequate backup equipment in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance.
 - Transport of untreated wastes to another treatment facility.

S5. Solid Waste

S5.A. Solid Waste Handling

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

S5.B. Leachate

The Permittee must not allow leachate from its solid waste material to enter state waters without providing all known, available, and reasonable methods of treatment (AKART), nor allow such leachate to cause violation of State Surface Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-201A WAC¹⁴, or the State Ground Water Quality Standards, Chapter 173-200 WAC¹⁵. The Permittee must apply for a permit or permit modification as may be required for such discharges to state ground or surface water.

¹⁴ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-201A-410>

¹⁵ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-200>

S5.C. Solid Waste Control Plan

The Permittee submitted a "Solids Management Plan" during the previous permit cycle. The Permittee must submit an update of that plan, now referred to as a "Solid Waste Control Plan" by June 1, 2026. The Permittee must submit all proposed revisions or modifications to the Solid Waste Control Plan to Ecology for review and approval at least 60 days prior to implementation. The Permittee must comply with the approved Solid Waste Control Plan and any modifications once approved.

The Permittee must reference Ecology publication *Developing a Solid Waste Control Plan*¹⁶ when updating their Solid Waste Control Plan. The Solid Waste Control Plan must address all solid waste generated by your facility except those properly designated and managed under Washington State's Dangerous Waste Regulations, Chapter 173-303 WAC. The Solid Waste Control Plan must include the following information:

1. General Information.
2. Name and address of facility generating solid waste.
3. Wastewater discharge permit number.
4. Name, phone number, email, and title for the facility's primary contact person.
5. A list and estimated annual volume of each type of solid waste generated by the facility.
6. A list of any solid waste permits issued for on-site management of solid waste.
7. Description of methods of treatment/handling/disposal for each type of solid waste.
8. Description of any contingency plans for solid waste handling.
9. Name and contact information for each facility receiving your solid waste.
10. A description and documentation of all best management practices and facilities in place to prevent the loss of wood chips to surface waters.
11. Procedures for properly designating the sludge once it has been removed from the ASB to ensure proper disposal in compliance with solid waste and dangerous waste handling regulations.
12. Procedures for the management of sludge that is removed from the ASB.

S6. Application for Permit Renewal or Modification for Facility Changes

The Permittee must submit an application for renewal of this permit by June 1, 2029.

¹⁶ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/0710024.pdf>

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

S7. Facility Loading

S7.A. Design Criteria

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

Table 16 - Design Criteria

Flow or Load	Maximum
Maximum Monthly Average Design Flow to ASB	14.5 MGD
Monthly Average Maximum BOD ₅ Influent Loading for ASB	27,000 lbs/day

By the 15th of each month, report any exceedances of design criteria that occurred during the previous month to Ecology via letter submitted to the water quality permitting portal.

S7.B. Aerator Installation

To operate in accordance with the PTPC Treatment System Engineering Report submitted to the Department of Ecology on September 28, 2017, PTPC must have at least eleven operable aerators installed at the aerated stabilization basin (ASB) by June 1, 2027, unless otherwise approved by Ecology in writing. Provide written notification to Ecology by June 1, 2027, of the total number of operable aerators installed at the ASB.

Alternatively, the Permittee may submit a request, by December 1, 2025 for Ecology approval, to modify their wastewater treatment system (from the eleven-aerator configuration) consistent with General Condition G5. In accordance with WAC 173-220-130 and 173-201A-400, PTPC must continue to apply "all known, available and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment" (AKART). Therefore, the request must also include a demonstration that, with the proposed changes, PTPC's wastewater treatment plant will continue to apply AKART. The AKART analysis/engineering report required under General Condition G5 must identify alternatives to the proposed changes. The analysis must include a description of the options and the cost of implementation, installation, operation, and maintenance of each option. The overall cost to maintain the equivalent treatment efficiency of the 2017 PTPC Treatment System Engineering Report configuration must be calculated for each option. If Ecology does not approve this request, PTPC must have at least eleven operable aerators installed in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

S8. Facility Loading and Design Engineering Report

By June 1, 2028, the Permittee must submit to Ecology an approvable Facility Loading and Design Engineering Report. The purpose of the report is to establish new Design Criteria which Ecology may require the Permittee to not exceed (as in Special Condition S7.A.). The report must be prepared by an engineer licensed in accordance with chapter 18.43 RCW, unless otherwise approved by Ecology in writing.

The design criteria documented in the report must be reflective of the flow and treatment capacity under the current design of the wastewater treatment system. This includes, but is not limited to, the fine bubble diffuser, the current number of aerators installed, and an average level of sludge inventory that PTPC expects to maintain in the aerated stabilization basin.

The report must include the following, unless otherwise approved by Ecology in writing:

1. Detailed description and specifications of all wastewater treatment plant facilities currently installed.
2. The amount of sludge in the aerated stabilization basin assumed for establishing the current design conditions.
3. The current designed maximum monthly average flow capacity to the wastewater treatment plant in terms of million gallons per day (MGD). Include all calculations or information used to determine the current maximum monthly average flow capacity to the wastewater treatment plant. Clearly document how wastewater directed to the primary clarifier vs. other streams (i.e., foul condensate) are considered.
4. The current designed maximum monthly average TSS loading capacity to the wastewater treatment plant in terms of pounds of TSS per day, as measured at the primary clarifier influent. Include all calculations or information used to determine the current design maximum monthly average TSS loading capacity to the wastewater treatment plant.
5. The current designed maximum monthly average BOD₅ loading capacity to the aerated stabilization basin in terms of pounds of BOD₅ per day. Include all calculations or information used to determine the current design maximum monthly average BOD₅ loading capacity to the aerated stabilization basin. Clearly document how loading from primary clarifier effluent v. foul condensate loading are considered.
6. Expected treatment efficiency for TSS and BOD₅ under current design criteria capacities.

S9. Non-Routine and Unanticipated Wastewater

S9.A. Notification Requirements

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

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

S9.B. Chemical Analysis

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

S9.C. Flow Limitation

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

S9.D. Approval Requirements

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

S10. Spill Control Plan

S10.A. Spill Control Plan Submittals and Requirements

The Permittee must:

1. Submit to Ecology an update to the existing Spill Control Plan by June 1, 2026.
2. Review the Plan at least annually and update the Spill Plan as needed.

3. If changes are made, send the updated Plan to Ecology within 60 days of making changes.
4. Follow the Plan throughout the term of the permit.

S10.B. Spill Control Plan Components

The Spill Control Plan must include the following:

1. A list of all oil and petroleum products and other materials used and/or stored on-site, which when spilled, or otherwise released into the environment, designate as a Dangerous Waste (DW) or Extremely Hazardous Waste (EHW) by the procedures set forth in WAC 173-303-070¹⁷. Include other materials used and/or stored on-site which may become pollutants or cause pollution upon reaching State waters.
2. A description of preventive measures and facilities (including an overall facility plot showing drainage patterns) which prevent, contain, or treat spills of these materials.
3. A description of the reporting system, the Permittee will use to alert responsible managers and legal authorities in the event of a spill.
4. A description of operator training to implement the Plan.

The Permittee may submit plans and manuals required by 40 CFR Part 112¹⁸, contingency plans required by Chapter 173-303 WAC¹⁹, or other plans required by other agencies, which meet the intent of this section. Approval of the Spill Control Plan with respect to this requirement does not constitute approval of the plans and manuals with respect to the underlying requirement.

S11. Stormwater Pollution Prevention

All stormwater runoff not naturally infiltrated onsite must be routed to the process wastewater treatment system and discharged through Outfall 001. Any stormwater runoff from the facility site must be reported within 24 hours and a plan for corrective action submitted within 30 days.

S11.A. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

The Permittee previously submitted to Ecology a Stormwater Analysis Plan (SWAP). PTPC must submit an update to this plan as a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP must be submitted to Ecology for review and approval no later than June 1, 2026. At a minimum, the SWPPP must include the following information:

¹⁷ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303-070>

¹⁸ <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-112>

¹⁹ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-303-070>

1. A site map that identifies:
 - a. The scale or the relative distances between significant structures and drainage systems.
 - b. Significant features.
 - c. Stormwater drainage and discharge structures.
 - d. Paved areas and buildings.
 - e. Surface water locations (including wetlands and drainage ditches).
 - f. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion (in a significant amount).
 - g. Vehicle maintenance areas.
 - h. Areas of pollutant contact (actual or potential) associated with specific industrial activities.
 - i. Lands and waters adjacent to the site that may be helpful in identifying discharge points or drainage routes.
2. The SWPPP must describe all Stormwater Best Management Practices (SBMPs) used to prevent stormwater runoff from leaving the site and discharging directly to any surface waters and those used to minimize contamination of stormwater that is collected and sent to the wastewater treatment system. This SBMPs must include good housekeeping of areas which may contribute pollutants to the stormwater or groundwater. The SWPPP must include a schedule/frequency for completing each housekeeping task, based upon activity in the area or observations made during inspections.
3. Preventive Maintenance: The SWPPP must include SBMPs to inspect and maintain the stormwater drainage system and other controls that could fail and result in the discharge of untreated stormwater to surface water.

The SWPPP must be modified whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the facility that significantly changes the flow of stormwater on the site so that is no longer collected by the stormwater collection system. The Permittee must provide for implementation of any modifications to the SWPPP in a timely manner. Submit updates to the SWPPP manual to Ecology within 60 days of making modifications.

S11.B. Stormwater Inspection

The Permittee must conduct at least one stormwater inspection per year during the wet season (October 1 to April 30).

The Permittee must conduct the wet season inspection during a rainfall event and must include an assessment of the stormwater collection system to determine if any maintenance is necessary for proper operation of the system and to determine if the stormwater is being properly collected. Any observations of stormwater being discharged off-site without treatment must be noted and corrective action measures must be identified to prohibit future discharges of untreated stormwater. The results of the inspection for that year must be submitted to Ecology within 60 days from the date the inspection was completed.

S12. Receiving Water Study

The Permittee must collect receiving water information necessary to determine if the effluent has a reasonable potential to cause a violation of the Water Quality Standards. If reasonable potential exists, Ecology will use the Study information to calculate effluent limits.

The Permittee must:

- a. Submit a Sampling and Quality Assurance Plan for Ecology review and approval by June 1, 2027. Prepare all Quality Assurance Plans in accordance with the guidelines give in Guidelines for Preparing Quality Assurance Project Plans for Environmental Studies²⁰, Ecology Publication 04-03-030.
- b. Conduct all sampling and analysis in accordance with the approved Quality Assurance Project Plan.
- c. Locate the receiving water sampling locations outside the zone of influence of the effluent.
- d. Use sampling station accuracy requirements of ± 20 meters.
- e. Time the sampling as close as possible to the critical period.
- f. Follow the clean sampling techniques (Method 1669: Sampling Ambient Water for Trace Metals of EPA Water Quality Criteria Levels²¹, EPA Publication 821-R-96-0008, July 1996).
- g. Collect at least 10 receiving water samples and analyze the samples for the following pollutants (CAS numbers provided in parenthesis where applicable):
 1. 2,3,7,8-TCDD (1746-01-6)
 2. Acrolein (107-02-8)
 3. Alkalinity, Total as CaCO_3

²⁰ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/0403030.html>

²¹ https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-10/documents/method_1669_1996.pdf

4. Benzene (71-43-2)
5. Enterococci
6. Ammonia, Total (as N)
7. Arsenic, Total and Dissolved Fractions (7440-38-2)
8. Benzo(a)anthracene (56-55-3)
9. Bis(2-ethylhexyl phthalate) (117-81-7)
10. Chlordane (57-74-9)
11. Copper, Total and Dissolved (7440-50-8)
12. Cyanide, Total and Weak Acid Dissociable Fractions (57-12-5)
13. Endosulfan I (alpha endosulfan) (959-98-8)
14. Lead, Total and Dissolved Fractions (7439-92-1)
15. Mercury, Total and Dissolved Fractions (7439-97-6)
16. Nickel, Total and Dissolved Fractions (7440-02-0)
17. Pentachlorophenol (87-86-5)
18. Vinyl Chloride (75-01-4)
19. Zinc, Total and Dissolved Fractions (7440-66-6)
- h. Conduct all chemical analysis using the methods and detection levels identified in Appendix A.
- i. Submit data to Ecology's Environmental Information System (EIM)²². Data must be submitted to EIM according to the instructions on the EIM website. The EIM website provides information on submitting data, and a link to the EIM Help Center.
- j. Submit the final report, summarizing the results of the study to Ecology by 15 months following Ecology's written approval of the Sampling and Analysis Plan. The final report must document when the data was successfully loaded into EIM.

Any subsequent sampling and analysis must also meet these requirements. The Permittee may conduct a cooperative receiving water study with other NPDES Permittees discharging in the same vicinity.

²² <https://ecology.wa.gov/Research-Data/Data-resources/Environmental-Information-Management-database>

S13. Sediment Monitoring

S13.A. Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan for Outfall 001 and PECO Dock

The Permittee must submit to Ecology for review and approval, a Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan for sediment monitoring by February 1, 2027. The purpose of the Plan is to re-characterize sediment quality (the nature and extent of chemical contamination and biological toxicity, or both) in the vicinity of the Permittee's Outfall 001 and to characterize sediment quality in the vicinity of the Permittee's PECO dock.

Outfall 001

For the Outfall 001 portions of the Sampling and Analysis Plan, the Permittee must follow the guidance provided in Appendix A of the Sediment Cleanup User's Manual²³ (most recent edition), Sampling Guidance for NPDES Permits under the Sediment Management Standards (sampling for the full SMS Marine chemical list is required, with bioassay analysis follow-up only if exceedances).

PECO Dock

For the PECO dock portions of the Sampling and Analysis Plan, the Permittee must identify multiple sampling locations across the full extent of the dock and in adjacent depositional areas to adequately determine the nature and depth of fugitive chip loss. The sediment sampling shall occur ~~as is~~ and include debris recovered at the designated sampling locations. A description of the sample substrate (i.e., lack of native sediment, wood chips present) at any designated sampling location must be documented in the final data report.

Analyses performed on sediment samples collected from the biologically active zone will include biological tests, specifically bioassays consisting of two acute effects tests and one chronic effect test per Sediment Management Standards criteria. The study must also include conventional pollutants: ammonia, total sulfides, total organic carbon, grain size, total volatile solids, and total solids. Per Chapter 2 of Ecology's Wood Waste Cleanup²⁴ guidance the analysis will include these decomposition by-product compounds of wood waste in porewater: ammonia, total sulfides, dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand, and pH.

S13.B. Sediment Data Report

Following Ecology Approval of the Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan, the Permittee must collect sediments between August 15th and September 30th. The Permittee must submit to Ecology a sediment data report containing the results of the sediment sampling and analysis no later than 12 months after Ecology approval of Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan. The sediment data report must conform to the approved Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan.

²³ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1209057.html>

²⁴ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/0909044.html>

In addition, the Permittee must follow the guidance provided in the most recent edition of the Sediment Cleanup User's Manual, Appendix A: Sampling Guidance for NPDES Permits under the Sediment Management Standards. The report must document when the data was successfully loaded into EIM as required below.

In addition to the sediment data report, submit the sediment chemical data, biological data, or both, to Ecology's Environmental Information System (EIM)²⁵. Data must be submitted to EIM according to the instructions on the EIM website. The EIM website provides information on submitting data, and a link to the EIM Help Center.

In addition to the EIM data submittal, Ecology's MyEIM²⁶ tools must be used to confirm that the submitted data was accurately entered into EIM. Any differences between the MyEIM analytical results and sediment data report must be identified and explained.

S14. Outfall 001 Evaluation

The Permittee must inspect, every three years, the submerged portion of the outfall line and diffuser to document its integrity and continued function. If conditions allow for a photographic verification, the Permittee must include such verification in the report. Perform the first inspection by December 10, 2027, and every three years thereafter. The Permittee must submit the inspection report to Ecology through the Water Quality Permitting Portal's Permit Submittals application. The Permittee must submit hard copies of any video files to Ecology as required by Permit Condition S3.B. The Portal does not support submittal of video files. Submit the report within 60 days from inspection.

The inspector must, at a minimum:

- a. Assess the physical condition of the outfall pipe, diffuser, and associated couplings.
- b. Determine the extent of sediment accumulation in the vicinity of the diffuser.
- c. Ensure diffuser ports are free of obstructions and are allowing uniform flow.
- d. Confirm physical location (latitude/longitude) and depth (at MLLW) of the diffuser section of the outfall.
- e. Assess physical condition of the submarine line.
- f. Assess physical condition of anchors used to secure the submarine line.

S15. Certified Operator

This permitted facility must be operated by an operator certified by the state of Washington for at least a Class II plant. The operator must be in responsible charge of the day-to-day operation

²⁵ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Research-Data/Data-resources/Environmental-Information-Management-database>

²⁶ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Research-Data/Data-resources/Environmental-Information-Management-database/Using-MyEIM>

of the wastewater treatment plant. An operator certified for at least a Class I plant must be in charge during all regularly scheduled shifts.

S16. Acute Toxicity

S16.A. Testing when there is no permit limit for acute toxicity

The Permittee must:

1. Conduct acute toxicity testing on the final effluent once during summer 2028 (between June 20, 2028 and September 22, 2028) and once the following winter (between December 21, 2028 and March 20, 2029).
2. Conduct acute toxicity testing on a series of at least five concentrations of effluent, including 100 percent effluent and a control.
3. Use each of the following species and protocols for each acute toxicity test:

Table 17 - Acute toxicity tests

Acute Toxicity Test	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

4. Submit the results of the sampling event performed during summer 2028 (between June 20, 2028 and September 22, 2028) to Ecology through the water quality permitting portal no later than 60 days from sampling event. Submit the results of the sampling event performed during the following winter (between December 21, 2028 and March 20, 2029) no later than 60 days from sampling event.

S16.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 95-80, Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria²⁷. 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.

²⁷ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/9580.html>

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 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 Table 17 and Ecology Publication 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 Table 17 or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. The Permittee must conduct Whole Effluent Toxicity tests on an unmodified sample of final effluent.
7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance testing in order to determine dose response. In this case, the series must have a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control. The series of concentrations must include the ACEC. The ACEC equals 2.2% effluent.
8. All Whole Effluent Toxicity tests, effluent screening tests, and rapid screening tests that involve hypothesis testing must comply with the acute statistical power standard of 29 percent as defined in WAC 173-205-020²⁸. 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.

S17. Chronic Toxicity

S17.A. Testing when there is no permit limit for chronic toxicity

The Permittee must:

1. Conduct chronic toxicity testing on the final effluent once during summer 2028 (between June 20, 2028 and September 22, 2028) and once the following winter (between December 21, 2028 and March 20, 2029).
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 ACEC. The ACEC equals 2.2% effluent. The series of dilutions should also contain the CCEC of 1.9% effluent.
3. Compare the ACEC to the control using hypothesis testing at the 0.05 level of significance as described in Appendix H, EPA/600/4-89/001.

²⁸ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-205-020>

4. Submit the results of the sampling event performed during summer 2028 (between June 20, 2028 and September 22, 2028) to Ecology through the water quality permitting portal no later than 60 days from sampling. Submit the results of the sampling event performed during the following winter (between December 21, 2028 and March 20, 2029) no later than 60 days from sampling.
5. Perform chronic toxicity tests with all of the following species and the most recent version of the following protocols:

Table 18 ☐ Saltwater chronic toxicity tests

Saltwater Chronic Test	Species	Method
Topsmelt Survival and Growth	<i>Atherinops Affinis</i>	EPA 821-R-96-0008
Mysid Shrimp Survival and Growth	<i>Americamysis Bahia</i> (Formerly <i>Mysidopsis Bahia</i>)	EPA-821-R-02-014
Oyster/Mussel Survival and Development	<i>Crassostrea Gigas/Mytilus sp.</i>	EPA 821-R-96-0008

The laboratory must conduct the Pacific Oyster and Mussel tests in accordance with EPA/600/R-95/136 and the Bivalve development test conditions in the most recent version of Ecology Publication WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*. The laboratory must use whichever one of the two species that will give a valid result in each test.

S17.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 95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*²⁹. 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 WQ-R-95-80, *Laboratory Guidance and Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Review Criteria*.

²⁹ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/9580.html>

4. All toxicity tests must meet quality assurance criteria and test conditions specified in the most recent versions of the EPA methods listed in Table 18 and the Ecology Publication 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 Table 18 or pristine natural water of sufficient quality for good control performance.
6. The Permittee must conduct Whole Effluent Toxicity tests on an unmodified sample of final effluent.
7. The Permittee may choose to conduct a full dilution series test during compliance testing in 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. The CCEC equals 1.9% effluent. The ACEC equals 2.2% effluent.
8. All Whole Effluent Toxicity tests that involve hypothesis testing must comply with the chronic statistical power standard of 39 percent as defined in WAC 173-205-020³⁰. 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.

S18. Cooling Water Intake Structure (CWIS)

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

S18.A. Design Through-Screen Velocity of 0.5 Feet Per Second or Less

The Permittee's CWIS design through-screen velocity must be 0.5 feet per second (fps) or less. The Permittee must demonstrate this by:

1. Operating no more than three saltwater intake pumps at the same time. PTPC may operate additional saltwater intake pumps, after obtaining written Ecology approval, if PTPC submits documentation to Ecology that the design through-screen velocity will be less than 0.5 fps.
2. By June 1, 2028, the Permittee must perform an inspection of the in-water portion of the CWIS. The purpose of the inspection is to collect enough information to calculate the design through-screen velocity of the CWIS. This may include, but is not

³⁰ <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-205-020>

limited to, approximate dimensions of the cooling water intake structure screens, orientation of the screens, size of the screen opening(s) (in order to determine the percent open area of the screen), and size of the cooling water intake pipe. Photos must be taken during the inspection.

3. Within 6 months of the completion of the inspection, submit to Ecology a CWIS Design Through-Screen Velocity Report, for Ecology approval, with the following information:
 - a. A drawing of the approximate design of the in-water portion of the CWIS structure based on the inspection.
 - b. Maximum design flow rate through the CWIS and information used to determine this flow rate (hydraulic calculations using pump design information and CWIS design may be used in lieu of original design data).
 - c. Detailed calculations determining the through-screen design velocity of the CWIS. The percent open area of the screening system must be considered in the calculation.
 - d. The photos taken during the inspection, with detailed captions describing the photos.
4. If the inspection shows that the Permittee's CWIS does not have a design through-screen velocity of 0.5 fps or less, PTPC will submit to Ecology a CWIS Compliance Plan within 90 days of submitting the Design Through-Screen Velocity Report a plan detailing proposed corrective actions to bring the CWIS into compliance.

S18.B. Cooling Water Intake Structure Intake Flow Minimization Study

PTPC must evaluate ways to minimize the potential for entrainment at the cooling water intake structure by evaluating options to minimize the withdrawal of water from Port Townsend Bay that is returned through Outfall 003 without being used in PTPC's process. Submit the study to Ecology for review by June 1, 2028. The study must include the following, at a minimum:

1. A description of any current practices that minimize the withdrawal of water from Port Townsend Bay that is returned through Outfall 003.
2. An evaluation of the use of alternative water source(s) at the D-set evaporators.
3. An evaluation of operating none of the pumps when the D-set evaporators are not in use.
4. An evaluation of operating fewer pumps when the D-set evaporators are not in use.
5. Any other options PTPC proposes to evaluate as part of the study.

6. PTPC must determine if any of the options evaluated are feasible. Provide justification for any options that PTPC eliminates. If any option is feasible, propose a timeline for implementing the selected option(s).

S18.C. Cooling Water Intake Structure Operation and Maintenance

The Permittee must:

1. At all times, properly operate and maintain the CWIS including any existing technologies currently used to minimize impingement and entrainment.
2. Report any significant impingement or entrainment events to Ecology within 24 hours of becoming aware of such an event.
3. Notify Ecology 60 days prior to any changes which impact the design through-screen velocity or location of the CWIS.
4. Perform weekly visual inspections (or other type of inspection) to ensure that technologies operated to minimize impingement and entrainment are operated to function as designed. Records of weekly inspections must be made available to Ecology upon request and retained for three years.
5. Include procedures for inspection, maintenance, and reporting for the CWIS in the Operation and Maintenance Manual required by Permit Condition S4.A.

S18.D. Annual Certification Statement and Report

The Permittee must submit an annual signed certification statement which includes the following:

1. If the information contained in the previous year's annual certification is still pertinent (or, if this is the first submission of the annual signed certification statement, if the information contained in the permit application submitted to Ecology is still pertinent), the Permittee may simply state as such in the annual certification.
2. If the Permittee has substantially modified the operation of any unit at the facility that impacts cooling water withdrawals or operation of the cooling water intake structures, they must provide a summary of those changes in the report. In addition, they must submit revisions to the information required in the next permit application.
3. The annual report must include a summary of inspection dates, findings, and maintenance.
4. The annual certification statement must be signed by the responsible corporate officer.

5. Submit the certification statement and report to Ecology March 1, 2026 and annually thereafter.

S18.E. Endangered Species Act

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

S19. Annual Biocide Certification

The Permittee must submit to Ecology annually a certification that Pentachlorophenol and Trichlorophenol are not used as biocides. The certification must be submitted through the Water Quality Permitting Portal annually. The first certification must be submitted to Ecology September 1, 2025.

S20. Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Spent Pulping Liquor Management, Spill Prevention, and Control

The Permittee must implement best management practices (BMPs) to properly manage, prevent spills of, and control spent pulping liquors and turpentine. The Permittee must also develop, update, and follow a BMP Plan, as described below.

S20.A. Establishing Initial Action Levels

The Permittee must perform six months of daily wastewater treatment plant influent sampling during which they must collect 24-hour composite samples and analyze the samples for a measure of organic content (e.g., chemical oxygen demand, total organic carbon). Or measure a parameter related to spent pulping liquor losses continuously and average over 24 hours (e.g., specific conductivity or color). By December 1, 2025, provide to Ecology an Initial Action Level Sampling Plan which will include:

1. The selected parameter used to indicate organic content in the wastewater.
2. A description of sampling procedures, hold times for the selected parameter, if applicable, and identification of the laboratory performing the analysis, if applicable.
3. Identification of the monitoring location. The monitoring location must be conducted at the point the influent enters the wastewater treatment system.
4. A proposed start date and end date for sampling. The start date for sampling must be no later than 60 days from the submission of the sampling plan.

Complete the sampling according to the approved Initial Action Level Sampling Plan.

Use the data to establish initial action levels. Submit an Initial Action Level Report to Ecology for review by December 1, 2026. The report should include:

1. The six months of daily data collected under Special Condition S20.A.

2. Documentation of a statistical analysis performed to determine the lower and upper action levels. For example, the lower action level may be the 75th percentile of the running seven-day averages (the value exceeded by the 25 percent of the running seven-day averages) and the upper action level may be the 90th percentile of the running seven-day averages (the value exceeded by 10 percent of the running seven-day averages).

S20.B. Engineering Review of Pulping and Chemical Recovery Operations

The Permittee must conduct a detailed engineering review of the pulping and chemical recovery operations and submit the review in a report to Ecology for review by December 1, 2026. The review must include but not be limited to process equipment, storage tanks, pipelines and pumping systems, loading and unloading facilities, and other appurtenant pulping and chemical recovery equipment items in spent pulping liquor and turpentine service² for the purpose of determining the magnitude and routing of potential leaks, spills, and intentional diversions of spent pulping liquors, and turpentine during the following periods of operation:

1. Process start-ups and shutdowns
2. Maintenance
3. Production grade changes
4. Storm or other weather events
5. Power failures; and
6. Normal operations

As part of the engineering review, the mill must determine whether existing spent pulping liquor containment facilities are of adequate capacity for collection and storage of anticipated intentional liquor diversions with sufficient contingency for collection and containment of spills. The engineering review must also consider:

1. The need for continuous, automatic monitoring systems to detect and control leaks and spills of spent pulping liquor and turpentine;
2. The need for process wastewater diversion facilities to protect end-of-pipe wastewater treatment facilities from adverse effects of spills and diversions of spent pulping liquors and turpentine;
3. The potential for contamination of stormwater from the immediate process areas; and
4. The extent to which segregation and/or collection and treatment of contaminated storm water from the immediate process areas practicable and appropriate.

S20.C. BMP Plan

The Permittee must prepare and submit a BMP Plan to Ecology for review by December 1, 2026. The Plan must be based on the engineering review and include the following information, at a minimum:

1. Specify the procedures and practices required for the Permittee to meet the requirements of Special Condition S20.D.
2. Any construction that the Permittee determines is necessary to meet the requirements of Special Condition S20.D, including a schedule for such construction.
3. A description of the monitoring program that will be used to meet the requirements of Special Condition S20.E. Include the statistically derived action levels, and the period of time that statistically derived action levels may be exceeded prior to triggering corrective action. Provide justification for the selected time period.

The BMP Plan must be reviewed by the senior technical manager at the mill and approved and signed by the mill manager. The senior technical manager is defined as the chief engineer at the mill, the manager of pulping and chemical recovery operations, or other responsible person designated by the mill manager who has knowledge of and responsibility for pulping and chemical recovery operations. Any person signing the BMP Plan, or its amendments must certify under penalty of law that the BMP Plan (or its amendments) has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices and in accordance with this permit.

The Permittee must amend the BMP Plan whenever there is a change in mill design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the potential for leaks or spills of spent pulping liquor, turpentine from the immediate process areas. The updated BMP Plan must be submitted to Ecology for review no later than 60 days after the BMP Plan is updated.

S20.D. Required BMPs

The Permittee must implement the following BMPs for management, spill prevention, and control of spent pulping liquors, and turpentine:

1. The Permittee must return spilled or diverted spent pulping liquors and turpentine to the chemical recovery process to the maximum extent practicable as determined by the engineering review. If such materials cannot be returned to the chemical recovery process, they must be recovered outside the chemical recovery process or discharged to the industrial wastewater treatment system at a rate that will not disrupt the treatment system.
2. The Permittee must establish a program to identify and repair leaking equipment items. Equipment items are defined as any process vessel, storage tank, pumping system, evaporator, heat exchanger, recovery furnace or boiler, pipeline, valve,

fitting, or other device that contains, processes, transports, or comes into contact with pulping liquor or turpentine. This program must include, at a minimum:

- a. Regular visual inspections of process areas with equipment items in spent pulping liquor and turpentine service.
 - b. Immediate repairs of leaking equipment items, when possible. Leaking equipment items that cannot be repaired during normal operations must be identified, temporary means for mitigating the leaks must be provided, and the leaking equipment items must be repaired during the next maintenance outage.
 - c. Identification of conditions under which production will be curtailed or halted to repair leaking equipment items or to prevent spent pulping liquor and turpentine leaks and spills.
 - d. A means for tracking repairs over time to identify those equipment items where upgrade or replacement may be warranted based on frequency and severity of leaks, spills, or failures.
3. The Permittee must operate continuous, automatic monitoring systems that the mill determines are necessary to detect and control leaks, spills, and intentional diversions of spent pulping liquor and turpentine. These monitoring systems should be integrated with the mill process system and may include, but not be limited to high level monitors and alarms on storage tanks, process area conductivity or pH monitors and alarms, or process area sewer, wastewater, and wastewater treatment plant conductivity or pH monitors and alarms.
 4. The Permittee must establish a program of initial and refresher training of operators, maintenance personnel, and other technical and supervisory personnel who have responsibility for operating, maintaining, or supervising the operation and maintenance of equipment items in spent pulping liquor and turpentine service. The refresher training must be conducted at least annually, and the training program must be documented.
 5. The Permittee must prepare a report that evaluates each spill or intentional diversion of spent pulping liquor or turpentine that is not contained in the immediate process area. The report must describe the equipment items involved, the circumstances leading to the incident, the effectiveness of corrective actions taken to contain and recover the spill or intentional diversion and plans to develop changes to equipment and operating and maintenance practices as necessary to prevent recurrence. Discussion of the reports must be included as part of the annual refresher training.
 - a. Immediate process area is defined as the locations where pulping, screening, knotting, pulp washing, pulping liquor concentration, pulping liquor processing, and chemical recovery facilities are located. This includes spent pulping liquor storage and spill control tanks.

6. The Permittee must establish a program to review any planned modifications to the pulping and chemical recovery facilities and any construction activities in the pulping and chemical recovery areas before these activities commence. The purpose of such review is to prevent leaks and spills of spent pulping liquor, and turpentine during the planned modifications, and to ensure that construction and supervisory personnel are aware of possible spent pulping liquor diversions and of the requirement to prevent leaks and spills of spent pulping liquors, and turpentine during construction.
7. The Permittee must install and maintain secondary containment (i.e., containment constructed of materials impervious to pulping liquors) for spent pulping liquor bulk storage tanks equivalent to the volume of the largest tank plus sufficient freeboard for precipitation. An annual tank integrity testing program, if coupled with other containment or diversion structures, may be substituted for secondary containment for spent pulping liquor bulk storage tanks.
8. The Permittee must install and maintain secondary containment for turpentine bulk storage tanks.
9. The Permittee must install and maintain curbing, diking, or other means of isolating turpentine processing and loading areas from the wastewater treatment facilities.
10. The Permittee must conduct wastewater monitoring to detect leaks and spills, to track the effectiveness of the BMPs, and to detect trends in spent pulping liquor losses. Such monitoring must be performed in accordance with the monitoring requirements specified in the BMP plan.

S20.E. BMP Plan Corrective Actions and Reporting

Following the submission of Initial Action Level Report by December 1, 2026 and the establishment of the lower action level and the upper action level, the Permittee is required to conduct daily monitoring of the influent to the wastewater treatment system.

Whenever monitoring exceeds the lower action level for the period of time specified in the BMP Plan, the mill must conduct an investigation to determine the cause of such exceedance. When monitoring results exceed the upper action level for the period of time specified in the BMP Plan, the mill must complete corrective action to bring the wastewater treatment system influent mass loading below the lower action level as soon as practicable.

Exceedances of action levels do not constitute violation of this NPDES Permit, but failure to take the corrective actions required as soon as practicable constitutes a violation.

By March 1st, 2027 and annually thereafter, the Permittee must submit an annual report by March 1st of each year with the following information from the previous calendar year:

1. A summary of daily monitoring results.

2. A definition of the lower action level and the upper action level.
3. The number and dates of exceedances of the lower action level, and a description of any corrective actions taken to respond to such exceedances.
4. The number and dates of exceedances of the upper action level, and a description of any corrective actions taken to respond to such exceedances.

S20.F. BMP Plan Implementation

The Permittee must install and commence operation of any new or upgraded continuous automatic monitoring systems that the mill determines to be necessary (other than those associated with construction of containment or diversion structures) by December 1, 2027. Provide to Ecology a report by December 1, 2027 describing the location of any new or upgraded continuous automatic monitoring systems, make and model of the continuous automatic monitoring system, and what the continuous automatic monitoring system is designed to measure.

The Permittee must complete construction and commence operation of any spent pulping liquor, or turpentine collection, containment, diversion, or other facilities, including any associated continuous monitoring systems, necessary to fully implement BMPs specified in S20.D. Provide to Ecology a report December 1, 2028 describing the location and design specifications of any such facilities. If continuous monitoring systems are installed, include the make and model of the continuous automatic monitoring system, and what the continuous automatic monitoring system is designed to measure.

S20.G. Revised Action Level Report

Following the submission of the two reports above, the Permittee must conduct a second 6-month daily monitoring program using the procedures established in S20.A to establish revised lower and upper action levels. By December 1, 2029, submit to Ecology a Revised Action Level Report for review that includes:

1. The six monthly of daily data collected.
2. Documentation of a statistical analysis performed to determine the lower and upper action levels.

Following submission of the Revised Action Level Report, the revised action levels are effective and the Permittee must take corrective action when the revised action levels are exceeded as described in Special Condition S20.E.

Action levels must be revised using six months of monitoring data after any change in mill design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects the potential for leaks or spills of spent pulping liquor or turpentine from the immediate process area. Submit a Revised Action Level report to Ecology within 60 days of the conclusion of the six